





605816



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

R E P O R T S
FROM
C O M M I S S I O N E R S :
SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(8.)—

LUNACY; LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND);
LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

4 February — 29 July 1864.

VOL. XXIII.

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1864.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the beginning of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

LUNACY:

89. EIGHTEENTH REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY to the LORD CHANCELLOR - - - - - p. 1

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND):

- 9.] THIRTEENTH REPORT on the DISTRICT CRIMINAL and PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS in *Ireland*; with APPENDICES - 317

LUNACY (SCOTLAND):

- 4.] SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the GENERAL BOARD of COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY for *Scotland* - - - - - 457
-

LUNACY.



COPY

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 June 1864.*

[illegible]

CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	PAGE
Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c. - - - -	1
Licenses, and Changes in Proprietorship - - - -	1
Average Weekly Cost in Asylums and Hospitals - - - -	1
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	1
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	2
Buckingham - - - - -	3
Cambridge - - - - -	3
Chester - - - - -	4
Cornwall - - - - -	5
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - - -	6
Denbigh - - - - -	6
Derby - - - - -	7
Devon - - - - -	8
Dorset - - - - -	9
Durham - - - - -	9
Essex - - - - -	11
Gloucester - - - - -	11
Hants - - - - -	12
Kent - - - - -	13
Lancaster - - - - -	14
Rainhill - - - - -	15
Prestwich - - - - -	16
Leicester - - - - -	17
Lincoln - - - - -	17

County and Borough Asylums— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE
Middlesex, Colney Hatch - - - - -	- 18
„ Hanwell - - - - -	- 23
Joint Counties Asylum, Abergavenny - - - - -	- 26
Norfolk - - - - -	- 27
Northumberland - - - - -	- 28
Nottingham - - - - -	- 28
Oxford, Berks, &c. - - - - -	- 29
Salop and Montgomery - - - - -	- 30
Somerset - - - - -	- 30
Stafford - - - - -	- 31
Suffolk - - - - -	- 32
Surrey - - - - -	- 33
Sussex - - - - -	- 37
Warwick - - - - -	- 38
Wilts - - - - -	- 39
Worcester - - - - -	- 39
York, North and East Ridings - - - - -	- 40
„ West Riding - - - - -	- 41
Glamorgan - - - - -	- 41
Birmingham - - - - -	- 42
Bristol - - - - -	- 43
Haverfordwest and united Counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke - - - - -	- 43
Haverfordwest - - - - -	- 44
Hull - - - - -	- 45
London - - - - -	- 46
Derby Borough - - - - -	- 47
Leicester Borough - - - - -	- 47
Maidstone - - - - -	- 47
Norwich - - - - -	- 48
Dietaries - - - - -	- 48
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum - - - - -	- 48
Criminal Lunatics - - - - -	- 49
Bethlehem Hospital - - - - -	- 52
Naval Lunatic Hospitals:	
Haslar - - - - -	52
Yarmouth - - - - -	- 52

Military Lunatics - - - - -	- 55
-----------------------------	------

Metropolitan Licensed Houses :

Camberwell House - - - - -	- 55
Bethnal House - - - - -	- 56
Grove Hall - - - - -	- 57
Peckham House - - - - -	- 58
Hoxton House - - - - -	- 59
Munster House - - - - -	- 60
Kensington House - - - - -	- 61
Brooke House - - - - -	- 62
Clapham Retreat - - - - -	- 63
Clarence Villa - - - - -	- 63
Derwentwater House - - - - -	- 63
Hendon House - - - - -	- 63
Grove House - - - - -	- 64
Halliford House - - - - -	- 64
Effra Hall - - - - -	- 64
Elm House - - - - -	- 64
Manor House - - - - -	- 64
Montague House - - - - -	- 65
Moorcroft House - - - - -	- 65
Lawn House - - - - -	- 66
London House - - - - -	- 66
Earl's Court House - - - - -	- 66
Hayes Park - - - - -	- 67
Blacklands House - - - - -	- 67
Northumberland House - - - - -	- 68
Otto House - - - - -	- 68
Pembroke House - - - - -	- 69
Twickenham House - - - - -	- 69
Vine Cottage - - - - -	- 70
Upper Mall House - - - - -	- 70
Wood End Grove - - - - -	- 70
Southall Park - - - - -	- 70
Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses - - - - -	- 70
Wyke House - - - - -	- 71

Provincial Licensed Houses :

Fisherton House - - - - -	- 71
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	- 72
Vernon House - - - - -	- 72

	PAGE
Lunatics in Workhouses - - - - -	- 73
Cases of Negligence by Parish Authorities :	
Case of G. S. - - - - -	- 80
„ R. H. - - - - -	- 80
Unsatisfactory State of the Law - - - - -	- 81
Practice of sending Lunatics to Gaols - - - - -	- 84
Case of J. M., Salford Workhouse - - - - -	- 86
Single Pauper Patients - - - - -	- 88
Cases of Neglect and Illtreatment :	
Case of Robert Porter - - - - -	- 89
„ Mrs. P. - - - - -	- 94
„ M. A. S. - - - - -	- 95
Deaths from Accidents :	
Case of T. H. - - - - -	- 96
„ W. C. - - - - -	- 100
Cases of Neglect to hold Inquests :	
Case of J. K. - - - - -	- 100
„ J. D. - - - - -	- 101
Channel Islands and Isle of Man - - - - -	- 102
Single Chancery Patients - - - - -	- 103
Single Patients - - - - -	- 104
Boarders in Licensed Houses - - - - -	- 104
Statistical Returns - - - - -	- 105
Death of Robert Gordon, Esq. - - - - -	- 109

APPENDICES.

	PAGE
(A.) Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, &c. - - -	111
(B.) Licenses and Changes in Proprietorship - - -	126
(C. D.) Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, &c., in Asylums and Hospitals during 1863 - - - - -	128
(E.) Letter from Clerk to Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch	140
(F.) Dietaries - - - - - - - - -	141
(G.) Workhouses: List of those visited during the year 1863	185
(H. I. K.) Statistics - - - - - - - - -	193



THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31st March 1864.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

ACCORDING to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1864.

Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

In Appendix C. and D. will be found Tabular Statements of the average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing and care of Patients in the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals.

Number of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c. (Appendix A.)

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

Average Weekly cost in Asylums and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

We now proceed to submit to your Lordship a short statement of the condition and management of every County and Borough Asylum in England and Wales, drawn from the entries made by the Visiting Commissioners at their visits during the past year.

As respects the Hanwell, Colney Hatch, and Surrey Asylums, however, we have deemed it right to publish the entries at length.

It is satisfactory to find from these reports that, with very few exceptions, the general condition of County Asylums throughout the country is highly creditable, and that progressive improvements in their management continue to be made.

Of the additions planned or in progress at the date of our last visits many have been completed, and the buildings brought into occupation; and in the counties where this has been the case, the pressure has for the time been relieved.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

There are many counties, however, where the accommodation is quite inadequate to meet the wants of the ever-increasing numbers of insane poor, and in which it has become necessary that immediate steps should be taken for an enlargement of the existing Asylums, or the erection of new ones.

The following Asylums were nearly or quite full at the date of the Commissioners' last visit; viz. :—

The joint Asylum for Beds,
Berks, and Hunts, as regards
females only.

Bucks.

Devon.

Rainhill.

Leicester.

Abergavenny.

Colney Hatch, as regards fe-
males only.

Hanwell, as regards females
only.

Oxford and Bucks.

Salop.

Suffolk.

North and East Ridings.

Bristol (Borough).

Each succeeding year, however, confirms us in the opinions we have so often expressed as to the many evils resulting from the congregation of very large numbers of the insane under one roof and one management.

The subject of the continued and marked increase in the number of the insane poor is one of much importance, and we shall allude to it in another part of this Report.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts.

The "Three Counties Asylum," when visited in May 1863, had 237 Male and 273 Female inmates. The women's wards contained at least 20 more Patients than they were constructed to accommodate, and it had been found necessary to sanction the use of an upper room in the male division as a dormitory for women. It was therefore evident that the time had arrived for a consideration of the question of extending the accommodation, but no plans for that purpose have yet been submitted to us.

The general condition of the Asylum and its inmates was satisfactory, and the health of the Patients good. The mortality in the previous year had amounted to only eight per cent. on the average numbers resident.

Instrumental restraint had not been employed, but the register showed that 22 Patients of each sex had been secluded since the last visit, some of them very frequently, and for rather long periods.

About 133 Men and 172 Women were regularly employed.

Amongst

Amongst other recommendations for the improvement of the Asylum and its inmates, suggestions were made for the erection of a general Recreation Hall, the colouring, better furnishing, and ventilating of the wards, the laying out and planting of the Airing Courts, and the establishment of classes for elementary instruction, &c.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts.

The Commissioners had occasion to animadvert on the imperfect manner in which the Case Book was kept; but they were well satisfied with the exertions made by the Superintendent and Matron for the comfort and well-being of the Patients.

The Bucks Asylum, when visited in May 1863, was found in a very satisfactory state, and contained 132 Male and 146 Female Patients. The Commissioners reported that, with two exceptions in the Female Division, the Patients, at the time of their visit, were quiet and orderly; that the personal condition of all was most satisfactory, and that the general system of management and treatment continued to reflect great credit on Mr. Humphry, the Medical Superintendent, and those acting under him.

Bucks.

There had been no change in the arrangements for occupations, amusements, or religious worship; but the Commissioners noticed with commendation, that, as a general practice, Patients were frequently permitted by the Superintendent to visit their friends for a day, and occasionally for several days, and they suggested that the Visitors should specially sanction this practice, by a regulation under the 124th section of the "Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853."

The subject of an enlargement of the Asylum, to meet the future wants of the county, engaged the attention of the Visiting Commissioners; but they were of opinion that no extension of the building should be made, unless an addition were made to the land, which at present amounts to no more than 27 acres.

The Asylum for Cambridgeshire and the Borough of Cambridge contained, on the 2d of November 1863, 289 Patients, viz., 138 Men, and 151 Women. It was originally built for 150 Patients of each sex, so that the females were one in excess of the proper number, and there were vacancies for 12 men. Of the Patients in the Asylum, 40 belonging to the Borough of Ipswich were received under an agreement for five years, three of which were then unexpired. There were also 69 other out-county Patients, but these the Visitors had power to dis-

Cambridge.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Cambridge.

charge on short notice; the Asylum may therefore be considered large enough for the present wants of the county.

The condition of the Patients and their Wards was described as highly creditable to the Superintendent and his assistants. The clothing was particularly good, and strong canvas or ticken dresses were never used in this Asylum: seclusion was of very rare occurrence, and was employed almost solely in cases of epileptic mania.

The erection of a general Dining and Recreation Hall was strongly recommended by the Visiting Commissioners.

Chester.

The numbers in the Chester Asylum on the 8th of May 1863 were 420, being on the Male side 207, and on the Female side 213, of whom 3 were of the Private Class; 39 belonged to Staffordshire, 20 were Chester Patients, and 1 was from Denbigh, making a total of 90 out-county Patients.

In the new Wards in both divisions the condition of the Patients was most satisfactory: but the state of the inmates of the old Wards was not considered to be so good, and for the improvement of these, and of the more helpless and imbecile cases generally, the Visiting Commissioners were of opinion that active measures should at once be adopted, and they made numerous suggestions for their future management and treatment.

All the beds were very clean, two or three only being of straw, and the night attendance had proved most efficacious in preventing and curing dirty habits.

About half the entire number of Patients were permitted to take exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, the men, in parties of 50 or 60, going out generally on Sundays, and the women regularly on Fridays, as well as twice or thrice in the week besides.

The arrangements for amusement and recreation were most complete, and meetings for cricket, bowls, &c., were frequently held, and in-door games, dances, and other entertainments were also provided. The beneficial effect of these liberal measures were said to be most striking. There had been no restraint; and, since the preceding visit, more than a year before, only five Patients, all females, had been secluded for short periods.

The efforts of Mr. Brushfield to promote the welfare of the Patients under his care were considered to be deserving of much praise.

Early

Early in the past year the Visitors of the Cornwall Asylum were desirous to convert a detached portion of land belonging to the institution into a burial-place for Patients, deeming it a more convenient and economical arrangement than that they should be conveyed to the Bodmin Cemetery, about a mile distant from the Asylum. Being unwilling, however, to adopt this course if it were likely to prove injurious or distasteful to the Patients, they requested our advice on the subject. We had no hesitation in repeating the opinion which we have already given in our former reports, viz., that it is not at all desirable to establish cemeteries exclusively devoted to Patients dying in Asylums, and that the practice should not be adopted, except where it is not possible to make any other arrangement.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Cornwall.

At the last visit, in March 1863, the Asylum contained 363 Patients, of whom 18 Males and 14 Females were of the private class.

The Patients were nearly all in a quiet orderly state. No one was secluded, and the instances of seclusion since the last visit had been few. Restraint was never employed.

With some few exceptions, the clothing and bedding were good and well kept.

The Women's Wards were very clean, but on the Men's side some of the rooms were not in a satisfactory state; and, owing to the fact that most of the sashes, originally of a very faulty construction, had, by neglect, become fixed in their frames, the ventilation in both departments was very defective.

In compliance with recommendations made in former Reports, better furniture had been supplied in one of the Women's Wards, and orders had been given for a similar improvement of two other wards in the same department.

Some of the wards in the Male division greatly needed painting and decoration; and improvements, similar to those commenced in the Women's Wards, were much required throughout.

There was also a want of means for useful occupation. New workshops for the men, although long contemplated, had not been commenced, and other improvements, admitted to be requisite, had not been carried into effect.

The Chapel, although only recently erected, was already found to be insufficient for the Patients who were able to attend.

This Asylum was formerly under the management of a domestic Superintendent, but since his retirement the whole

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Cornwall.

responsibility had, as in other County Asylums, devolved upon the Medical Superintendent. The Commissioners therefore pointed out that it was necessary to alter the general rules, so as to give him paramount authority in the Asylum.

In conclusion, the Commissioners stated that they were satisfied with the kindness and attention shown by the Superintendent and other officers to the comfort and well-being of the Patients.

Cumberland
and West-
moreland.

The Asylum for the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which was opened for the reception of Patients in 1861, although generally in good order, was considered by the Visiting Commissioners to be still deficient in furniture, and in those inexpensive matters of ornament and objects of amusement now generally found in Public Asylums. The means adopted to induce the inmates to employ themselves usefully were also found to be inadequate, and not more than half the Patients in both divisions had any kind of regular employment. Many of the inmates were in a very listless state, and various suggestions for their improvement were offered by the Commissioners.

The Airing Courts were still in an unfinished state, and walks round the land belonging to the Asylum were much needed.

The numbers in the Asylum on the 4th of June last were, Males, 110; Females, 95. Generally, they were free from excitement, the Men being in this respect in a more satisfactory state than the Women. A less strict classification of the more impulsive Female Patients was recommended, and some addition to the nurses for this class was considered desirable.

The general state of the Wards as to cleanliness and ventilation was creditable.

Denbigh.

In our last Report we stated that Plans for the enlargement of the Denbigh Asylum, to accommodate 200 additional Patients, had received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

These additions were greatly needed, as, owing to the pressure for room for Pauper Patients, it had for some time before been found impracticable to admit Patients of the private class, much to the injury of the subscribers' interests.

The Commissioners, who visited the Asylum early in the past year, found 321 Patients, only 15 of whom belonged to the private class. The Wards, generally, were much crowded, but the condition of the inmates was reported to be satis-

factory;

factory ; and as certain rooms, which had before been occupied by the Medical Superintendent, were about to be appropriated to the use of the Patients, it was hoped that the pressure would be relieved until the opening of the new Wards.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Denbigh.

A new Chapel and Recreation Hall had recently been completed ; but the Chapel, though built to accommodate 200, would not comfortably seat more than 150, a number quite disproportioned to the number (500), which the Asylum will ultimately contain.

The Patients were found in a quiet state, and no one was secluded. Very few cases of seclusion had occurred, and instrumental restraint was never resorted to.

The Commissioners spoke very highly of the personal sympathy and kindness evinced by Mr. Jones, the Superintendent, towards the Patients. No successor had been appointed to Dr. Lloyd Williams, the late Visiting Physician ; but, in the opinion of the Commissioners, by the appointment of a resident Assistant Medical Officer, a preferable arrangement had been made.

The Asylum for Derbyshire, when last visited, contained 316 inmates, 148 Men and 168 Women, leaving vacancies for 27 Male, but only 7 Female Patients. It was proposed, however, by adding a storey to the Infirmary Female Ward, to obtain additional space for Women.

Derby.

The condition of the Patients was reported to be most satisfactory : they were free from excitement, clean in person, and well dressed.

It was considered that the comfortable and domestic character of the furniture, decorations and arrangements, had a most important influence in producing the tranquillity and contentment which was observed, and it was noticed that in the so-called " Refractory Wards " all were quiet, and there was no diminution in the comforts and decorations of the apartments.

Every effort was made to break the monotony of the ordinary asylum existence by frequent assemblies of the Patients for purposes of recreation. The want of a spacious room for this purpose was, however, greatly felt, and the Commissioners repeated a suggestion made on former visits, viz., that the Chapel, already too small for its purpose, should be joined to the Recreation Room, and that a new Chapel should be erected elsewhere.

The arrangements for the care of the sick, and for the employment of the inmates, were satisfactory, and there was

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

throughout the establishment evidence of the personal attention and kindness evinced by Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman to the welfare of the Patients.

Devon.

The Devon Asylum was visited in March 1863, when it contained 655 Patients—264 Men, and 391 Women. The Wards were nearly all overcrowded, there being between 50 and 60 Patients beyond the number for which the Asylum was constructed.

In order to provide additional accommodation, the Committee, upon the report of their Architect, had recently determined to convert certain workshops in the basement into sleeping accommodation for 25 Male Patients, and, by adding a storey to one of the cottages, to provide for 20 more. The Visiting Commissioners objected strongly to the first proposal, inasmuch as the workshops were below the surface of the ground, and could not be converted into suitable bedrooms. In this view the Board concurred, and a letter was addressed to the Visitors stating that we should certainly decline to recommend any plan for the purpose for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

In a previous Report the Visiting Commissioners had suggested that some of the more harmless chronic Patients should be sent to their homes on trial, with an allowance for their maintenance; but this plan had not been acted on, although the Medical Officer was of opinion that as many as 120 of the inmates might be removed to their homes, or the wards of workhouses, where proper arrangements are made for their accommodation, treatment, and diet.

The Patients were generally in fair bodily health; but eight of them were suffering from attacks of an erysipelatous character, and other cases of the same kind having previously occurred, the Commissioners thought that an immediate investigation should be made as to whether any cause existed in the Asylum to account for the prevalence of the disease, and they suggested the substitution of wood for the asphalte floors. The removal of these floors had been recommended on several previous occasions. They were in a damp state at the time of the visit, and were the cause of an unpleasant odour in some of the Wards. The Wards, generally, were in want of painting, papering, &c., more especially those used by the more excitable Patients, which presented a very bare and unattractive aspect. From the windows of these Wards it was recommended that the wirework should be removed.

Two new baths on the Women's side, and one in the Men's Wards,

Wards, had lately been fixed, but none of the other numerous suggestions of the Commissioners, who visited in 1862, had been attended to.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Devon.

The Patients were found more free from excitement than on former occasions, and no one was secluded or restrained. One woman, however, was separated from the others by an open wooden partition placed across the gallery, where, when in-doors, she passed most of her time. The Commissioners were of opinion that this arrangement was not only quite unnecessary, but was likely to foster the bad habits of the Patient.

No complaints were made by the Patients, who appeared to be kindly treated.

The new asylum for the County of Dorset, the plans for which were approved by Secretary Sir George Lewis on the 22d of February 1860, has recently been opened, and some of the inmates of the old building have since been removed to it.

The old Asylum was inspected in the month of September last, and was reported to be in its usual creditable state, and the Patients comfortable, well clad, and all apparently contented.

With reference to the disposal of the old building, the entry of the Commissioners contains the following remarks:—

“We avail ourselves of this occasion to submit some observations in reference to the present Asylum. Taking into account the exigences of other neighbouring counties and boroughs, and the long period which must elapse before adequate accommodation is provided for their Pauper Lunatics, it appears to us worth consideration whether it might not be prudent and desirable, on these, as well as other accounts, to retain the buildings and land as a Branch Asylum, which may hereafter be required for the county itself.”

The subject was subsequently discussed by the Justices of the county in Quarter Sessions; and it was resolved that the building should be disposed of, and an application was made to the Secretary of State for his sanction to the proposed sale.

Considerable opposition to this step was offered by one of the Justices, who addressed Sir George Grey on the subject, and the matter having been referred to us, the Secretary of State was informed that the Board entirely concurred in the views expressed by the Visiting Commissioners.

On the 26th of January 1863, when the Durham Asylum was visited, it contained 195 Male and 175 Female Patients.

Durham.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Durham.

Of these, four Men and two Women were of the private class. These numbers were somewhat greater than the Asylum could comfortably accommodate; but the evil was about to be remedied by the removal of the Newcastle Pauper Patients upon the expiration of the existing contract.

The personal condition of the inmates was, on the whole, satisfactory, and they were generally free from excitement. There had been only two cases of seclusion since the preceding visit, and no restraint.

Owing to the erection of new Workshops, additional accommodation had been provided, by the conversion of the old shops into good day-rooms and dormitories; and various improvements in the general arrangements were reported. The Commissioners, however, noticed a great deficiency in the bedding, there being, with very few exceptions, only two thin blankets on each bed, and no under blankets. Having regard to the period of the year, and the fact that many of the dormitories were imperfectly warmed, the Board deemed it right at once to direct the special attention of the Visitors to this very grave defect in the arrangements of the institution, and they soon after received an assurance that an order had been given for additional blankets. The clothing was in fair order, but the men had only one suit, and no change for Sunday.

The staff of attendants, which had formerly been insufficient, was complete, but much difficulty existed in procuring persons well qualified for their duties. This difficulty, the Commissioners considered, was attributable to the inadequate amount of wages, and other advantages, offered by the Visitors.

The Commissioners noticed a number of Patients eating their dinners with their fingers, and found that there were no knives and forks, as in other Asylums. Beer was only allowed as an extra to about one-third of the Patients.

There was a deficiency in the means for personal washing in the bedrooms, and the supply of chairs was inadequate.

The Chapel, which would not seat more than 200 persons, was not large enough for the wants of the Asylum, and the erection of a new one was again suggested.

An addition of 96 acres had been made to the land, making the farm in the occupation of the Asylum about 160 acres.

The Commissioners mentioned in terms of commendation the establishment of classes for instruction in History, Geography, Arithmetic, and Writing, and they reported the Asylum generally in good order, clean, and otherwise in a satisfactory condition.

Since

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH.
ASYLUMS.
Essex.

Since our last Report, an important addition has been made to the Essex Asylum by the completion of three detached cottages, each calculated to receive 25 Patients, with their attendants. These cottages were originally built for Female Patients, but they are now used for Men. Situated at a short distance from the main front of the Asylum, they are connected together by means of a covered way; they have a general kitchen, house offices, and dining hall. Each block contains a large day room, four single sleeping rooms, and a 21-bedded dormitory.

The Commissioners, who visited this Asylum on the 3d of last December, reported very favourably of the plan of the new buildings. They were very comfortably fitted up, with furniture of a domestic character; and the supply of the means for recreation and amusement was abundant.

The inmates, 54 in number, were men habitually employed in the workshops and upon the land, and they were all in a most comfortable and satisfactory condition.

Including the Patients above mentioned, the Asylum contained 520 inmates, of whom 214 were Men, and 306 Women.

The whole establishment was reported to be in the best order, and its management as reflecting great credit upon Dr. Campbell, the Medical Superintendent.

Restraint was never employed. Although the Asylum contained an unusually large proportion of feeble epileptic cases, 133 Men and 152 Women were regularly employed, and about 202 of the whole number attended Divine Service in the Chapel.

The Report of the Gloucester Asylum was very favourable; and its condition gave evidence of the care and attention bestowed upon its management. Gloucester.

Every effort seemed to be made to promote the comfort and welfare of the Patients, and the Visiting Commissioners noticed with special approval a resolution recently adopted by the Visitors, whereby the Medical Superintendent was empowered "to give leave of absence from the Asylum to such Patients as he shall think suitable, for such limited period, not exceeding four days at any one time, when and as often as he shall deem suitable."

The discretionary power thus vested in the Superintendent had been extensively acted on, with great benefit to the Patients, and comfort to their friends, who were also allowed in return to spend a few days in the Asylum occasionally.

At the date of the Commissioners' Visit the Asylum contained

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Gloucester.

tained 269 Male and 296 Female Patients, of whom five Males and three Females were of the private class.

With a very few exceptions in the Women's Wards these Patients were most orderly, and a large proportion of them usefully employed. Their personal condition was quite satisfactory.

The system of night attendance was reported to be most useful in correcting the faulty habits of the Patients, as a means of general supervision during the night, and as a precaution against accidents.

In addition to the ordinary night watch, it was the custom for the Assistant Medical Officer and Head Attendant, and the Matron and Head Nurse in their respective divisions to visit the wards after the Patients and Day Attendants were in bed.

The food was found to be very good and abundant, and the mortality during the preceding year had been at the low rate of little more than seven per cent.

Hants.

The Hants Asylum was visited on the 30th November 1863; it then contained 262 Male and 324 Female Patients.

No one was found secluded or restrained; but it appeared from the register, that on an average six instances of seclusion occurred weekly. One woman had worn strong gloves for a considerable time, in consequence of her having made very determined attempts to pluck out her own eyes. There had been no other instance of restraint.

There was some confusion at the time of the visit, owing to a general stock taking, and examination of all the clothes and bedding; but all the wards were clean, and well ventilated.

The persons of the Patients were clean, and their clothing generally in a satisfactory state.

From the returns made relative to the employment of the Patients, it appeared that 169 Men and 174 Women were regularly and usefully occupied. The Commissioners were, however, of opinion, that the means of occupation and amusement should be more generally supplied in all the wards, and that special endeavours should be made to interest and employ the more impulsive and refractory Patients. The better classes of Patients were permitted to enjoy a very large amount of recreation; but the Commissioners thought that too little was done to attract and rouse the attention of the more imbecile and apathetic inmates.

The Sunday services in the chapel were attended by about 220 Patients, and an extra service was given by the chaplain

to

to those who were unable to leave the wards. The daily prayers, however, were read by the attendants only, and the Commissioners were of opinion that this duty should occasionally be performed by the chaplain in every ward, as by the existing system it appeared that there were in the Asylum about 200 Patients who never had the benefit of his ministrations.

The soup, which was given twice a week, was generally disliked by the Patients, and many refused to eat it. On the soup days, and also when suet pudding was provided, as many as 105 extra meat dinners were allowed. In these circumstances the Commissioners recommended a revision of the dietary.

Dr. Manley, the Superintendent, continued to show great activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties.

At the Kent Asylum additional accommodation has been provided for 40 Patients of each sex, by alterations to the existing building, which have been made at a very small cost.

In the month of February, Plans for constructing an improved system of sewage, at an estimated cost of 1,793 £., were submitted to us. The Visitors declined to accede to certain alterations in them suggested by our consulting engineer; but not thinking the suggestions of sufficient importance to insist upon their adoption, we obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the Plans as originally designed.

A proposition of the Visitors to purchase a detached portion of land to be used as a Burial Ground for the Patients was referred to us by the Secretary of State. The land was situated nearly a mile from the Asylum, and consisted of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre. As this quantity was considered too large for the wants of the Asylum, an intention existed of using a portion of it as a District Cemetery. We reported that, were this plan adopted, there would be no objection to the proposed arrangement, but that unless this were done, the distance of the land from the Asylum would be an aggravation of the evils incident to burial grounds used exclusively for Patients. No agreement for the purchase of this land has yet been submitted to us.

We have had occasion in several of our former Reports to direct attention to the very unsatisfactory condition of the Kent Asylum, and to the correspondence between this Board and the Visitors relative to it. Since the date of our last Report, Dr. Huxley, the late Superintendent,

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Kent.

dent, has resigned, and Dr. W. P. Kirkman, formerly Superintendent of the Cumberland Asylum, has been appointed in his place.

When the Asylum was visited, on the 24th and 25th of November 1863, it contained 300 Males and 394 Female Patients. In two or three of the Women's Wards the Patients were noisy and excited, but less so than at the preceding visit. The men were generally quiet and comfortable. Although some diminution had taken place in the number of strong canvas and ticken dresses, formerly so much used, they were still worn by 24 Men and 25 Women.

Measures had been adopted for the purpose of diminishing the large number of Patients who formerly habitually wetted or dirtied their beds, and two additional night attendants had been appointed. Although the system was not fully organized, some improvement had already been effected.

The special attention of the Commissioners was directed to the very large mortality which had occurred during the preceding year. The death of 100 Patients had been recorded; but no disease of an epidemic character had prevailed, and the deaths could only be attributed to the great age of some of the Patients, and to the fact, that others were admitted in a very debilitated bodily condition.

Suggestions were made for an improvement of the dietary, and the mode of serving the dinners: for greatly increased means of occupation and amusement, as well as for a better supply of ordinary furniture, more especially for the wards used by the worst class of Patients.

The bedding was found in good order. The practice of keeping the Female Patients within their wards during the winter months had been abandoned with very good results.

Some additions had been made to the staff of attendants, but they were still too few, being only in the proportion of 1 to 15 Male Patients, and 1 to 18 Female Patients. The efficiency of this small staff was further much reduced by a practice which existed of allowing half of the whole number to be absent from half-past five until nine o'clock on week days, and the same proportion to be off duty during the whole of Sunday.

Numerous improvements had been effected under the directions of Dr. Kirkman, who was evidently most anxious to promote the welfare of the Patients under his charge.

Lancaster.

Considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the new buildings at the Lancaster Asylum, and a further

further plan for raising the residence of the Assistant Medical Officer one storey higher has been approved by the Secretary of State. By this addition accommodation for 14 Male Patients will be provided, at a cost of only 140 £.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Lancaster.

When the Asylum was visited in October last, it contained 746 Patients, of whom 374 were Men, and 372 Women. The Wards were in a very crowded state, but some additional space had been secured in the day-rooms by throwing two small rooms into one, and the Commissioners suggested that the same change should be carried out in other Wards.

The Patients presented, as on former visits, a most satisfactory appearance, and they were all quiet and orderly.

Instances of seclusion were more frequent among the women than the men, but the aggregate amount of seclusion was small, and restraint was never used.

The proposed new Chapel had not been commenced, and the Commissioners expressed a doubt whether, allowing to each Patient as much space as was afforded in the existing chapel, it would be large enough to accommodate the number of Patients who would be capable to attend. They were of opinion that for an Asylum containing 1,000 Patients the Chapel should be adapted for 700.

Notwithstanding the additions which have very recently been made to the Rainhill Asylum, at the visit of the Commissioners, in October last, there were vacancies for only one Male and five Female Patients. The numbers in the Asylum were 309 men, and 355 women. With a few exceptions the Patients were quiet and orderly, but four women and two men were locked in their rooms on account of maniacal excitement.

Rainhill.

Many Patients were in bed, and the proportion of feeble and paralytic cases was, as usual in this Asylum, very large. The mortality during the past year had, however, been lower than during that which preceded it. Of the deaths which had occurred, 23 were attributed to general paralysis, and 19 to phthisis, and other diseases of the lungs.

The clothing, with some exceptions, was good; but the Commissioners noticed that many of the bedticks were soiled; that a large porportion of them were insufficiently filled with straw; and that the cocoa fibre needed teasing. Better materials for bedding were recommended. The Commissioners also suggested, as on former visits, that blinds should be fixed to the windows; that more means for personal washing should be supplied, and more seats be placed in the galleries

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Rainhill,

galleries and dormitories; that the Airing Courts should be more neatly kept, and that Patients of both sexes should be assembled at dinner in the new Hall.

Many of the Patients received into this Asylum are brought from Liverpool; and, both as regards their bodily health and mental condition, these are generally of a very bad class. Dr. Rogers, the superintendent, appears to have an intimate knowledge of every Patient, and the various books and medical records are carefully kept by him.

Prestwich.

The Prestwich Asylum, when visited by the Commissioners in October last, contained 304 Males and 333 Females, being an increase of 130 Patients during the preceding year.

The general health of the inmates was very good, and the mortality had been considerably below the average.

Although the Patients generally were free from excitement, four men and two women were found in seclusion; and as it appeared that one of the women was very frequently locked in her room, the Commissioners recommended her removal to one of the other Asylums in the county. This plan had previously been adopted with success in a very similar case, and it was suggested that in all like instances where Patients had become unmanageable, their exchange should be promoted.

The women were particularly clean and well dressed, but the condition of the men's clothing was in some cases not quite so satisfactory. The bedding was good, but the Commissioners objected to the use of canvas stretchers without mattresses, and suggested an improvement in this respect. A large number of the Patients were usefully employed, 190 of the men and 220 women being regularly occupied in various ways, and all the shoes, clothes, and most of the furniture, being made on the premises.

The general condition of the Asylum and its inmates was considered as quite satisfactory.

The new building, the plans for which were approved by the Secretary of State in the month of February 1862, were nearly completed, and the Women's Wards partly occupied. These Wards were described as being very spacious, well lighted, and cheerful, and the fittings and furniture of the best description. Including certain additions in the main building, additional accommodation for 280 Patients of each sex will be provided, and the Asylum is now capable of receiving nearly 1,000 Patients.

The

The cost of this very superior accommodation, including the alterations in the old building, has amounted to only 41 *l.* per head, whilst the furniture and clothing (some of the former, and all the latter, having been made on the premises) has been supplied for 13 *l.* per head.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Prestwich.

An enlargement of the chapel having become necessary, plans for that purpose were submitted to us, and they have been approved by the Secretary of State. Upwards of 300 additional seats will be provided.

The Leicester Asylum, when visited in July last, was in excellent order with reference both to the state of the inmates and the condition of the wards and premises.

There were 401 Patients in all, of whom 27 Males and 29 Females were of the private class.

The arrangements for their management and treatment were satisfactory. A fair proportion were usefully employed, and the farm, which is very carefully cultivated, afforded constant occupation to 45 of them, and proved a source of considerable profit to the institution.

There had been no case of restraint, and very little seclusion, since the preceding visit, and all the Patients were found in a quiet and orderly state.

Suggestions were made for the better ventilation of the padded rooms and galleries, the improvement of the Airing Courts, and for giving more extended exercise to certain classes of the Patients.

In the month of March 1863 the Committee of Visitors of the Lincoln County Asylum submitted plans for the addition of two wings, so as to afford additional accommodation for 140 Patients.

As the Asylum, which was originally built for 266 Patients, upon a site containing about 44 acres, had already been enlarged, so as to contain 400 Patients, the proposal thus made to raise the total accommodation to 540 upon a site which was originally deemed suitable for 266 Patients only, appeared to us to be very objectionable, and we accordingly addressed a letter to the Visitors, intimating that we should consider an addition to the land an essential part of any scheme for an enlargement of the Asylum; we therefore requested to be informed what were their intentions in regard to the purchase of such land. In reply, the Visitors stated that they did not intend to recommend the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions to purchase more land, but that they proposed bringing under spade husbandry about 20 acres, which were then

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Lincoln.

used for the plough. By this arrangement they considered ample employment would be afforded for the Male Patients.

The Board remaining of opinion that some addition to the land was essential, submitted the matter for the decision of the Secretary of State, who ultimately consented to the plans, upon the assurance by the Visitors that more land would be purchased if the opportunity of doing so should occur.

When the Lincoln Asylum was visited in October 1863 it contained 457 Patients, being 57 in excess of what it was constructed to accommodate; but temporary provision had been made for the extra number by placing beds in two upper corridors; and with a view to obviate the necessity of refusing admission to recent and acute cases, 12 Patients of each sex were about to be transferred temporarily to the Birmingham Asylum.

The works for the proposed additions were about to commence, and the contractor had engaged that they should be ready for occupation in May 1865.

The Asylum, in its various departments, was found in the best order, and the condition of the inmates most satisfactory.

There had been but little seclusion, and that principally in cases of epileptic mania, and restraint was never used.

The arrangements for employment and exercise were good. The Commissioners strongly urged that the existing chapel should be converted into a room for dinner and general recreation, and that a new chapel should be erected. In conclusion, they stated that the condition of the institution was highly creditable to Dr. Palmer:—

Middlesex:
Colney Hatch.

In Appendix E. we publish the observations of the Committee of Visitors upon the following Report of the Colney Hatch Asylum.

“Colney Hatch Asylum,
17 August 1863.

“We have on four days during the past week, and again this day, visited the Asylum, and have inspected the several Wards, Offices, Workshops, and premises, and seen all the Patients.

“The following tabular statements will show the changes in the Patients since the 8th December, the date of the last visit, and the present number on the books (being all now resident in the Asylum):—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Colney Hatch.
" Admitted - - -	147	120	267	
" Discharged and removed	56	79	135	
" Discharged, of whom recovered - -	43	49	92	
" Died, with one exception, from ordinary causes	67	49	116	
" Present numbers -	739	1,150	1,889	

" The death from a special cause was in the case of T. T., an epileptic, who on the 6th May last fell head foremost into the deep pit of a privy on the farm without a seat, and was suffocated. He was missed, and found within 10 minutes by the attendant in charge of the Patients, farm labourers. The privy referred to had never been provided with a seat, but merely with a wooden bar on brick-work. No time was lost after the accident in remedying this serious and discreditable defect.

" In reference to the sanitary condition of the Asylum, we have to report that, according to the latest records in the Journal, the Patients under medical treatment for bodily ailments, or on account of their mental state, including on the Female side those keeping their beds from debility, and on extra diet, were 35 on the Male side, and 176 on the Female.

" We found one Male Patient in bed under treatment for a fracture of the fore arm, recently sustained in an altercation with another Patient who attacked him in the day-room.

" We have nothing special to report relative to seclusion, or the good regulations in force for the prevention of its unauthorized employment.

" According to the most recent ward returns the numbers of Patients usefully occupied were in the Male Division 293, and in the Female 602, of whom 133 were employed in the laundry.

" About 320 men and 410 women usually dine in the several halls.

" The Patients attending Divine Service in the chapel yesterday were in the morning 152 Males and 300 Females, and in the afternoon 146 Males and 331 Females.

" Since the last visit a material improvement has taken place in the organization of the officers and staff on the Female side, assimilating it to that which has been found to work most satisfactorily in the Male division.

" On the Female side the Patients are distributed in two divisions, A. and B., and the laundry. Each of the divisions is under the charge of a matron, and the laundry of a superintendent. The matrons have each under them three head attendants of sections, whose duties are defined and laid down in a full and

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Colney Hatch.

“ detailed paper of instructions. The inspectors, of which there are
“ two, on the Male side, hold an analogous position to the matrons.
“ The Asylum thus consists of five main divisions, substantially
“ independent, and the medical arrangements are upon a footing
“ equally satisfactory.

“ We have to report very favourably of the cleanliness and good
“ order of the several wards, rooms and beds, and of the general
“ purity of the atmosphere.

“ In reference to the latter, the beneficial effects of the arrange-
“ ments in progress for the improvement of the ventilation were
“ manifest.

“ The airing grounds generally are in an improved state ; much,
“ however, remains to be done in planting them ornamentally, and
“ in some, additional seats are required.

“ We found the Male Patients generally quiet and orderly, few
“ in bed, and none secluded.

“ In several of the Female Wards the Patients were excited and
“ noisy after our entrance. Four were in seclusion. We observed
“ many women sitting in their bed-rooms, owing, as it appeared to
“ us, in great measure to the want of comfortable day-room accom-
“ modation of a domestic character.

“ We have satisfaction in reporting the following amongst other
“ improvements completed, or in progress, viz. :—

“ Male Division.

“ 1. The painting and colouring by the Patients of a large pro-
“ portion of the corridors and day-rooms.

“ 2. The better ventilation of the dormitories and galleries by
“ means of grated openings in the external walls.

“ 3. The construction of two good padded rooms in connexion
“ with Ward D., containing nearly 50 Patients, many of them
“ epileptic and violent.

“ 4. Improved settees, and leaning seats in the Epileptic and
“ other Wards.

“ 5. An increased number of bird-cages and birds.

“ 6. Additional bagatelle boards.

“ 7. The organization of an attendants' band.

“ 8. A good cricket ground.

“ 9. Airing Court No. 4, levelled, drained and gravelled.

“ Female Division.

“ 1. A little more furniture, and an additional supply of amusing
“ publications.

“ 2. More birds in the wards.

“ 3. Artificial flowers and net curtains.

“ 4. Fixed looking-glasses in the day-rooms.

“ 5. The removal in June last of the wall which divided into two
“ the ground constituting the Airing Courts of Wards 29, 30, 31,
“ and 32, thus opening a view of the country to the lower wards.

“ 6. The

“ 6. The erection in the ground last referred to of a rustic summer-house. COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

“ 7. The allotment of small plots for flowers or vegetables to upwards of 50 Patients, who are stated to take much pleasure in them. Colney Hatch.

“ General.

“ 1. Hand-rails ordered for all the staircases needing them.

“ 2. Skylights, made to open, inserted in the roof of the main corridors of communication.

“ 3. The extension of the walk round the estate.

“ 4. Monthly balls for the Patients of both sexes, at which the attendants' band is found most effective.

“ 5. The appropriation and furnishing of a spacious cheerful room, as a billiard room, for the Medical Officers.

“ We have further to notice with approval the following matters:—

“ 1. Less frequent changes of attendants, affording evidence of their improved character.

“ 2. Permission to the Medical Superintendent to be absent for a night without special leave.

“ 3. Authority to the Superintendents to grant a night's leave of absence to the assistant medical and other officers, matrons, and servants.

“ 4. The allowance of a second weekly half-holiday to the working Male Patients.

“ 5. The appointment of an additional attendant in Male Ward No. 11.

“ 6. Lectures given and proposed to be continued by Dr. Sheppard.

“ 7. A concert lately given by a choral society, of which one of the Male attendants is a member.

“ 8. The intended introduction of net-making on the Male side, as now on the Female.

“ In reference to the last report, the only matters to which we think it necessary to advert are the following:—

“ 1. Leather shoes are now provided for all the Male Patients.

“ 2. There has been no diminution in the number of sacking stretchers without mattresses.

“ 3. Improved ventilation is in progress throughout the Asylum, and a regular survey of the building in reference to this subject is proposed.

“ 4. Strong soup, with an additional ounce of meat, has been substituted for the meat pudding objected to.

“ 5. No addition, as yet, has been made to the number of Nurses in No. 19 Ward.

“ 6. Skylights have not yet been introduced over the uppermost corridors. Structural difficulties are said to prevent the removal of the walls of the dormitories adverted to.

“ 7. Gratings have been, or are about to be, inserted in the walls

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Colney Hatch.

"near the floors of the dormitories referred to in the report, as also generally throughout the Asylum.

"8. The inmates of Female Ward E. 3 have now direct access to their Airing Court.

"9. The Single sleeping rooms in the Laundry Ward have been effectually warmed by Gurney's stoves.

"We now submit, for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, the following suggestions:—

"1. The conversion of the present gloomy recesses forming day rooms on the ground floor, connecting the corridors with the spurs, into dormitories, curtained off from the corridor and the appropriation to the purposes of a day room of one of the adjoining dormitories, which would in that case require a wider door, an additional window, and a second fire-place.

"2. Doors between the Bath Rooms and adjoining Lavatories.

"3. A louvre or other opening over the door at the end of the gallery of Female Infirmary Ward No. 27, in lieu of the present plate of sheet glass, and a corresponding opening at the opposite end.

"4. The formation in the Male and Female divisions respectively of a light, cheerful room, by covering in and inclosing by a glazed partition the external recesses in the Infirmary Airing Courts.

"5. The conversion of some at least of the present recesses from the corridors into day rooms, properly so called, by dwarf screens.

"6. Grated openings for circulation of air in the lower part of the walls of the main corridor of communication.

"7. Seats in the associated dormitories.

"8. Bed-side tables in the Infirmaries.

"9. Pendent flower-baskets in the several galleries.

"10. More coloured prints and objects of interest, more especially in the worst wards, whose bare aspect cannot but produce a most depressing effect upon the inmates, a class peculiarly needing objects calculated to divert the attention.

"11. A better supply and distribution of illustrated and amusing publications in the Female Wards generally, and in the worst wards on the Male side.

"12. The engagement of an additional Nurse for Female Ward No. 19, containing 86 Patients, upwards of 40 of whom are epileptics.

"13. More clear records of the numbers of Patients wet and dirty respectively by night.

"14. The introduction of more brown jackets for the Male Patients generally, and the disuse, as far as practicable, of blouses.

"15. Straw plaiting as an occupation in each division.

"16. The making of all clothing and shoes in the Asylum in lieu of the existing arrangement for having them made in the House of Correction.

"We must not conclude without adverting to a subject urgently pressing for attention. We refer to the fact of there being only about 12 vacant beds in the Female division, and the necessity, therefore,

“ therefore, for considering at the earliest period the question of
 “ the best mode of providing additional Asylum accommodation for
 “ the increased and rapidly increasing numbers of Pauper Lunatics
 “ in the County of Middlesex. Although there are in this Asylum
 “ as many as 100 vacant beds on the Male side, it appears that by no
 “ re-arrangement or different distribution could any of these be
 “ made available for Female Patients.

“ We have only, in conclusion, to report, that the Medical Super-
 “ intendants, who accompanied us throughout our inspection, by their
 “ accurate knowledge of individual cases and otherwise, impressed
 “ us strongly with the opinion of their continued zeal and desire
 “ efficiently to discharge their responsible duties, in which they
 “ appear to be actively seconded by those in office under them.”

The following entry was made at the Hanwell Asylum on
 the 15th of August last. Contrary to their usual custom,
 the Committee of Visitors have made no reply to the state-
 ments contained in this very unsatisfactory report of the con-
 dition of the Asylum :—

“ Hanwell County Asylum,
 15 August 1863.

“ During the period which has elapsed since the visit of our col-
 “ leagues on the 20th of December 1862, 104 Male and 183 Female
 “ Patients have been admitted; 41 Males and 67 Females have
 “ been discharged or removed, and 40 Males and 50 Females have
 “ died; of the Patients who were discharged, 23 Men and 50
 “ Women were reported to be recovered.

“ There are now in the Asylum 593 Male and 988 Female
 “ Patients, and there are besides 13 women on the books who are
 “ absent on trial. During the three days that we have been en-
 “ gaged in our visitation we have seen every Patient, and inspected
 “ all the wards and offices. In the Refractory Wards on both sides
 “ of the house we found a considerable number of excited and dis-
 “ orderly Patients, but only one Patient of each sex was secluded,
 “ and no one was restrained. The system of non-restraint appears
 “ to be strictly carried out, and there has been no instance of instru-
 “ mental coercion, even for medical purposes, since the last visit.
 “ The instances of seclusion are few in proportion to the number of
 “ Patients.

“ There appears to be about the usual proportion of sick and
 “ paralytic cases, and the present general condition of the inmates is
 “ healthy.

“ Except that we object to the use of ticken dresses, we saw no
 “ reason to complain of the women’s clothing; many of the men,
 “ however, were very badly dressed, and their clothes threadbare,
 “ torn, and ragged. Dr. Begley informed us that he had complained
 “ of the Male Patients’ clothing in the month of June, and he
 “ showed us an entry made in his journal, on the 11th of that month,
 “ animadverting very strongly upon the defective condition of the
 “ men’s clothes, and we quite agree with his remarks on the
 “ subject.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Hanwell.

" In answer to our inquiries, Mr. Clift, the steward, stated; that
" he believed he had between 40 and 50 suits of men's clothing in
" store; but when we examined the two inspectors, Blencowe and
" Martin, the former stated that about 100 suits in his department
" were unfit for use, and should be destroyed, and Martin thought
" that at least one-third of the suits in his division should be con-
" demned. The stock of new clothing is obviously quite inade-
" quate.

" We beg to draw the attention of the Committee of Visitors to
" this subject, and we would suggest that a different system should
" be introduced in reference to the supply of clothing. The de-
" cision as to the condition and fitness of the clothing should not be
" the duty of the Inspectors, but should be left entirely to the judg-
" ment of the Medical Superintendent.

" The bedding in both departments was clean, and in good con-
" dition.

" We have made the usual inquiries as to the occupations and
" amusements of the Patients. The average numbers employed seem
" to be proportionably the same as usual. We quite agree in
" opinion with our colleagues, that with the aid of a larger staff of
" skilled instructors, a much greater proportion of the Male Patients
" might be usefully occupied.

" The services in the Chapel were conducted as usual until the
" 19th of July last, since when it has been under repair, and the
" prayers have been read in the Entertainment Room. The last
" return gives the attendance on Sunday at 202 Men and 306
" Women at the Morning Service, and 195 Men and 290 Women
" in the Evening. At the week-day services the numbers are
" much smaller.

" We were struck with the excited and disorderly conduct and
" demeanour of the Patients of both sexes who were out in the two
" Airing Courts appropriated for the more impulsive and violent
" class. These courts are evidently far too small for the numbers
" who use them, and they are nearly surrounded by buildings. The
" Male Court is common to several wards, and is used by 120
" Patients, many of whom rarely, and some of them never go beyond
" it. The same remarks apply to the yard on the Women's side,
" which, however, serves for as many as 160 Patients.

" These yards are quite bare, without trees or shrubs, and very
" inadequately supplied with sunshades. They are covered with
" loose gravel, containing large stones, which, on the Female side
" are employed by the Patients in breaking the windows. In the
" West Centre Basement Dormitory the six windows looking
" towards the yard do not contain a single pane of glass, and this
" has been their condition since the month of April last. The
" windows of the gallery of No. 3 Ward are also without glass, and
" we understand that it is not intended that it shall be replaced
" until the cold weather sets in; in the meantime the most active
" measures are required to establish a better system of discipline, or
" we see no reason why the glass should be better preserved in the
" winter than it is at present.

" It appears to us that one of the principal reasons of the violence
and

“and disorder on the Women’s side, is the want of a sufficient staff of Nurses. For the last six months the post of one of the head attendants has been vacant, and, owing to a deficiency in the number of ordinary Female attendants, only six, instead of nine Nurses have charge of the Patients in the Refractory Airing Court. We regret also to state that for the last six months the Matron has been too unwell to attend to her duties.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Hanwell.

“We are aware that the better conducted of these Patients are taken out into the front garden for exercise, but there still remains a very large proportion of them who can rarely be taken there, and for these the Refractory Yards are insufficient in size, and unsuitable in position and arrangement.

“We have again to call attention to the great deficiency in the means for personal washing. This deficiency exists more or less in all the wards; but we may especially instance Nos. 7 and 6 on the Women’s side, in each of which there are no basins whatever, one tub in each serving for 28 Patients in No. 6, and 31 Patients in No. 7 Wards; Nos. 8, 9, and 18 are also particularly deficient in washing accommodation.

“In some cases where a few basins have been provided, the Patients have no stands or shelves, or even chairs, on which to place them.

“We found all the Wards very clean and in good order, but some of them are still greatly in want of furniture of a comfortable description, such as low reclining chairs for the sick and feeble cases.

“We are informed that on the Female side there are 1,016 beds, which, with the numbers now on the books, would leave vacancies for 15 Patients. It seems to us, however, that the Women’s Wards are already overcrowded. We have made a rough calculation of the cubical area of the smaller Dormitories, which contain from three to six beds; some of them appear to afford considerably less than 400 feet of cubical space for each Patient, and we doubt if in any there are 500 feet of space for each bed.

“Five hundred cubical feet is certainly the smallest amount of space that can be considered sufficient for each Patient in a dormitory; it is important, therefore, that an accurate measurement of these rooms should be made, and the number of beds be reduced accordingly. It also seems important that more space should be given for a Female Infirmary, as the present one does not allow sufficient accommodation for the large number of sick and feeble cases.

“When this is done, we think it will be found that the limit of accommodation for Female Patients has been exceeded by the numbers it now contains; and as the Women’s Wards at Colney Hatch are quite full, the question arises what is next to be done to provide accommodation for the Lunatic Poor belonging to the County of Middlesex.

“We saw the dinners served in both departments; the food was very good and abundant.

“A woman

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Hanwell.

"A woman of the name of W. complained to us that she had been very roughly used by one of the nurses in No. 22 Ward, named L. C. We have made inquiry on the subject, and examined two Patients, who were stated by the injured woman to have been present when the alleged assault took place.

"They both bore testimony, and with much clearness, to the assault having taken place; but the nurse denied that she had used more force than was absolutely necessary: she admitted, however, that the Patient had been thrown down on the floor. The conduct of this nurse will no doubt be carefully watched by the head attendant.

"Several Roman Catholic Patients made complaints to us that they had very few opportunities of seeing a priest, and that they never heard Mass.

"There are no rules hung up in the Bath Rooms on the Women's side, and we recommend that this shall be done at once.

"We recommend also that proper cupboards be supplied for the clothes of the Male Patients during the night; they are now put outside the bedrooms on the stone floors.

"We find, on inquiry, that the Medical Superintendents have little or no control as to the hiring and discharge of the Attendants.

"The changes amongst the nurses have been very frequent, and at present there are eight vacancies. It seems most important that some better arrangements should be made to secure a proper staff, and so to supply at once such vacancies as may occur from time to time from sickness or absence for holidays. Three Female Attendants will be discharged to-night, and as two are now sick and off duty, there will remain only 55 nurses for 1,001 Patients.

"A change has just been made in the medical staff, but there has been no increase.

"Mr. Ellis has been removed to the Male Wards as Assistant to Dr. Begley, and Mr. Robertson has been appointed to assist Dr. Sankey. We are sorry to find that no increase of the medical staff has yet been made. On the Female side especially it is obviously quite insufficient for the due medical treatment of the Patients, and much credit is due to the Superintendents for what they are enabled to accomplish.

"Our opinion has already been expressed on former occasions, that more assistance should be given them, and that they should be invested with greater powers and responsibilities, and the present state of several departments of this institution confirms us in this opinion."

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Abergavenny.

The Abergavenny Asylum, when visited on the 20th of August 1863, contained 486 Patients, viz., 208 Men, and 278 Women, and was found to be much overcrowded, especially on the Women's side. Up to the date of the visit, however, no Patient belonging to the districts in union had been refused admission,

admission, and the Committee of Visitors had met to consider how best additional accommodation might be provided.*

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Abergavenny.

Notwithstanding this excess of numbers, the Patients were found generally free from excitement, and personally in a satisfactory state. The Women, however, were in a more favourable condition than the Men. The beds and bedding were clean, and the wards in good order. With regard to the employment of seclusion, in excited cases, it was found to be more frequent among the Women than the Men, but mostly confined to a small number of Patients. Restraint was never resorted to.

The Patients were all allowed constant access to their Airing Courts, and, with the exception of a very small number, they had frequent occasions for exercise beyond their precincts, and long excursions were made among the neighbouring hills. A great variety of games were supplied, and their use very successfully encouraged. Classes for instruction were also held in the wards by the Chaplain.

The Commissioners suggested the erection of a new chapel, and the conversion of the existing chapel into a recreation room. They also recommended the supply of a better description of bolts, the removal of the tiled and plastered floors, and the introduction of blinds, or curtains for the windows, &c.

The condition and management of the Asylum was considered very creditable to the Superintendent and other officers.

At the Norfolk County Asylum, visited in May last year, Norfolk. there were found 170 Male and 201 Female Patients: every effort was made to afford them useful occupation, and the means of amusement were liberally supplied. For the Men labour on the farm was found, as in all other cases, most beneficial, and the Commissioners were of opinion that if more land could be obtained, it might be very profitably cultivated.

Of the Women, 110 were engaged in the laundry, and in needle and domestic work; straw bonnet making had also lately been introduced.

A large

* The Committee soon after entered into a contract with the Visitors of the Worcester Asylum for the reception of 30 of their Female Patients for three years, at a weekly cost of 12 s. 3 d. per Patient. We understand that a project for building a second Asylum for the united counties, in lieu of adding to the present Asylum, is under consideration.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Norfolk.

A large proportion of the inmates were in the habit of attending Divine Service in the Chapel.

The Commissioners saw as many as 310 of the 37 Patients in the Asylum assembled at dinner in the Dining Hall. They behaved in a most orderly manner, and Dr. Hills was strongly of opinion that the practice of thus associating the inmates of both sexes together, was very advantageous. The food, which was good and ample in quantity, was neatly served.

Although by careful attention during the night, the average number of beds usually wetted did not exceed 12, there still remained a very large proportion of straw beds. These the Commissioners recommended should be replaced by mattresses of horsehair.

The general condition of the Asylum and its inmates was quite satisfactory, and most creditable to the management of Dr. and Mrs. Hills.

Northumber-
land

Plans for a new Chapel at the Northumberland Asylum were approved by the Secretary of State in the month of July last. This addition to the Asylum, very strongly recommended by the Commissioners who visited the Asylum in the Spring of last year, was much needed, as the existing Chapel would not accommodate more than 80 Patients of each sex.

The Commissioners at their visit reported very favourably of the tranquillity and orderly demeanour of the Patients of both sexes, who were 223 in number, and whom they found clean and neat in person and dress. The general health was very good. No restraint, and but little seclusion, had been employed since the preceding visit.

The system of night attendance was found to answer well, and in the opinion of the Superintendent was highly beneficial to the Patients.

A large number of important improvements were found to have been effected in the interval since the last visit, and the condition of the Asylum was considered to be very creditable to the Superintendent and his Assistant.

Notts.

In our last Report we stated that plans for an enlargement of the Nottingham Asylum had received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

These additions, by which accommodation for 40 Patients will be provided, were found to be completed when the Asylum was visited in February 1863, and the rooms only required fittings and furniture to render them fit for occupation,

pation. The Asylum contained 166 Men and 154 Women, and the women's wards were somewhat over-crowded—an evil which would shortly be removed by the occupation of the new buildings.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Notts.

The Patients were generally quiet and orderly, and many spoke very favourably of their treatment by the attendants and nurses.

Mechanical restraint was never employed, and the instances of seclusion were few, and confined to a small number of cases.

Owing to the small quantity of land belonging to the institution, the means for employing the men in out-door labour were limited; but a fair number of them were occupied in various ways, and the women employed themselves in the laundry and kitchen, and in needlework.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the general management of the establishment satisfactory.

The Littlemore Asylum when visited in December last was much over-crowded. The building, which is only calculated properly to accommodate 440 Patients, contained 500 beds, and at one time as many as 510 Patients had been crowded into it. These numbers, however, did not represent the whole of the Patients chargeable to the Counties and Boroughs in union, 15 cases having been sent to the Bucks Asylum, and 30 to Bethnal House, in London. A contract had been entered into for three years for the reception of 30 Patients into the Worcestershire Asylum, so as temporarily to meet the pressure; but some more comprehensive measure had become necessary, and the following modes of effecting the object in view were understood to be under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, viz.:—

1. Extending the existing Asylum and land.
2. Erecting in Berkshire an additional Asylum for the united Counties and Boroughs.
3. Erecting a new Asylum for Berks, and the Boroughs of Reading, and Abingdon.

Oxford, Berks,
&c.

The condition of the Asylum and Patients continued to reflect credit on Mr. Ley and his Assistant Medical Officer. The Commissioners thought it desirable that the women who worked in the Laundry should have more time allowed them for exercise in the open air, and they suggested that more of the men should be employed, and if necessary instructed in shoemaking, tailoring, &c. They also suggested a revision of the dietary, and the substitution of other food for the suet puddings which were given twice a week. Comfortable furniture

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

furniture and simple ornaments were thought to be wanting in the wards, and gas was much needed.

Salop and
Montgomery.

Plans for the enlargement of the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, by which additional accommodation will be provided for 76 Patients, at an estimated cost of 2,400 *l.*, have, upon our report, received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Since that sanction, however, was obtained, the Justices of the County of Montgomery, in Quarter Sessions, have raised objections to the proposed enlargement, and have addressed the Secretary of State, setting forth grounds upon which they consider that county ought not to be called upon to contribute to it, if made. We are of opinion, on a full consideration of all such objections, that the plans for the proposed extension of this Asylum should be carried into effect; and we have reason to believe that an order for that purpose, under the 4th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," is at present under the consideration of the Secretary of State. An early decision on the subject is most important; for when the Asylum was visited in January 1863, it was found to be much overcrowded on both sides, although 10 of the Patients were absent on trial, and certain rooms in the basements were used as dormitories, which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, were very ill adapted for the purpose.

Notwithstanding this pressure, the Wards generally were in good order, and the Patients quiet, and personally in a satisfactory state. The condition of the Asylum was healthy.

The system of night attendance on the Patients continued to be very successful. The number of wet and dirty beds was very small, and there remained only three straw beds in each division.

The arrangements for out-door exercise, and for the amusement and occupation of the Patients, were generally good, and upon the whole the Commissioners derived a very favourable impression from their visit.

They found evidence throughout of the assiduity and personal kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Oliver; and it is with much regret that we have to state that the Asylum has since been deprived of Dr. Oliver's valuable services by his death, in the month of May last.

Somerset.

There were 498 Patients on the books of the Somerset Asylum at the date of the last visit, in September. Of these, four Patients of each sex were of the private class. The Asylum also contained 98 Pauper Patients not belonging to the county, of whom 46 were received from the Borough of

of Bath, and 18 from Bridgewater, under a contract for five years. There were likewise 25 Patients of each sex from Glamorganshire, who would be removed when the new Asylum for that county is completed.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Somerset.

The Commissioners reported favourably of the general condition of the men; but the women of the worst class presented a much less satisfactory appearance, some being clad in ticken or canvas dresses, and the clothing of others being very old, worn, and untidy.

Very few instances of seclusion had occurred since the last visit; but during that period four Male and seven Female Patients were reported to have at various times had their hands confined by handkerchiefs, to prevent them from injuring themselves or others, or for surgical reasons.

As many as 150 Patients of each sex were assembled at dinner in the general Dining Hall, and behaved in a most orderly manner, the meal being enlivened by the Attendants' Band.

The Wards were generally well ventilated, and most of them had been much improved by the painting and decoration of the walls, and the introduction of flowers, &c. In one Ward in each division, however, the slate floors were noticed as being very objectionable, and their removal was strongly recommended.

Numerous improvements had been carried into effect; amongst others, the Airing Courts had been planted and better laid out, and a cricket ground had been formed.

New and improved water-closets had been fixed, and the baths generally repaired. Tables, seats, valances, and curtains had been placed in the Women's Wards. Various alterations and improvements had also been made in the means for ventilation.

Two additional Cottages had been built, one for the Store-keeper, the other for eight working Male Patients. About three acres of land, containing good springs of water, had also been purchased.

After making some suggestions for farther improvements, the Commissioners expressed themselves well satisfied with the demeanour of the attendants and nurses, and the zeal and activity shown by Dr. Boyd in the discharge of his duties.

Plans for a new Dining and Recreation Hall at the Stafford County Asylum were submitted to us in the month of April 1863. The estimated cost for this building, including a new carpenter's

Stafford.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Stafford.

carpenter's shop, and a store-room, was 1,320 *l.* The want of an apartment of this description had been long felt, and the sanction of the Secretary of State for its erection was soon after obtained.

The Report of the Commissioners who visited the Asylum is dated the 24th of July 1863. On that day the building contained 488 Patients, of whom 253 were Men, and 235 Women. These numbers did not, however, represent the whole number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the County, for it appeared that there were also 44 Men and 17 Women at Haydock Lodge, and 18 Men and 19 Women at the Chester County Asylum, making, with one Patient absent on probation, 586 Patients upon the books of the institution.

With some exceptions in one of the Female Wards, the Patients were found in a quiet and satisfactory state, and no instance of restraint or seclusion had occurred since the preceding visit, an interval of one year.

All the rooms and wards were clean, and the bedding in excellent order. Various improvements, calculated to render the wards more cheerful, and diminish the gloomy and prison-like aspect which some of them presented, had been effected, and a hope was expressed that similar changes would be adopted throughout the Asylum.

An enlargement of the Male Airing Courts was also strongly recommended.

The arrangements for night attendance on the Patients were found to be very useful in diminishing the number of wet and dirty cases, and in affording to the epileptic Patients prompt aid in their fits.

The services in the Chapel were attended by about 170 Male and 150 Female Patients, and nearly 100 of both sexes were daily taught in the schools.

Regular employments were followed by 185 Men and 135 Women, and their recreations and amusements were well attended to. The practice of sending parties beyond the Asylum precinct for extended exercise was carried on successfully.

The Commissioners were well pleased with the efforts made by the Superintendent to promote the comfort of the Patients, and improve the condition of the worst and most impulsive class of Patients.

Suffolk.

The accommodation at the Suffolk Asylum is calculated for 150 Male and 200 Female Patients, and when visited in the month of November 1863, it contained 140 of the former, and

200 of the latter class; there consequently only remained vacancies for 10 Male Patients, whilst some of the dormitories on the Female side were considered by the Visiting Commissioners to be overcrowded.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Suffolk.

In these circumstances the question of making further provision for the Pauper Lunatics belonging to the county, had become a matter of urgent importance, and the Commissioners strongly advised that the early consideration of the Visitors should be given to the subject; they further recommended that more land should be purchased or rented, in order to provide employment for the Male Patients. It was the opinion of Dr. Kirkman, the Superintendent, that had he the means, he could beneficially and profitably employ upon the land double the number who then worked upon it.

The sanitary state of the Asylum was good; only three Patients of each sex were under medical treatment, and no one was in bed.

The Commissioners reported very favourably of the condition of the wards and their inmates, who were all free from excitement, and personally in a creditable state.

Non-coercion has always been the rule of the Asylum, and very little seclusion had been found necessary.

Since the preceding visit a new Chapel had been completed, and brought into use, and various improvements had been effected in the wards.

The introduction of gas, recommended in former reports, was again pressed upon the consideration of the Visitors.

The Board, considering that the several recommendations made by the Commissioners were most important, and requiring immediate attention, addressed a letter on the subject to the Committee of Visitors, but we are not aware that any steps have yet been taken to carry them into effect.

The Visiting Justices of the Surrey Asylum having reported in October last to the General Quarter Sessions, that an opportunity was offered for the purchase of about 42 acres of land adjoining the Asylum grounds, at a cost of 12,000/., a special committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for its purchase. The agreement for this purpose was approved at the last Epiphany Sessions, and upon our Report the Secretary of State has consented to sanction the purchase upon the formal contract of sale being submitted to him. By this addition the total quantity of land belonging to the Surrey Asylum will amount to nearly 140 acres.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

The following is a copy of the entry made at the last visit —

Surrey.

“Surrey County Asylum, Monday, 24 August 1863.

“Since this Asylum was visited in December last, 93 Patients have been admitted, 47 have been discharged, and 45 have died, the proportion of Males and Females under the first head being 60 and 33, under the second 24 and 23, and under the third 30 and 15. Of those discharged, 39 had recovered, and eight were transferred upon new orders of settlement. There were three inquests on epileptics suffocated during their fits, and since Saturday, the first day of our visit, another Patient has so died, on whom an inquest will be held. Nothing unusual in the other deaths calls for remark. The mortality is not high, though the proportion of deaths in the Male division is more than double that of the Female division, a circumstance partly explained by the more feeble condition in which Male Patients are frequently received, but due also, in our opinion, to other causes. The principal causes entered are general paralysis, epilepsy, softening and disease of the brain, phthisis, and old age. Under treatment at present for bodily disorders there are 37 Males and nine Females, the same marked disparity to the disadvantage of the Male side being here also observable.

“The records of seclusion point to the same general result. Among the Men there have been 71 instances distributed over 24 Patients, while among the Women there have been 26 instances to 15 Patients. The periods average from half an hour to six or seven hours, but in the cases of a Patient of each sex, where there was much excitement and violence from epilepsy, the seclusion lasted in the one 74, and in the other 98 hours. No restraint is entered; but, in the Female division, gloves are worn occasionally by one or two during the day, and one Patient (whose case should be recorded) wears ‘sleeve-trowsers’ nightly.

“At our visit on Saturday and to-day we have seen 912 Patients, of whom the Males were 417, and the Females 495. The Women were much less noisy and excited than the Men, and their personal state more favourable. For the most part, their dresses were clean and tidy; their wards generally cheerful and comfortable; and a majority even of the most troublesome in what are called the refractory wards, were quiet and employed. Though something of the superiority in these and other respects over the Male division may be explained by the less helpless condition in which the females appear to be received, we attribute it in a much more essential degree to the better state of their wards, to their being less crowded, to the lighter and more domestic furniture in them, and the supply of small objects of attractiveness and interest, but, above all, to the fact that they are better supplied with attendants. Being less required for service out of doors, the nurses are able to attend throughout the day equally to all under their charge; and though the actual number may be slightly less than on the Male side, in effect the Patients’ wants are more efficiently provided for in the Female than in the other division. To this subject, as of

“the

“ the greatest importance, we desire to direct the attention of the
 “ Committee.

COUNTY AND
 BOROUGH
 ASYLUMS.
 Surrey.

“ The Male Patients here belong in a great degree to so bad a
 “ class as to demand unusual care; yet the means for it are not
 “ afforded. In Ward No. 3, where there are 45 inmates of the
 “ worst description, the three attendants are insufficient, and
 “ nothing could be more unsatisfactory in respect of personal ap-
 “ pearance, shabbiness and untidiness of dress, excitement and
 “ violence of language and conduct, than the condition in which we
 “ found this ward. In No. 2, on the same basement, there is one
 “ attendant to 13 Patients, whose place has to be supplied by an
 “ attendant from No. 1, when he takes out the three working men,
 “ and though here the inmates were more quiet, they looked dirty
 “ and sickly, as might be expected from living in so foul an at-
 “ mosphere; for, apart from its cheerlessness, the ventilation of this
 “ ward is so bad, as to require immediate remedy if the Patients are
 “ to continue in it. In Ward No. 4 there are two attendants to 39
 “ Patients, and one is absent for the greater part of every day, with
 “ 13 of this number, who go out to work. In the Epileptic Ward,
 “ where 35 of the inmates are subject to continual fits, the attendance
 “ is not adequate. In Ward No. 5 (the auxiliary Infirmary) there
 “ are 38 men of the demented class left for about four hours in the
 “ day with only one attendant, and their personal condition showed
 “ neglect.

“ It was recommended generally at the last visit that the staff of
 “ attendants should be increased, and in particular that married men
 “ and their wives should be introduced into these Male Epileptic
 “ and Infirmary Wards; but nothing in this respect has been done
 “ since. Special notice was at the same time taken of the disorderly state
 “ of the Men's clothing, and this, resulting also mainly from insufficient
 “ superintendence, still continues. Some additions have, however,
 “ been made in some of the wards, to the change which we trust
 “ will shortly be completely effected, from the grey convict-looking
 “ cloth of the men's coats to blue. We have been told, at the present,
 “ as at the last visit, upon observing generally the absence of books
 “ and illustrated papers from the Male Wards, that the supply is
 “ ample, but that they can only be given out at stated times, because
 “ the Patients are in the habit of destroying them—a habit that
 “ would not long exist with an increased staff of attendants: as it is,
 “ the want of such a staff has to be eked out by continual with-
 “ draws from one ward to another, and interchange among them
 “ of outdoor and indoor service, the gravest inconvenience incident
 “ to which is, that the arrangements here are constantly altering;
 “ that the attendants themselves are ignorant from day to day of
 “ what their precise duties will be; that the advantage of any fixed
 “ plan for the proper performance of them is altogether lost; and
 “ that the Patients lose the comfort of having always near them
 “ attendants familiar with their habits and requirements.

“ Other suggestions made at the last visit, and not yet acted upon,
 “ we now strongly repeat, for alteration of the water-closets; for
 “ better supply of common domestic furniture, and cheap objects of
 “ ornament, interest, and amusement in the Male Wards; for increase

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Surrey.

“ of washing materials, and placing of blinds or curtains, and some
“ chairs, in the Dormitories; for such arrangements in bathing as
“ will admit of not more than two Patients to be bathed in the same
“ water; for giving, to such as are able to enjoy the privilege, means
“ of exercise beyond the Asylum grounds; for making effort to
“ increase the numbers employed on the farm and in the workshops,
“ at present very small; and for the erection of a new Chapel, and
“ appropriation of the existing building as a Recreation Hall.

“ Though these matters still very urgently call for attention, we
“ are glad, on the other hand, to state that since the last visit the
“ very important improvement of substituting wooden floors for the
“ stone pavements in the corridors has been begun, the latter having
“ been removed in No. 1, and Nos. 6 and 7 (Epileptic and Infirmary)
“ on both sides, and it being proposed to continue the work until
“ the whole are removed. An additional Lavatory of nine basins
“ has been constructed in the No. 3 Male basement. Generally,
“ the walls throughout the Asylum have been cleansed and painted.
“ Alterations for improved ventilation have been made in three wards
“ of each division; additional gas burners have been placed; and to
“ some of the water-closets and sinks the supply of water has been
“ increased. By completion of the steam-washing machines, and a
“ new drying-closet, the laundry arrangements are so much more
“ efficient, that it is intended immediately to give effect to the re-
“ commendation for change of the Patients' body linen twice a week.
“ It is satisfactory to add that the night watch continues to diminish
“ the number of wet and dirty beds; and that the straw-beds in use
“ have been further diminished since the last visit.

“ Within the last few months also improvements have been
“ effected on the farm; and, observing that some 30 acres of addi-
“ tional land adjoining the Asylum property is now for sale, we
“ trust that the great advantage that would result from its purchase
“ for the use of the institution will not be lost sight of by the
“ Committee.

“ The distribution of employments appears nearly the same as
“ formerly. Not more than 39 men work on the farm and garden,
“ and about 67 at in-door work, the number on the Women's side
“ being much larger. Of the 417 Men now here, 227 are wholly
“ unemployed; and of this number upwards of 200 never go beyond
“ their Airing Courts. Of the rest, about 140 are sent out from time
“ to time to walk in the field-road, of which mention was made at
“ the last visit, a privilege which is much enjoyed, and in which full
“ 50 more might share if there were enough attendants to take
“ charge of them. For this better class the out-door games have
“ lately been increased, and a band has been organized, of which
“ the senior Assistant Medical Officer is leader. The reading
“ classes are continued, and now attended by 22 Males and 53
“ Females; while the average attendance at chapel is 170 Men and
“ 204 Women. Of the latter, we should have said, there are upwards
“ of 330 who take regular exercise beyond their Airing Courts; and
“ the provision for their amusement seems also generally sufficient.

“ Mr. Orange, the late senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been
“ succeeded by Mr. Grabham; and all the various officers employed
“ appear

“ appear to be zealous in their service to the Asylum, and in their
 “ desire to assist Dr. Biggs in promoting the welfare of its inmates.”

COUNTY AND
 BOROUGH
 ASYLUMS.
 Surrey.

It will be seen that the subject of the number and distribution of the attendants in the Male division, was carefully noted by the Visiting Commissioners, and upon the entry being read at the Board, a letter was addressed to the Visitors directing their special attention to the subject, and requesting to be informed what was proposed to be done respecting it. In reply, the Visitors stated that they had resolved to appoint four additional attendants in the Male division.

Additional accommodation for Female Patients having become necessary at the Sussex Asylum, two plans for its enlargement were submitted by the Committee of Visitors. By the first it was proposed to provide additional accommodation for 60 Patients, at an outlay of 33 *l.* per head, by converting the Medical Superintendent's residence, and the Recreation Hall in the central block, into wards for Women, a separate house being erected for the Superintendent.

The second proposal was to build a new detached wing for 120 Patients, the cost of which would be 38 *l.* per head. After much correspondence on the subject, it was ultimately determined to adopt the latter suggestion, and plans for the purpose were approved by the Secretary of State on the 23d of July last.

When visited in the month of May the Asylum contained 491 Patients, of whom 242 were Men and 249 Women. There were besides two Women absent on trial, and nine Men boarded out in the cottages of three married attendants. This latter plan had been found to answer so well, that its extension was recommended.

The above numbers were in excess over those for which accommodation was originally provided of 17 in the Male, and 35 in the Female division. Notwithstanding this, however, the Patients were found in a very satisfactory state, and personally very clean. All were bathed, and their body-linen changed twice a week.

The wards were in good order, and various additions and improvements in matters of furniture and decoration had been supplied, and with the usual good result as regards the conduct of the Patients, who had not in any single instance injured or destroyed them.

The results of the farm employment had been most satisfactory, and some addition to the land by lease or otherwise was recommended. Other employments were also very suc-

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Sussex.

cessfully carried on ; there were 14 tailors, only three of whom had been educated to the trade ; and basket and mat making were followed by Patients previously unacquainted with those occupations.

The Visiting Commissioners were of opinion that the condition and management of the Asylum generally was very creditable to the skill and assiduity of the Medical Superintendent.

Warwick.

The Warwick Asylum, when inspected in July last, contained 171 Male and 205 Female Patients ; all were found in a quiet and satisfactory state, and they were personally clean and properly dressed.

It appeared that seclusion had been very sparingly employed, and instrumental restraint had been used on two occasions only, for surgical purposes, since the preceding visit.

The general state of the Asylum was then healthy ; but there had been a somewhat large mortality among the Male Patients, 39 of whom had died, whilst within the same period the deaths of only 19 Women were recorded. No special cause could be discovered to account for this great disparity in the numbers.

A fair proportion of the Patients were stated to be regularly employed, and the practice of sending parties of them beyond the Asylum grounds for exercise and recreation was carried out very successfully, nearly 90 of each sex being occasionally permitted to enjoy this privilege.

Within the wards the means of amusement were liberally provided, and the beneficial effects to be derived from domestic furniture and cheerful decoration were not lost sight of.

On the occasion of former visits the erection of a new and larger Chapel had been recommended, and the Commissioners now found that a building for that purpose was in course of erection in one of the back yards on the Women's side ; but no plans or estimates for this purpose had been submitted to our Board, as required by the statute, nor had they received the Secretary of State's sanction. We regret to state that the Visiting Commissioners were of opinion that the position selected for this Chapel was too confined for the purpose, and that the building would tend to impede the free circulation of air in some of the Women's Wards.

The general state of the Asylum was considered creditable to the Superintendent.

In our last Report we stated that plans for additional accommodation at the Wilts Asylum had received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

AC- COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

When the Asylum was visited, in September 1863, the new buildings were nearly completed. Although these wards were constructed to contain 80 Female Patients, the actual addition to the accommodation of the Asylum was not more than half that number, owing to transference thereto of about 40 beds from the previously overcrowded wards of the old building.

Wilts.

The Asylum, which contained 159 Male and 233 Female Patients, was found to be in its usual clean and orderly condition. The beds and bedding were in excellent condition, and the Patients in a satisfactory state. The instances of seclusion during the preceding year had been few. There had been no restraint. All the clothes and shoes were made in the Asylum, and a fair number of the inmates were employed.

The proportion of straw beds was large, and the Commissioners repeated a recommendation which had been made in previous entries, that with a view of improving the faulty habits of the Patients, night attendants should be appointed.

They also recommended a further supply of furniture, the complete furnishing and ornamenting of one ward, as an example, and other matters calculated to impart to the rooms a more domestic and comfortable character.

The Commissioners who visited the Worcester Asylum in December last, reported it to be in a very satisfactory condition. The Patients were all free from excitement, and their bedding, clothing, and persons in a clean state.

Worcester.

The wards, containing 183 Male and 278 Female Patients, were found in excellent order.

A new building for 100 Female Patients, together with a large hall, store-rooms, &c., had been completed in the interval since the preceding visit, and the Visiting Commissioners reported very favourably of the character of the accommodation provided, and of the manner in which the wants and welfare of the Patients had been studied in the fittings and furniture. The galleries and rooms were spacious and cheerful. There was a fair proportion of small dormitories and single sleeping rooms. The new beds and bedding were of the most comfortable description, and the furniture of a suitable and domestic kind.

The Commissioners noticed throughout the Asylum various improvements; and they specially adverted to the appoint-

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Worcester.

ment of three married couples as attendants in the male wards, attributing much of the cleanliness and comfort they found among the feeble and epileptic cases to the presence and assistance of the female attendants.

The general arrangements for exercise and occupation were the same as usual, and the instances of seclusion had not been frequent. Mechanical restraint was never employed in the Asylum.*

York:
North and East
Ridings.

The inspection of the North and East Ridings Asylum, which occupied two days, took place in the month of July last. The Patients numbered 270 Males and 229 Females, besides 4 men and 5 women, also on the books, but then absent on trial, being an excess of the number who could fairly be accommodated. Of these numbers, 33 were out-county Paupers, and 26 private Patients; and to prevent the necessity of removing these classes to make room for Patients belonging to the Ridings, the Commissioners very strongly recommended that increased accommodation should be provided by the erection of detached cottages.

The Patients were reported to be in a very satisfactory condition; two or three were in their rooms, with the doors locked, and these the Commissioners considered to be in seclusion; but the great mass of the inmates were in a tranquil and comfortable state, and the system of regular occupation was extended to at least two-thirds of the whole body, with the best effect upon the Patients, and very good results to the institution as regards their weekly cost.

The amusements and enjoyments of the Patients, however, were not neglected, and out-door parties, at which more than 300 of both sexes were present, were of frequent occurrence.

The general condition of the Patients was healthy, and the rate of mortality had been low.

The Commissioners recommended the engagement of head attendants in both divisions, and the establishment of a regular system of night nursing; but they considered the state of the institution as reflecting the highest credit upon the ability and zeal of Mr. Hill, the superintendent, and the other officers.

In

* We have satisfaction in stating that the Visitors have recently, under the provisions of the 9th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," with the sanction of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the approval of the Secretary of State, upon the Report of this Board, conveyed to the parish of Powick the burial ground for the Asylum, in order that it may be used for parish interments as well.

In the Appendix to our last Report we published at length the entry made by the Commissioners who visited the Wakefield Asylum in the year 1862. Our reason for so doing was to show the great improvements which had been effected in the management.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
West Riding.

We have much satisfaction in reporting that the improvement then observed has been fully maintained, and further indications have been noticed of the ability and zeal with which Mr. Cleaton, well assisted by his subordinate officers, continues to manage this large institution.

At the last visit, in May 1863, there were in the Asylum 1,029 Patients, of whom 502 were Males, and 527 Females, leaving vacant accommodation for 100.

Excepting one woman, there was not a noisy or excited Patient in the buildings, and, with very few exceptions indeed, a general cleanliness and suitableness of dress were observable in both divisions. Restraint was never employed, and the instances of seclusion had, since the preceding visit, been limited to six Patients only.

Although 84 Patients were under medical treatment, only a small proportion were labouring under grave complaints. The mortality had, however, been high, arising, as it appeared, from the large proportion of Patients sent to this Asylum in advanced stages of incurable diseases. Of the Patients admitted since the preceding visit, 53 had died within three months after admission, of whom the major part did not survive a month in the Asylum. It was strongly recommended that, until the stone floors were entirely removed, matting should be laid down in the galleries and sleeping-rooms.*

Every attention was given to the provision of means for amusement and recreation, and much useful labour was performed by the inmates. The land belonging to the institution was, however, quite insufficient for so large an Asylum, although 18 additional acres had recently been rented.

We much regret to report that the Asylum for the County of Glamorgan has not been opened for the reception of Patients,

Glamorgan.

* A correspondence took place between our Board and the Committee of Visitors in reference to the high rate of mortality adverted to in this entry, and we suggested whether it might not be in part attributable to the stone flagging. We were informed that the Visitors had authorized the removal of this in the sleeping rooms of three wards, and that in several of the other wards matting was ordered to be laid down.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Patients, and that the Pauper Lunatics of that county continue, as heretofore, to be sent to Vernon House, Briton Ferry.

Glamorgan.

The delay has arisen from various causes; amongst others, defects of construction, which have had to be remedied at a very considerable outlay. In reference to these defects and otherwise, the Visitors had much reason to be dissatisfied with their late architect, and they accordingly dispensed with his further services. Since the appointment, as his successor, of Mr. Martin, of Birmingham, much more activity and intelligence have characterized the management of the works, which have latterly made satisfactory progress. Another cause of delay has been the erection of additional buildings, improvements of a structural nature, and altered arrangements, which appeared to the Committee of Visitors essential; and some of which were suggested by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Yellowlees, who was appointed in August last.

We fear that, in consequence of the nature and extent of the additions and alterations in course of completion and proposed, some months will still elapse before the Asylum is opened.

Birmingham.

The Asylum for the Borough of Birmingham, was found in excellent order. Since the preceding visit the greater part of the interior of the building had been completely painted and papered. The rooms were furnished with great liberality, no distinction being made in this respect between the wards occupied by the best or worst class of Patients; notwithstanding which, there had been scarcely any instance of wilful damage to any article; and in the ward where 24 of the most troublesome Female Patients were placed, 14 were found employed in needlework. Cases of books were placed in every day-room.

The Patients were 451 in number, of whom 14 Males and 16 Females were of the private class, and 191 Males and 230 Females were paupers. Owing to the completion of the new wards, there was still vacant accommodation for 100 Patients.

The Patients, with only one exception, were remarkably free from excitement, but some of the clothing was neither of good quality, nor in a good state.

Non-restraint is the rule of the Asylum; but it had been found necessary to fasten one Patient, who had been brought in with a cut throat, to prevent his tearing open the wound.

Only seven Patients had been secluded. The employment and

and recreation of the inmates was carefully attended to, and the Visiting Commissioners were of opinion that the condition of the institution was very satisfactory, and creditable to its officers and to the liberality of the Committee of Visitors. They thought, however, that the duties thrown upon the Superintendent were too great to be discharged without assistance. The subject had been alluded to at several previous visits, and we hope that no time will be lost in appointing an additional Medical Officer.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Birmingham.

A small portion of land, consisting of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, has recently been purchased for the use of the Asylum.

Although the Bristol Asylum was opened for the reception of Patients so lately as the 27th of February 1861, when visited in February 1863 only a very small number of beds were found vacant in either division, and various recommendations were offered by the Commissioners as to the best and most economical mode of extending the accommodation.

Bristol.

The Asylum was built for 100 Patients of each sex, and at the date of the visit it contained 89 Males and 102 Females, of whom 1 Male and 6 Females were of the private class.

The weekly charge for Private Patients was 1*l.*, whilst the payments for Paupers was fixed at the high rate of 12*s.* per week.

With some exceptions in the Female division, the Patients were found free from excitement, and generally well clad. The Commissioners, however, objected to the use of strong ticken dresses and locked leather belts in use in some of the Women's wards. They suggested that they should be disused, and made various recommendations as to the supply of more furniture of a domestic and home-like character, and the introduction into the wards of objects calculated to rouse the attention of the inmates, and test their powers of self-control.

The establishment generally was found in good order, and the Airing Courts well planted and properly kept. By the labour of the Male Patients, a supply of potatoes and other vegetables had been raised, sufficient for the wants of the Asylum.

A difficulty was found to exist in reference to the contract for the erecting of an Asylum for the united Counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke, and the County of the Town of Haverfordwest. The facts are shortly these: Haverfordwest, not having a Recorder, is not a Borough within the meaning of the Lunatic Asylums Acts. As a county of a town,

Haverfordwest
and United
Counties of
Cardigan, Car-
marthen, and
Pembroke.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Haverfordwest,
and United
Counties of
Cardigan, Car-
marthen, and
Pembroke.

town, it was, in 1857, admitted into union with the three counties properly so called. The operation, however, of the 48th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," was to remove Haverfordwest from its previous legal position as a county, and to annex it to, and subject it to be treated and rated as part of the County of Pembroke. In these circumstances a question arose as to the validity and binding effect of the contract for building, to which the Justices of Haverfordwest were parties. This difficulty has been practically removed by enacting, that "where an agreement for providing a common Asylum has been duly entered into between divers counties properly so called, and such agreement has been afterwards varied by the admission, as a party thereto, of a county of a city or county of a town, the original agreement shall be binding on the counties originally parties thereto, in the same manner as if no variation of such agreement had been made."

Haverfordwest. The Asylum at Haverfordwest was twice visited during the past year. Although some improvements were noticed in the management, the Men's Wards were found in a very cheerless state, and the men themselves ill clad, dirty, and entirely without occupation or amusement. The flagged floor of the Women's day-room was broken and uneven; there was no matting, and very few chairs were found in either department.

On the occasion of each visit letters were addressed by the Board to the Visitors, directing their attention to the defects pointed out in the entries, and, in consequence, orders were given to re-flag one of the Women's rooms, and some improvements were promised in the Male division. The Committee, however, declined to supply matting for the stone floors, on the ground that the poor of the district did not use it in their own cottages. They also believed that it would create vermin. They further objected to any improvement in the bedding, the beds and pillows of which were only filled with straw.

There were 10 Men and 16 Women in the building at the date of the last visit, and they were all quiet, and free from restraint.

We hope that in next Report we shall be enabled to state that this Asylum has been closed, and that the Patients have been removed to the new Asylum now building near Carmarthen.

We have had very frequent occasion to complain of the condition and management of the Hull Borough Asylum. At a visit made on the 16th of January 1863, the Commissioners found that two of the very limited Airing Courts had been blocked up by ranges of single sleeping rooms, which had been erected since the preceding visit. These rooms, which were intended for violent and dirty Patients, were most objectionably constructed; and no arrangements for warming or ventilating them had been provided. They were without windows or other openings for the admission of external air, and merely lighted by a fixed sheet of glass in the roof. It further appeared that the provisions of the 45th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, had been neglected, and that the plans for these rooms had not been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Hull Borough.

Nothing had been done to comply with the often repeated recommendation that the day rooms and dormitories should be better provided with necessary furniture.

The principal day room on the Men's side was without a table, and on the Women's side the sitting-room accommodation was found to be quite inadequate.

The entry containing these statements having been read at the Board, a letter was addressed to the Visitors, inquiring what steps they proposed taking to remedy the defects then pointed out, and stating, that unless the evils complained of were effectually remedied, it would become the duty of the Board to report to the Secretary of State that the Asylum was inadequate for the purposes of a Borough Asylum.

A reply was soon after received, stating that the subject of the Commissioners' Report and letter had been under the consideration of the Visitors, who had given such orders as would, when carried out, prove satisfactory to the Board. It was deemed right, however, that a second visit should be made during the year, to ascertain what improvements had been effected. The Commissioners then reported that the new separate sleeping rooms were irremediably bad; they suggested further ventilation near the floor, but were of opinion that it would be infinitely preferable to remove them altogether. It was also found that no improvement had been made in the Airing Courts, and that some of the water closets were defective.

The Commissioners concluded their Report in the following words:—"The impression generally derived from our visit "to-day, not only as regards the state of the building, but also
"as

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

"as respects the treatment of the Patients, is extremely unfavourable."*

London.

The new Asylum for the City of London is rapidly approaching completion.

It was visited in July last by two members of the Board, with a view of ascertaining what progress had been made, and to offer any suggestions as to its fittings and internal arrangements.

Although the Visiting Commissioners were of opinion that the building would be cheerful, well lighted, and generally convenient, they reported that there were many defects, and that in several instances the instructions originally given by this Board to the Architect, had not been carried out.

Thus it appeared that the window sashes were so contrived that both the upper and lower portions must necessarily be opened at the same time; that the doors of all the single rooms were hung to open inwards; that the internal walls were rough and unplastered; and that no provision had been made for the supply of gas, although the building is within a very short distance of the town of Dartford, &c.

Various other defects and deficiencies were observed, and it was strongly urged that no further delay should take place in the appointment of a Medical Superintendent,† whose duty it would be, in the first instance, to make all the necessary arrangements for the furniture and fittings of the building, the laying out of the Airing Courts, &c.

In December last the Board received a communication from the Lunatic Visiting Committee of Guardians of the City of London, who, having made a special visit to the new Asylum, had drawn up a report on the subject. In that report the Committee of Guardians expressed much dissatisfaction with the internal arrangement of the building, and stated their opinion, that the accommodation for the Patients was very deficient and unsatisfactory, and not affording that comfortable provision which the citizens had a right to expect.

At the suggestion of this Board, an interview has since taken place between the Committee of Visitors and the Committee

* At a subsequent visit made early in the present year it was found that the Female Airing Court had been enlarged to nearly three times its former extent, and an open iron fence erected towards the garden. The Airing Court has also been turfed and planted. Various improvements had been made in the Male day rooms, and the ranges of single sleeping rooms had been partially, but imperfectly warmed.

† The Medical Superintendent has since been appointed.

mittee of Guardians, and we trust that the important suggestions and observations made by the latter body will receive due attention.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

We are happy to state that the Corporation of the Borough of Derby are taking steps to provide an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics belonging to that borough. Early in the year a site, called the Rowditch Farm Estate, situated between one and two miles westward of the town, and containing 102 acres, was visited by two members of our Board, and reported by them as being in every respect an eligible one. It is proposed that the Asylum should be constructed in the first instance for 200 Patients.

Derby
Borough.

In our 16th Report we adverted to the removal of the Leicester Borough Paupers, in consequence of the abandonment of the plans for the enlargement of the Leicester County Asylum.

Leicester
Borough.

Although the union between the county and borough has not been formally dissolved, the Visitors of the Asylum have given notice that it is not their intention to receive any more borough Patients. In consequence of this decision, recent and acute cases are sent to Birmingham and other Asylums ; but a considerable number, many of whom should be sent to an Asylum, are retained in the Workhouse. In these circumstances we have satisfaction in stating that the Corporation of Leicester have resolved to erect an Asylum for 200 Patients, and at their request, in the month of November last, a site about a mile and a half from the town, and comprising 30 acres, was visited by two members of our Board. They reported that it was well adapted for the purpose, but they urged that it would be important that certain land adjoining it should be acquired. As it appeared that the proprietor of the land in question had declined to accept the terms which the Corporation were in a position to offer, we have not insisted on the above requisition, but have informed the Corporation that we should be prepared to recommend the site for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

We understand that the Visitors of the Kent County Asylum have under their consideration a proposition, made by the Justices of the Borough of Maidstone, for the enlargement of the Asylum at the expense of the borough, so as to afford accommodation for the Borough Lunatics, but no decision on the subject has as yet been arrived at.

Maidstone.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Norwich.

We stated in our Report last year that the duty of erecting an Asylum for the Pauper Lunatics of the City of Norwich had devolved upon the Borough Justices, and that they had already taken initiatory proceedings with that view. These proceedings were from time to time adjourned, a portion of the Justices being adverse to the scheme for a new Asylum. In the month of March, however, our attention was called to a clause, proposed to be inserted in a private Act, the Norwich Poor Act 1863, by which the period within which the Town Council should exercise the option given to them by the 129th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act 1853 was extended to the expiration of six months after the passing of that Act. The effect of such an enactment was to take out of the hands of the Justices the duty of providing an Asylum which had so devolved upon them; we were of opinion also, that it would tend to delay still further the building of an Asylum which had already been postponed for nearly 20 years. In these circumstances we felt it our duty to object to the proposed clause. After considerable discussion, however, we withdrew our opposition, on receiving from a deputation of the authorities of the City of Norwich an assurance that it was intended to take immediate steps to build an Asylum.

In consideration of the present heavy rates and burdened condition of Norwich, as represented to us on the part of the Council, we have consented to postpone for a year any further application to the Secretary of State for the exercise of his compulsory powers, and have assented, in the meantime, to the arrangements made provisionally, for the care of the Paupers in the Infirmary Asylum.

We trust that a proper site for the intended Asylum will ere long be obtained.

DIETARIES.

In our Eighth Report we published the dietaries then in use in the various County and Borough Asylums, including Northampton Hospital. As various changes have since been made in them, we think it well to republish these dietaries (*see* Appendix F.), and we have added to them the dietaries now in use in the Asylums which have been opened since the date of the above-mentioned Report.

BROADMOOR
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM and
CRIMINAL
LUNATICS.

Opening.

The Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum is now open for the reception of Patients. In the spring of last year the buildings were delivered over by the contractors to the Council of Supervision, the Government Surveyor certified them as fit for occupation.

It

It was subsequently found that the brick and woodwork, and plastering, had been left in an imperfect state, and that the materials employed had been of an inferior character. In the Male division also several alterations and improvements of a structural character, and a subdivision of the principal Airing Ground, were suggested by the Superintendent, Dr. Meyer, and approved by the Council, as essential to the security and comfort of the inmates, and the convenient and efficient administration of the Asylum. The defective state of the works, and imperfect arrangements in the Female block, were not, however, of such a character, or to such an extent, as to necessitate the postponement of the reception of Patients of that sex.

BROADMOOR
CRIMINAL
LUNATIC
ASYLUM and
CRIMINAL
LUNATICS.

Opening.

In these circumstances, furniture and bedding were duly prepared for the entire institution, but Female Patients only were received during the last year. The entire number received down to the 31st December was 99. Of these, one was discharged by the Secretary of State as recovered, and three were, in November, transferred to Fisherton House, leaving in the Asylum, on the 1st January 1864, 95 Female Patients.

Female Divi-
sion.

Pursuant to the general provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, s. 14, and also by the special direction of Secretary Sir G. Grey, the Asylum was, on the 6th and 7th November last, visited and inspected by three members of this Board, the results of which, so far as the inquiries had reference to the proposed additions and alterations, were duly reported to Sir George Grey. We have also, as required by the Statute, made our report to him upon the state of the Asylum generally, and the condition, mental and bodily, of the Patients.

Visit by Com-
missioners.

It is unnecessary in this our Report to your Lordship to enter into further details relative to the Criminal Asylum.

It only remains to state that, pursuant to the 5th section of the Act, "Rules for the Guidance of the Officers, Attendants, and Servants," of the Asylum, were duly made by the Secretary of State, and laid before Parliament, and that, in compliance with the request of this Board, Returns, embodying all necessary particulars, are regularly made to our Office, of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Verdicts upon Inquests.

Rules, &c.

Returns.

We proceed to submit some observations upon the subject generally of Criminal Lunatics, and the state of the law applicable to that class of Patients.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS.

In our last Report we stated that we had, at the request of
o.66. D Special Exami-
nation and
Secretary result.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS.Special exami-
nation and
results.

Secretary Sir G. Grey, specially examined into the cases of all the Criminal Patients in the various Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, excepting only the Criminal Wards at Bethlehem Hospital and Fisherton House, which constitute, substantially, State Establishments, and from whence quarterly returns, embodying all material particulars, are made to the Home Office.

The Criminal Lunatics so examined were 470 in number, of whom 107 were recommended for removal to the State Asylum.

Of this last number, 24 Females were accordingly transferred to Broadmoor.

Statistics and
increase of
numbers.

The following Tabular Statements have reference to the Female Patients in the Broadmoor Asylum, when visited by the Commissioners in November last:—

No. 1.

Institutions from whence Received.

County Asylums	-	-	-	-	-	28
Camberwell House	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bethlehem Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	19
Fisherton House	-	-	-	-	-	47
Millbank Prison	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL						98

No. 2.

Circumstances.

Acquitted on ground of insanity	-	-	-	28
Found insane on arraignment, and not yet tried	-	-	-	11
Convicted of indictable offences, and become or found to be insane, under sentence of imprisonment	-	-	-	49
Found to be insane in gaol, after committal for trial	-	-	-	2
Found insane in gaol, after summary conviction, committal for want of sureties, or in default of payment of fines	-	-	-	8
TOTAL				98

No. 3.

Offences against Life or Person.

Murder (12 being of children)	-	-	-	33
Attempt to murder	-	-	-	3
Manslaughter	-	-	-	3
Maliciously wounding	-	-	-	5
TOTAL				44

We

We have now to draw your Lordship's special attention to a very important fact, and one material for the earliest consideration of the Legislature; viz., the continued annual increase in the numbers of the Insane under Royal or Secretary of State's Warrants as Criminal Lunatics.

Upon reference to our last Report, it will be seen that, during the period of 19 years, prior to 1863, the number had increased periodically; until the total increase amounted to 620 (475 Males and 145 Females).

The actual number, 1st January 1863, was 877; viz., 677 Males and 200 Females. These numbers, it is to be observed, did not include Insane Prisoners in Gaols.

It appears by the First Appendix to this Report that the numbers had again increased by 47; viz., 34 Males and 13 Females.

The numbers, on the 1st January 1864 were 711 Males, and 213 Females: total, 924.

They were distributed as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Asylums - - - -	312	87	399
Bethlehem Hospital - - -	112	1	113
Other Hospitals - - - -	6	1	7
Licensed Houses:			
(1). Metropolitan - - -	20	3	23
(2). Fisherton House - - -	251	25	276
(3). Other Provincial Houses -	10	1	11
Broadmoor Criminal Asylum -	-	95	95
TOTAL - - -	711	213	924

It will be borne in mind that the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum is, at present, calculated to accommodate only 500 Patients; viz., 400 males and 100 females.

In these circumstances, Legislation appears to us to be urgently called for, and we trust that the revision and consolidation of the present Criminal Lunatic Acts will receive the early consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Upon this occasion we will only repeat the observation in our last Report upon the "impropriety and absurdity of treating a large number of the Patients confined under Secretary of State's

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS.

Necessity for
Legislation.

Enactment
suggested.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS.
Enactment.
suggested.

“ State’s Warrants as of the criminal class, or otherwise
“ than as ordinary Lunatics ;” and the suggestion, “ That the
“ Secretary of State should be empowered (which he is not
“ at present) to transfer such Patients from the criminal to
“ the ordinary pauper class.”

BETHLEHEM
HOSPITAL.

In our last Report we spoke with confidence and satisfaction of the fair prospect which then existed of effecting the removal of Bethlehem Hospital from its present unfavourable locality to a better one, in a rural district.

A new site being required for St. Thomas’ Hospital, the Governors offered at least 150,000 *l.* for the premises and grounds of Bethlehem Hospital. It appeared to us that an offer so favourable could not be refused, and we anticipated with a considerable degree of certainty that the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital would avail themselves of this opportunity to transfer their Patients to some site affording better means of treatment and cure. We regret to learn that no immediate prospect exists of effecting an arrangement in every way so desirable, and we again express our conviction that most important benefits are derived by the insane from a residence in the country, the good effects of which have been well detailed by Dr. Conolly as follows :—“ Agreeable objects, pleasant walks, “ various employments, within doors and without, but especially in farms and gardens, are acknowledged in all Asylums “ powerfully to contribute to the recovery of the curable “ Patients, and to the comfort and happiness of all.”

NAVAL
LUNATIC
HOSPITALS.
Haslar
Hospital.

Haslar Hospital was visited by two members of this Board on the 25th of June last ; but the whole of the Patients being about shortly to be removed to Yarmouth, the wards were not minutely inspected. The arrangements generally continued the same as at the time of the last previous visit, and many of the suggestions made by the Commissioners for the improvement of the wards had been carried out.

The wards, from which much of the furniture had been removed to Yarmouth, were found very clean and well ventilated, and the inmates were in a quiet and satisfactory state.

Yarmouth
Hospital.

The Royal Yarmouth Naval Lunatic Hospital was visited on the 19th November last by two members of this Board, who, accompanied by Dr. Rae, the Deputy Inspector in charge, and the surgeon, Mr. Wicher, inspected the buildings, wards, offices, and premises, and saw the Patients, 161 in number, viz. 29 officers, and 132 seamen and marines.

The

The Hospital was opened for the reception of Patients on the 24th May last, when 20 seamen and marines of a quiet class were removed thither by Dr. Rae from Haslar. The officers and the remaining seamen and marines were transferred on the 8th September; the Patients of the latter class, in the Sussex County Asylum, having been received therefrom on the 3d of that month.

NAVAL
LUNATIC
HOSPITALS,
Yarmouth
Hospital.

A detailed Report was duly made to the Lords of the Admiralty. The particulars material to be submitted to your Lordship, and the views of the Board thereon, are embodied in the following extracts from the report:—

“ In order to render the Hospital a fit place for the care and treatment of the insane, it is essential that the land between it and the shore, 10 or 12 acres, be purchased from the Corporation.

“ The acquisition of this land is absolutely necessary, partly with a view to provide adequate space for the occupation and recreation of the Patients, but also to prevent the erection of houses in close proximity, and overlooking the grounds of the Hospital.

“ The land within the boundary wall of that portion of the Hospital appropriated to the Patients does not exceed seven acres in extent, and of this the garden in the quadrangle is less than an acre and a quarter, and the present three Airing Courts comprise together not more than an acre and a half.

“ The Hospital is surrounded by a very high wall, shutting out all view from the ground-floor rooms. It is within 100 feet of the building forming the eastern side of the quadrangle, on which side are the narrow and confined Airing Courts, and 50 feet only from the northern and western buildings, the strip of ground between the southern building and laundry department being of about the same width. It is only from terrace mounds in the Airing Courts, or from the upper windows, that any view is obtained of the sea, or the exterior.

“ It is obvious, from the above statement, that the extension of the land suggested, and for which we are glad to learn that negotiations are in progress, is essential to the retention of the Hospital as one for the care and treatment of the insane of the Navy.

“ The system of government and management continues substantially the same as existed at Haslar.

NAVAL
LUNATIC
HOSPITALS.

Yarmouth
Hospital.

“ The general classification is as follows :—

“ Officers - - -	{	1. Convalescent.
		2. Ordinary.
		3. Refractory.
“ Seamen and Marines -	{	1. Ordinary.
		2. Aged and Infirm.
		3. Sick.
		4. Refractory.

“ The Attendants are at present 21 in number, viz.—

Chief - - -	2
Ordinary - - -	19

“ There are no longer female nurses in the Infirmary Ward, partly owing to there being no suitable accommodation for them, but principally from the arrangement in this respect at Haslar not having, in Dr. Rae’s opinion, worked satisfactorily. We regret this, as in ordinary Asylums female nurses where engaged in male Infirmaries are found of great advantage.

“ The sanitary state of the Hospital appears to be good ; the Patients taking medicine for bodily ailments being, at present, four in the Officers’ and six in the lower division.

“ The instances of restraint or seclusion are very rare.

“ The amusements consist chiefly of billiards, bagatelle (of which there are several boards), croquet, chess, draughts, and cards.

“ About 10 of the officers walk out with the chief attendant daily, and about 40 seamen and marines are taken out on Sundays to the South Dene shore and elsewhere.

“ We are glad to learn that a site has been selected for a boat-house.

“ The ordinary diet is excellent and ample.

“ Divine Service is performed in the Chapel (which is of adequate size), by a clergyman, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and prayers are read every morning.

“ According to the existing arrangements, the accommodation for Patients is as follows :—

“ Officers - - -	{	Three Day-rooms.
		One Associated (9-bedded) Dormitory, the Infirmary.
		Thirty single Sleeping-rooms.
“ Seamen and Marines	{	Five Day-rooms.
		Associated Dormitories, containing each 14 beds.
		Thirty-three Single rooms.

“ There are no lavatories, all the Patients of the respective
“ classes

“ classes being provided with the means of washing in their sleeping-rooms, a system which we highly approve. NAVAL
LUNATIC
HOSPITALS.

“ The day-rooms and dormitories are all spacious and lofty, the latter containing 1,000 and upwards cubical feet per bed.

“ The Hospital is lighted throughout with gas.

“ The liquid sewage is carried to the sea by a large drain, and the solid deposited in cesspools, and utilised.

“ The water supply from the public waterworks will be ample

“ We have satisfaction in recording our opinion that the condition and management of the Hospital (which we found throughout in the best order) and of the Patients reflect much credit upon Dr. Rae and the medical and other officers.”

Among other recommendations was the lowering of the boundary wall to the minimum height, consistent with security.

The foregoing statement shows the amount of care bestowed by the naval authorities on insane sailors, and it is hoped will have some influence in extending a like amount of consideration ere long to soldiers similarly affected. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the anomaly which in this respect has existed in the two services ever since the Military Asylum at Yarmouth was abandoned, in the year 1854.

A Committee of the War Department, to which has been added a member of this Board, has been appointed to advise the Secretary of State for War upon the best mode of dealing with Military Lunatics, and we trust there are good grounds for expecting that the present objectionable and expensive arrangement will be in a great measure, if not entirely, abandoned. MILITARY
LUNATICS.

We now propose separately to bring under your Lordship's notice the present state of the Licensed Houses within our immediate jurisdiction, beginning with the five larger houses, in which both Private and Pauper Patients are received. METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Considerable alterations have been made in Camberwell House, the effect of which has been to afford increased accommodation to the Patients generally. A cottage adjoining the Male department has been obtained and brought into use for Male Private Patients. That part of the establishment which was previously occupied by these Patients, has been rebuilt and enlarged, and now affords good accommodation for the Female Camberwell
House.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Camberwell
House.

Private Patients. More accommodation, and of a better character, has also been provided for the Female Pauper inmates.

During the past year the day-room appropriated to the more tranquil Male Paupers has been rendered more comfortable. The Male Infirmary, Bath-room, and single rooms adjoining thereto, have been repaired and improved, and additions made for personal washing and other comforts in the dormitories.

The lower Male Pauper Wards have formed an exception to the otherwise satisfactory state of the house. The day-room and Airing Court of this department are too limited, and are wanting in comfort; though some slight improvement has been effected by re-papering the day-room and dormitories, and by planting of shrubs, and the erection of a sunshade in the Airing Court.

Mechanical restraint is never used. Seclusion has been employed only on few occasions, and the tranquil state and satisfactory appearance of the dress of the Patients has been observed. Large numbers of them attend Divine Service in the Chapel, for which an harmonium has been purchased, and some of them go to the Parish Church. Religious service is also performed every Monday evening by a clergyman, at which the poor of the neighbourhood and about 30 to 50 Patients are present. Nearly half the men and two-fifths of the women take regular exercise beyond the house, and, with few exceptions, all are, as much as possible, on the grounds.

Lectures, concerts, and dramatic representations have been given for the amusement of the inmates of both sexes, who are then associated together in a large room.

The dietary has been recently improved, and also the mode of serving the dinners to the Pauper Patients.

Bethnal House.

The state of Bethnal House on recent visits, with few exceptions, has not been satisfactory. The indifferent clothing and neglected personal appearance of many of the Pauper, and also of the second-class Private Patients, has been observed. A deficiency of blankets, of combs and brushes, of chairs and comfortable furniture in the Male Pauper department; the want of Bath-rooms in the Female Paupers' Infirmary, and in the second class Ladies' department; and the necessity for renewing the carpets, of painting and papering many of the rooms; were particularly adverted to. The Board therefore requested the attendance of the Medical Superintendent at their meeting on the 21st May, when certain suggestions were made, of which the result was that on the visit of the 31st July
some

some improvement among the Patients of the Male Pauper Class in dress and personal appearance was remarked with approbation. The body-linen was more frequently changed, and the day-rooms better provided with means of amusement; a supply of new combs, brushes, and towels had been furnished, and the dormitories were in a proper condition. Improvements as regards the painting and papering of the rooms, new carpets, and oil cloth, were also reported, and some improvement in the Airing Courts. Further improvements were reported at the visit of the 26th November.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Bethnal House.

For the last two years the Medical Superintendent has taken a house at Southend during some weeks in each summer, and 20 of the Patients have resided there; an arrangement which has been productive of much benefit. More means of amusement and occupation for the Patients are, however, still required, and also of exercise beyond the premises. According to a record kept at the request of the Commissioners, it appeared that 54 out of 111 Male Patients, and 103 out of 198 Women Patients, never walked beyond the grounds. The attention of the Superintendent was drawn to this subject, and he promised to afford a larger number of the Patients the means of extended exercise.

Since our last Report Mr. Byas has purchased seven acres of land adjoining the male side of this house. He has also taken on lease about two acres adjoining the women's wards. On this last mentioned land he has constructed a new wash-house and laundry. The noisy Female Patients, who used to be secluded near to the Female Infirmary, have been removed, and placed in a range of single rooms of good size, well ventilated, and cheerful, which have been constructed for their use, and their former seclusion room converted into a comfortable dormitory. The long day-room of the Male Paupers has been enlarged and improved by the introduction of a window at one end of the room.

Grove Hall,
Bow.

A good sized dining-room, a billiard-room, a dormitory, several single bed-rooms, and a large bath-room, have also been built for the Male Private Patients. The effect of these alterations has been to afford to the inmates of this house a great increase of accommodation, especially during the day.

The condition of the house during the past year has been generally approved of.

The Patients have been generally orderly, and their persons in a satisfactory state. Mechanical restraint had not been

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Grove Hall,
Bow.

been employed, and seclusion had not been frequent. A fair proportion of the inmates walked beyond the premises. Nearly all the soldiers were taken out frequently into the Victoria Park, and they play at football and cricket in the field. Some of the Patients had also been taken to the Crystal Palace, Kew Gardens, and other public places, and occasionally one or two had been to the Theatre.

A small number of the Patients go to Church; the Chaplain performs service once a day, and also visits the wards. As there are many Roman Catholics amongst the soldiers, a Priest of their communion visits them.

More Patients are now occupied than formerly; but the Commissioners think that by persevering efforts a still larger number might be beneficially engaged, and that all the clothing might be made in the house.

For the amusement of the Patients, several of the attendants have been taught to play on musical instruments, and these, it is said, now form an effective band.

Efforts have also been made to introduce instruction in reading and writing among the Male Patients.

Peckham
House.

During the year 1862 the condition of the house was very unsatisfactory. The Males were described as untidy, and in some cases dirty. Among the Pauper Patients (especially among the Males), there was much excitement, want of cleanliness, and discomfort: their rooms were dirty and cheerless: there was a want of furniture of a domestic character: there were no books, pictures, or games in use, and little appeared to be done to improve the restless and noisy Patients, or to relieve the monotony of their wards. The Attendants in the Male Wards were not efficient.

In the beginning of the last year the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners had received attention. A large quantity of chairs had been supplied in every ward; matting and carpets had been laid down, and curtains and blinds furnished: the rooms also had been decorated.

The Male Patients were quiet and orderly, and comfortably clad. The personal condition of the Female Patients was generally satisfactory, but several of them were excited.

Improved accommodation had been afforded to the second class Private Patients; a good bath-room, and several single rooms had been built; their Airing Court had been enlarged, and rendered more cheerful. The Male Infirmary had been removed to an upper floor, and consisted of two airy rooms.

The

The Airing Courts had been improved by planting, and by the construction of sun shades in one on the Female side.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

A large room, in the beginning of the year, was constructed, and has since been used as a Recreation Hall.

Peckham
House.

The Dietary, of which complaints were formerly made, had been improved. The state of the dormitories, beds and bedding, has generally been described as satisfactory.

Many of the Male Patients are employed on the land, and a large number of the Patients of both sexes have regular exercise beyond the grounds. Between 70 and 80 of them were sent to the Crystal Palace. A few of the Private Patients are allowed to go out for the day to visit their friends.

Divine Service is performed on Sundays and Wednesdays by the Chaplain in the new Hall, when about 150 Patients on an average attend. About 29 Patients, chiefly of the Female sex, go to the parish church.

At the visits during the past year, one or two of the Patients were found in seclusion ; but from the records of the establishment, the instances do not appear to have been numerous. Except for surgical reasons in one case, mechanical restraint had not been employed.

The reports during the past year have been more favourable, except in reference to the large Women's Ward at the last visit.

The condition of Hoxton House having been found to be most unsatisfactory, Dr. Hunt, of the Worcester County Asylum, was, by an order of the Court of Chancery, appointed, in the month of January 1863, as Manager and Medical Superintendent, "with full power to act and manage the Asylum free from the control of the proprietors, and in accordance with stipulations made by the Commissioners."

Hoxton House.

The condition of the Male Pauper Infirmary appeared in March 1863 so objectionable, that its total disuse, and the selection of some more suitable part of the premises, was strongly advised, and also that arrangements should be made for placing it under the charge of a married attendant and his wife.

Excepting in some of the larger dormitories, all the sleeping accommodation required various improvements. The bad clothing of the Male Pauper Patients was animadverted on.

The necessity of making the Airing Courts more available for exercise was also suggested.

At subsequent visits the Patients were found to have been well clothed, the high wall between the Male Airing Courts lowered,

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Hoxton House.

lowered, the bricks and flags in the courts taken up, and the centres planted. New rooms were appropriated as an Infirmary for the Male Pauper Patients, and furnished in a comfortable manner. Married Attendants had been introduced into this and the gentlemen's divisions. The recommendations of the Commissioners in regard to fresh furniture and fresh painting and papering had been attended to. Satisfaction was expressed at the arrangements which had been made for giving balls and musical entertainments to the Patients, and at the liberal permission given to visit places of amusement occasionally.

Since the house has been under Dr. Hunt's management the dietary has been improved.

During this year the Patients generally were in a quiet state, with the exception of the inmates of one of the Female Wards, who were reported to be often violent, and always troublesome. This was attributed to the insufficient number of nurses, and the limited extent and cheerless character of the Airing Court, surrounded by houses and high walls, and to which the Patients were exclusively restricted.

On the 19th November it was reported that this portion of the Asylum was so unsatisfactory, that if more attendants were not provided, and better arrangements given for the regular exercise of the Patients, the ward should be excepted from the license. The attention of the Superintendent was drawn to this report. He replied that he had reduced the number of Patients in the ward, and had put an extra attendant therein; he promised also to render the Airing Court more cheerful, and if possible to enlarge it, by obtaining the adjoining garden.

Seclusion has not, except on few occasions, been resorted to by Dr. Hunt, and mechanical restraint has not been employed by him.

We next proceed to notice the condition of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses receiving only Private Patients.

Munster
House.

The state of Munster House has generally been reported to be unsatisfactory. Complaints have been made that the rooms in the cottage (where the greater number of the Patients live) were not sufficiently warmed; that the bed-rooms were ill-ventilated, and not properly supplied with the means of personal washing, &c.; that the beds were not sufficiently supplied with blankets, and that some of the rooms required more furniture. Fault was also found on several occasions with the dress and cleanliness of some of the Patients. The attention of the Commissioners has on more than one

occasion

occasion been specially directed to the class of attendants employed, to the insufficiency in the number, and to the frequent changes which occur among them. For some time there were no arrangements made for giving the inmates the benefit of religious worship, or the means of amusement and occupation in the evening. The Board was compelled to restrict Mr. Elliott's license, to compel compliance with the recommendations of the Commissioners for the improvement and better management of Munster House. The defects complained of have since in a great measure been remedied. The last report of the year of the general condition of the house was favourable, and the personal condition of the Patients was on the whole satisfactory.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Munster House.

Since the appointment of a resident Medical Officer, from 10 to 14 of the gentlemen dine at the common table in the house with him and the matron, and several of the Patients are associated in the drawing-room in the evening for cards and other amusements.

Several of the gentlemen have each year resided during the summer at Mr. Elliott's house at Worthing.

Restraint has not been used, and seclusion has been employed in only a few instances.

Since our Report of 1860 on Kensington House, it appears that a row of lofty houses has been built close to the eastern wall of the establishment, overlooking the garden where the Male Patients walk, and rendering it more gloomy. The Commissioners had previously pointed out to the licensee that the erection of these houses would render this establishment more unfit than theretofore for the purposes of an Asylum, and had suggested that Dr. Wood should make an arrangement with the proprietor for the termination of the lease, and the removal of the Patients to a house in a more suitable locality.

Kensington House.

Fault has frequently been found with the state of some of the bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, with the condition of the furniture and carpets (especially on the female side of the house), and with the crowding of Patients in some of the rooms. Complaint has also frequently been made of the inadequacy of arrangements for giving the Patients the means of more exercise beyond the grounds of the Asylum, with the want of a carriage and horses exclusively for their use, and with the small number of Patients allowed to go to public places of amusement.

At more than one of the visits during the past year it has been

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.Kensington
House.

been observed that the dress and personal appearance of some of the Patients was unsatisfactory. At the last visit in November the Visiting Commissioners report, "that the house generally will shortly require entire renovation;" but in other respects the report was more favourable. They state, "that the personal appearance of the Patients on the whole was satisfactory;" "that the bed-rooms were in proper order, and the beds and bedding clean; that the inmates seemed to be fairly supplied with means of occupation and amusement;" "that all to whom it was possible to give the indulgence of occasional attendance at public places of amusement received it, and that the majority walked with the Attendants and Nurses beyond the house." The inquiries of the Commissioners have, however, failed to convince them that the Patients had sufficient opportunity afforded them for carriage drives.

At the same visit the Commissioners made a special notice of the personal condition of a Female Patient, and of the accommodation afforded to her. The former was very unsatisfactory, and the latter was so wholly inadequate to the very large sum paid, that they felt it necessary to call the attention of the person who signed the order for admission of this Patient, to the very imperfect arrangements made for her care and comfort. Her condition in these respects has since been improved.

During the past year mechanical restraint has not been used, and seclusion very rarely.

About two or three Patients of each sex attend Divine Service at the church, and every Sunday the church prayers and a sermon are read by a clergyman in the house, when from 20 to 30 of the Patients attend regularly; there are also prayers read daily by the Superintendent.

A party of gentlemen and ladies are associated at dinner, and the lady superintendent dines with them. The other Patients dine in smaller parties in each division.

Brooke House.

In Brooke House the accommodation has been improved, and the Patients' comforts increased by the new arrangements.

Alterations and additions, including the erection of a new washhouse and laundry, have been made. The old washhouse and kitchen have been converted into rooms for the use of the gentlemen; and bath-rooms have also been provided in both departments of the house. Associated drawing-rooms have been formed for the ladies. These are supplied with books, papers, pianos, and other means of amusement.

In

In the large room in the gentlemen's department Dr. Munro has introduced the practice of associating Patients of both sexes at dinner, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
Brooke House.

A fair proportion of both sexes appear to take exercise regularly beyond the house. Two carriages, with horses, are, it is stated, in continual use by some of the Patients, and are placed exclusively at their disposal.

About six of both sexes generally go to church. A clergyman visits the Patients every Friday, reads prayers twice a week, and preaches on Sunday.

The condition of the house during the past year has been good. Seclusion has been rarely employed, and restraint only in the case of a lady for a few days to prevent her injuring herself.

During the last summer Dr. Munro hired a house at Littlehampton, where a considerable number of the Patients had the benefit of sea air.

The Reports on Clapham Retreat during the past year have been favourable. The Patients have been quiet and comfortable: they have much out-door exercise. About eight of them dine daily at the family table. Seclusion has not been employed, and restraint (for a surgical reason) only in the case of one Patient, at the beginning of the year.

Clapham Retreat.

Clarence Villa, licensed for the reception of two brothers, continues to be kept in excellent order. The arrangements made for their treatment, comfort, and amusement, has always been noticed with satisfaction.

Clarence Villa.

The condition of Derwentwater House, Acton, and of the Patients therein, has, during the last year, been satisfactory. All the Patients, except the two old invalids, drive out or walk out frequently with the lady companion, and two of the ladies go to church. With one exception, all the ladies are now associated at dinner, and generally during the day.

Derwentwater House.

The condition of Hendon House has continued as satisfactory as heretofore. With the exception of two ladies, who have given much trouble, and were from time to time restrained, the condition of the Patients has also been satisfactory. One of the two Patients adverted to has been removed to another Asylum, and the other has improved, and was subject no longer to mechanical restraint. About eight or nine of the ladies usually dine with Miss Dence,

Hendon House.

and

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

and take walks and drives beyond the house. The others frequently walk in the grounds, which are 26 acres in extent. Not more than two or three Patients are able to go to church.

Grove House.

Grove House, Stoke Newington, has been reported to be in as satisfactory a state, as usual. The Patients have been found quiet and contented, and their comforts well attended to.

Halliford
House.

The reports of Halliford House during the past year have represented the inmates as in a satisfactory state, and as usually passing much of their time in the open air, and having opportunities of going beyond the grounds. It is stated that some of them occasionally visit places of amusement in London. Two of the gentlemen and three of the ladies are reported to dine with the family of Dr. Seaton.

On one occasion attention was drawn to the state of the bed-room of a lady who is destructive in her habits, and also to the state of some of the furniture in the house; but subsequently it was found that the defects noticed had received attention.

Effra Hall.

The condition of Effra Hall has during the year been generally satisfactory; the reports regarding the state of the Patients and of the house have been favourable. Restraint had never been used, and seclusion in one case only, when the Patient exhibited violence. All but two of the inmates dine at a common table with the matron, and, with one exception, all are taken out for walks or drives. The Patients are under the care of a judicious matron, and are treated with kindness.

About eight of them usually go to church. Prayers are read on week days as well as on Sundays.

During the summer some of the Patients had a change of residence in Mr. Elliott's house at Worthing.

Elm House.

At the latter end of 1862 Mr. Bonney became the lessee of Elm House. During the past year the house has been found in good order, the beds clean, and the Patients free from excitement. The Commissioners, however, found it necessary to urge that more opportunities should be given to the Patients to walk beyond the house; and at the last visit it was stated that three out of seven Patients walk regularly beyond the premises. Three also had the benefit of residence at the sea-side during the summer.

Manor House.

Since our Report in 1860, another cottage has been added to the establishment licensed as Manor House, Chiswick.

Some

Some improvements have been made in the large room used as a billiard-room; and several rooms have been made more cheerful by fresh papering and new furniture. The bath-room on the gentlemen's side has been made more comfortable. The reports on the condition of this house have generally been of a satisfactory character. There is a good supply of books and newspapers. Arrangements continue to be made for carriage-drives, and for regular out-door exercise for all the Patients, and for occasional visits to public places of amusement. Croquet and other Summer games are also played. A few Patients go to church, and prayers are read in the house as heretofore. Seven of the ladies dine regularly with Mrs. Tuke and the family.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Manor House.

During the past year Dr. Tuke felt compelled to discharge one of his male attendants for the following reason: one of the gentlemen Patients, who was under his special charge, succeeded in effecting his escape at night, and, having been knocked down by a waggon in the public road, died of the injuries then received after four days' illness.

Montague House is now licensed to Mrs. Roy. An improvement has been made in the associated sitting-room, by throwing out a bay-window towards the garden. The Patients have now the advantage of a new superintendent of a superior class, who dines with them daily, and walks out with parties of them. All the Patients except one go regularly to church, and all take exercise beyond the premises, making occasional excursions to places of interest and entertainment. Three of them had the benefit of sea-air at Yarmouth during the last year.

Montague
House.

Two of the gentlemen were occasionally secluded on account of violence for short periods, but no one has been restrained.

Moorcroft House continues to be well conducted. Means of occupation and amusement are supplied, and the comforts of the Patients are attended to in their various sitting and bed-rooms. All the Patients, except a few who are in a helpless state, drive out or take long walks in the surrounding country, and take exercise continually in the grounds, which are extensive. A considerable proportion of them have occasional opportunities of visiting places of amusement in London and elsewhere.

Moorcroft
House.

About seven of the gentlemen go to church. The Rector of a neighbouring church performs Divine Service in the house regularly on Sunday, when 30 of the Patients usually attend.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Moorcroft
House.

All the Patients are associated at dinner, and the greater number of them assemble in the drawing-room in the evening for music, cards, and other games.

In the summer as many as 12 or 14 of the inmates of this house have had the benefit of residing at the seaside.

There has not been any instance of restraint or seclusion for some time past. In our Report of 1860 it was stated that complaints had been made on more than one occasion of harsh and rough conduct on the part of Attendants, and a suggestion was made by the Board, after inquiry, that the proprietor should appoint a gentleman to assist him in the general superintendence of the house, and be at the same time a companion of the Patients. The suggestion was at once adopted. Since that time no complaint has been made of ill-usage against the Attendants.

Lawn House.

Lawn House, the residence of Dr. Conolly, has continued in its usual good condition, and the reports upon the state of the Patients have always been favourable.

London House.

In 1861 alterations were made in this establishment. The neighbouring house in Mare-street ceased to be occupied as a house for the reception of the insane, and a license was granted to Dr. Oxley and his daughter, Mrs. Ayre, to receive into London House not more than 19 Female Patients. Some structural alterations have been made, especially the carrying up a portion of the outer walls of London House, by which some of the upper rooms have been much improved. A sitting-room has been enlarged by throwing down a partition, adding a passage, and breaking out a window towards the garden. The reports on the state of the Patients and of the house during the year have been favourable. Neither restraint nor seclusion had been employed.

Earl's Court
House.

Earl's Court House, Kensington, for many years under the superintendence of Miss Burney, has since the summer been under the medical charge of Dr. Gardiner Hill. He has made an application to be joined with Miss Burney in the license, but the consideration of the application has been postponed.

The house has been improved by decorations and better furniture, and the garden by the planting of additional evergreens and shrubs; a portion of the last having been laid out for the game of croquet. The report on the state of the rooms and also on the condition and personal appearance of the Patients has been generally favourable. Seclusion was employed

played in the case of one lady only during maniacal paroxysms. The Commissioners, however, finding that a lady of violent propensities was sometimes locked in her room in the day-time during the absence of her attendant, pointed out to Dr. G. Hill that the fact should be properly entered in the Medical Journal.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
Earl's Court House.

One lady was restrained once, for surgical reasons. It is stated that all the Patients except five go beyond the grounds; some have occasional drives; from eight to ten attend church, and almost all are present at the performance of Divine Service in the house by a Chaplain. Some of the Patients had the benefit of residence at St. Leonards with Miss Burney during the summer.

In 1861 the license for Hayes Park was transferred from Dr. Conolly and Mr. Edward Conolly to Mrs. Benbow and her son, Mr. Benbow, who is a surgeon. Improvements have been made in the arrangement of the house. New furniture has been introduced, and the Patients' rooms rendered more cheerful and comfortable. Mr. Benbow has acquired six acres of additional land adjoining the small garden near the billiard-room. The house has been well kept and comfortable. The Patients take much exercise, and walk and drive beyond the pleasure grounds and park, which are extensive. Three or four of the ladies and four of the gentlemen associate with the family at dinner, and, with the exception of two or three, all the Patients are associated in the drawing-room, and spend the evening, amusing themselves with cards, chess, and music. The condition of two of the Patients, of faulty habits, who have been long in the house, has been improved.

Hayes Park.

The Commissioners have been obliged to direct the attention of Mr. Benbow to a more careful record of occurrences in the Medical Journal, having learnt that a lady was locked in her room for a short time on account of her restless habits, and observing that in the case of a gentleman secluded, neither the duration of the seclusion, nor the reason for resorting to it, was set forth. Mr. Benbow was cautioned to amend his journal by recording these facts.

A change has been made in the management of Blacklands House, Mr. Hall having been appointed Manager and Medical Superintendent. He resides in the house, and gives his services exclusively to the Patients. An additional portion of garden has been laid down in grass, and made available for out-door games. The reports on the state of the house, and of the Patients therein, have been favourable.

Blacklands House.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.**Blacklands House.**

About 15 of the gentlemen dine with the Superintendent. They have frequent opportunities of out-door exercise beyond the house. Some have carriage-drives, and they seem to be fairly supplied with the means of recreation and reading. Two or three go to church, and about 13 gentlemen are generally present at the performance of Divine Service in the house by the Chaplain on Sundays.

During six weeks in the summer Dr. Sutherland hired a house at Bognor, where 13 gentlemen had the benefit of change of air, which is the more necessary, as this establishment and the garden are surrounded by high walls and buildings. Dr. Sutherland states that he has been in treaty for a house in the neighbourhood of London, but has hitherto failed in obtaining one in an eligible site.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion have not been employed during the past year.

Northumberland House.

The reports on Northumberland House have been of a favourable character, the condition of the house being satisfactory, and the rooms cheerful. The state of the Patients was also satisfactory. They had a sufficient supply of books and objects of amusement; they walk out regularly in the grounds, and also, with few exceptions, walk and drive beyond the house. Several of both sexes employ themselves in gardening. Nearly all the ladies, and a majority of the gentlemen, are associated frequently in evening parties. About 24 occasionally, and 17 regularly, attend church. Divine service is performed by the Chaplain every Sunday to about 35 Patients.

During the last year about 10 of both sexes resided during the summer at Worthing.

Restraint has not been used, and the instances of seclusion have been infrequent.

Otto House.

In Otto House some recent improvements have been made. A good bath-room and an additional water-closet have been constructed, and new furniture has been supplied.

The reports of the Visiting Commissioners, on the condition of the house and of the Patients, have been favourable.

About 17 or 18 Patients dine with the matron, and tea parties and dancing parties are given once a week, in which about 20 Patients take part.

All take exercise in the garden, and about 15 drive out. A few have visited the theatre and other places of amusement, and 14 of them resided during two months in the summer at the seaside.

There

There has been no restraint or seclusion reported for a long time past.

Only a few of the Patients attend Divine Service at church.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
Otto House.

In Pembroke House, Hackney, considerable changes have been recently made. A new cheerful house has been built, and is now occupied by the Women Patients. The house formerly occupied by them has been converted into workshops, where a considerable number of the Patients are always employed as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, or mat-makers. A large Recreation Hall has also been built. The access to the officers' department from the garden has been much improved by the construction of a good staircase, easy of ascent. Some single rooms and a good bath-room have also been constructed in the Soldiers' department. The walls which separated the Women's department from the general garden have been removed, and an open iron railing substituted, and altogether about an acre and a half of land has been added as ornamental garden ground, and is used for purposes of exercise.

Pembroke House.

The reports on this house have been very favourable. The comforts of the Patients are well attended to. Restraint is never, and seclusion has been rarely used. All the Patients have ample opportunities of taking exercise beyond the house, and are well supplied with the means of amusement, as billiards, bagatelle, drafts, &c., and with newspapers and other periodicals.

The practice of giving concerts, lectures, and dramatic entertainments for the amusement of the Patients, mentioned with approbation in our previous Report, continues to be carried on by Dr. Christie, and by his friends, who lend their assistance. Several of the Patients attend their respective places of worship. Two services are given by the Chaplain in the large Hall on Sunday, the evening one being public service, when about 40 of the Patients attend. The good effects of the present management of this house are seen in the quiet, orderly, and satisfactory condition of the Patients always observed by the Commissioners at their visits, and in the absence of all complaints.

Twickenham House has been reported as in a satisfactory state, except on one or two occasions, when the defects noticed received attention. The Patients have the opportunity of taking drives; and, with one exception, all from time to time dine at the family table. Two go regularly to church. Restraint and seclusion have not been used.

Twickenham House.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Vine Cottage.

Upper Mall House.

The reports on the condition of Vine Cottage have always been favourable.

The reports on the state of Upper Mall House have not been altogether of a satisfactory character. Fault has been found with the dress and personal appearance of some of the Patients. Complaint was made regarding the arrangements for the Patients' dinners, and also with the irregularities in keeping the statutory records. The last report of the year was, however, of a favourable kind.

Wood End Grove.

In Wood End Grove the room formerly described as objectionable, has been improved. The seclusion room has been put into a better state, and is rarely used. The reports on the condition of the Patients and of the house have been favourable. The arrangements for driving or walking beyond the house continue. Only few Patients go to church regularly, but prayers are read daily in the house. During the summer four or five of the ladies have been at the seaside.

About four of the ladies only dine with the matron. The Commissioners have expressed a wish that efforts should be made to associate more of the ladies at this dinner.

Books and other means of amusement and occupation are supplied in the large Drawing Room, where the greater number of the ladies are associated.

Southall Park.

The state of Southall Park, and the condition of the Patients, have been reported to be satisfactory. The inmates have the means of taking exercise regularly in the grounds and in the neighbourhood, and also of taking drives. Some go to public places of amusement. Five of the ladies and four of the gentlemen join the family party at dinner; and in general three of the ladies and two of the gentlemen attend Divine Service at the church.

Restraint and seclusion have not been employed during the past year.

Sussex and Brandenburg Houses.

Few changes have taken place in Sussex and Brandenburg Houses. Dr. Winn, the Medical Superintendent, now resides in Sussex House. In the Spring of 1862 an Assistant Medical Officer was appointed, and has acted in a great measure as a companion to the gentlemen. The garden at Brandenburg House has been enlarged, and games have been introduced at both houses; and cricket and football are played at Sussex House.

A supply of recently published book was suggested. This defect has been remedied, and means of occupation within

within doors have been supplied. With few exceptions, all go regularly beyond the grounds; Patients of both sexes take drives; several ladies and gentlemen go to church; prayers are read in both houses, and a full service is given once a week by a clergyman.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
Sussex and
Brandenburgh
Houses.

A few of the Patients dine with Dr. Winn and his family, and during the last summer a few had the benefit of residence at the seaside.

The reports on the condition of the house and of the Patients have been favourable. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been employed for some time.

Additional accommodation has been provided for the ladies in Wyke House. The old laundry has been converted into a cheerful sitting-room, and four bed-rooms, with other conveniences, have been provided. A small portion of the pleasure ground has been recently inclosed for the special use of disorderly Patients. This, however, is quite insufficient for exercise in cold weather, and we have therefore suggested the advantage of their having a walk round the large cheerful field adjoining the house.

Wyke House.

The condition of the house and Patients has been generally satisfactory. Restraint has not been used; but two or three of the Patients have been frequently placed in seclusion on account of violent conduct.

Some of the ladies and gentlemen are associated at dinner.

The Patients are reported to take regular exercise in the grounds, and to have the opportunity of drives and walks beyond the premises.

Three or four of the ladies attend Divine Service at church every Sunday, and about eight of the Patients on alternate Sundays.

Your Lordship referred to us in the beginning of the year a letter which you had received from certain Patients at Fisherton House, complaining of their ill treatment at the hands of the Attendants in that establishment. At our request, the Visitors conducted an inquiry into these charges, the result of which was to satisfy them, that, taking into account the violent character of the Patients, no greater force had been employed than was absolutely necessary. Subsequently an inquiry was instituted by the Commissioners who visited the house, and several of the Attendants were examined upon oath. As is usual in such cases, where the only independent evidence to be obtained is that of Lunatic

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Fisherton
House.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Fisherton
House.

Patients, the result of this inquiry was far from satisfactory or conclusive. It is only necessary here to mention that the Visiting Commissioners were of opinion that roughness and violence had been used in the management of the more dangerous and excited criminal Patients, and that some of the Attendants having charge of this class, were not properly qualified for the discharge of their very difficult and responsible duties. In these circumstances, we thought it our duty to suggest to the proprietors that, with the view to secure greater supervision over the Attendants, as well as more frequent visitation of the wards, an addition should be made to the Medical Staff. We also impressed upon them the necessity of a careful selection of the Attendants, and that liberal wages should be offered to them, so as to secure and retain the services of efficient persons in that capacity. To these suggestions attention was at once paid by the proprietors, and we understand that, in order to enable them to carry into effect the last, the Secretary of State has made an addition to the sum allowed for the maintenance of the Criminal Patients.

Tue Brook
Villa.

We have frequently adverted in our entries at Tue Brook Villa to the fact that the Attendants were neither in number or in point of experience sufficient for its numerous feeble and paralysed inmates. Our attention was again particularly called to the matter by the circumstances attending the death of a Patient, whose sufferings we found on inquiry to have been aggravated, in consequence of the imperfect arrangements arising from this cause. We felt it necessary to communicate to the Visitors our opinion, that it seemed to us essential to make provisions for securing a better class of Attendants. Immediate steps were taken by the proprietor with this view, and on the occasion of the next visit paid by the Justices, they reported that, though they agreed with us in thinking that the staff of Attendants had been previously inadequate, they were of opinion that, with the addition then made, it was sufficient. The Commissioners at their next visit concurred with the Visitors, and a marked improvement in its condition has been observed at the recent visits to this house.

Vernon House.

In consequence of the delay in opening the Glamorgan-shire Asylum, the Pauper Lunatics of that county are still received at Vernon House. Considering this arrangement to be of a temporary nature, we have abstained from urging many suggestions for the improvement of this establishment; but we are bound here to state that the amount of accommodation

modation which it affords to the Patients is very inadequate to the sums paid by their several unions for their maintenance. PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The 8th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," empowers the Visitors of any Asylum and the Guardians of any parish or union within the district for which the Asylum has been provided, to make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and the President of the Poor Law Board, for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic Lunatics in the Workhouse of the parish or union, to be selected by the Superintendent of the Asylum, and certified by him to be fit and proper so to be removed. LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

In a note to our last Report, we stated that, upon the construction of this clause, doubts had arisen whether or not the chronic Lunatics thereby authorized to be removed from an Asylum to a Workhouse, were to be limited to Lunatics belonging to the parish or union with whose Board of Guardians the arrangements are empowered to be made; and that the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown had been given to the effect that such a limitation was established by the clause.

This opinion led to the insertion of a clause in an Act of last Session ("Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1863," 26 & 27 Vict. c. 110), declaring that the words "chronic Lunatics" in the 8th section of the previous Act include chronic Lunatics chargeable to other parishes and unions, as well as chronic Lunatics chargeable to the parish or union into the Workhouse of which they are proposed to be received.

To the clause thus explained, no practical effect has since been given. Under the clause as it passed originally, an arrangement had been carried out between the Visitors of Colney Hatch Asylum and the Guardians of Mile End Old Town; but as this was sanctioned before the passing of the subsequent Act, it was of course understood to be limited to Pauper Patients belonging to the Mile End Union. Under the larger powers conferred by the legislative construction of the clause, no sanctions have yet been granted to any removals of chronic Lunatics from Asylums into Workhouses.

Applications were indeed made to us in the course of last year, to the number of 20 and upwards, to bring the clause into operation. Some of these, however, were clearly not within the powers of the Act; such Workhouses as the City of London, Plymouth, and Exeter, not being within districts for which Asylums had been provided; and as to the rest, we found it necessary to withhold a decision upon them until
the

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

the whole subject could be brought under consideration at the first meeting of our Board in November last: communications, to which it is unnecessary specifically to refer, having passed in the meantime between this office and the Poor Law Board.

The result on that occasion was embodied in the following Minute, of which copies were sent to the Poor Law Board, to the Committees of Visitors of the several County and Borough Asylums, and generally to applicants:—

“ 25 November 1863.

“ The Board had under further consideration the provisions of the
“ ‘ Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862,’ s. 8, as explained by the
“ 2d section of the ‘ Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1863,’ empowering
“ the Visitors of any Asylum, with the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the President of the Poor Law Board,
“ to make arrangements with the Guardians of any parish or union
“ within the district for which the Asylum has been provided for the
“ removal from the Asylum to the Workhouse of such parish or
“ union, and the reception and care therein of a limited number of
“ chronic Lunatics, chargeable to the same, or any other parish or
“ union.

“ Resolved as follows:

“ 1. The arrangements authorized are, in the opinion of the Board,
“ intended to meet the deficiency of accommodation in Asylums,
“ and to enable Visitors, in special cases, to make provision for the
“ immediate reception into the Asylums of all recent and probably
“ curable cases. Consequently all applications for the
“ approval of the Commissioners must originate with Visitors of
“ Asylums, and no such application received directly from a Board
“ of Guardians can be entertained.

“ 2. Proper rules and regulations, modified according to circumstances, will be required to be prepared and approved. In the
“ meantime the Board consider and determine that the following
“ conditions are (amongst others) indispensable, and will, in all
“ cases, be insisted on, viz.:—

“ (1.) Separate wards, properly constructed, arranged, and furnished for the Patients of the respective sexes. The dormitories
“ to be distinct from the day-rooms, and the former to afford cubical
“ space per Patient of 500 feet, and the latter 400. Single bed-
“ rooms to contain at least 600 cubic feet.

“ (2.) A liberal dietary, analogous to that of the Asylums.

“ (3.) Ample means of out-door exercise and recreation.

“ (4.) Due medical visitation.

“ (5.) Properly qualified paid attendants.

“ (6.) Medical and other registers; records similar to those in
“ use in licensed houses.”

The conditions thus proposed, in every case, to accompany our consent to the removal of Lunatics under the recent enactments, are rendered essential by the general defects of
Workhouses.

Workhouses. These were pointed out in detail in the Supplement to our Twelfth Report; and, being faults of construction and arrangement for the most part inseparable from the union buildings and their system of administration, they necessarily still exist, though the increased attention given to the Lunatic inmates since the publication of that report, while it has in no case entirely removed the evils described, has in some instances abridged, or, to a certain extent, modified them. Sustained strongly by the Poor Law Board in our appeals to the several Boards of Guardians to remedy objections we have made, more liberal arrangements have been, in particular cases, consented to; paid Attendants have been supplied; a better dietary introduced; and the means somewhat enlarged for needful air and exercise. But, in the most favourable circumstances, the provision made under these heads at a Workhouse will always fall short of that which is furnished by an Asylum; and there is never any certainty that improvements made by one Board will not be permitted to deteriorate under another Board of Guardians. All such improvements in Workhouses exist only by sufferance. There is no obligation or law to continue or enforce them.

It is important that the Legislature should watch jealously, therefore, every disposition to such employment of the power given by the recent Act as would convert any large additional number of Workhouse Wards into Asylums without their safeguards. What, within a large experience even of the best managed Workhouses, we have invariably found the greatest difficulty in obtaining, is the introduction into them of any form, however rude or simple, of those medical and other records and registers which the Lunacy Acts make inseparable from Asylums; and yet it would be a grave mistake to suppose, that between the class ordinarily found in Asylums and the chronic class contemplated in the eighth section, any safe distinction can ever be so widely made as to justify an entire withdrawal from the latter of such protection as the Legislature extends to the former. Among those of the chronic class are found many epileptics and paralytics. Among them, in still greater numbers, are found Patients of whom the principal characteristic is a silent, listless melancholy, and with whom, though the possibility of mental cure is past, the tendency to bodily waste and exhaustion is such as to require at least as much physical comfort as the most curable cases need. Competent Attendants, nutritious food, sufficient clothing, comfortable bedding, some kind of light and easy occupation when possible, and, above all, reasonable opportunities for regular
air

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

air and exercise out of doors, are as much in the nature of necessities for the kind of Patients now most frequently proposed to be detained in Workhouses, as for those around whom the protection of the Legislature is thrown in Asylums. And it is to be stated with regret, that in Workhouses of the best class, where Lunatic Patients form any considerable section of the inmates, these things are sparingly afforded, while in the majority they are too often altogether absent.

To take the subject of out-door exercise only. Of such importance to the inmates of Asylums is this ordinarily considered, that large numbers would be deprived of the treatment held indispensable to recovery if there were not spacious and cheerful Airing Courts, in which a great part of almost every day could be passed by them ; yet so striking is the contrast in Workhouses, that the rare exceptions are those where any fair means of exercise within or beyond the union grounds are provided. The fact really is, almost universally, that the Airing Yards attached to the houses are wholly inadequate ; and that, in the absence of paid Attendants, there are no means of supplying the defect by taking out parties of the inmates for country walks. Practically the result is, that very many of these poor creatures are entirely deprived of that upon which health of mind as well as of body most intimately depends, and must be content to continue prisoners within close walls for as long as they remain in Workhouses.

Another considerable section of weak-minded inmates, classed generally as of the chronic kind, suffer equal disadvantages from the deficiency of proper paid Attendants. The paralysed and epileptic, whose personal habits otherwise are troublesome, require vigilant care and constant watchfulness to a degree not obtainable in Workhouses. This kind of attendance is of course powerless to remedy a stage of disease which may be hopeless, but it is of the greatest importance in arresting or relieving its most degrading tendencies ; and without it the victims of paralysis or epilepsy cannot possibly receive the comfort or alleviation of which alone their helpless condition is capable.

Every added year's experience, in short, confirms us in the opinion, that where the Lunatics detained in Workhouses are of such kind and number as to require wards for their accommodation apart from the rest of the inmates, the result is disadvantageous. Such wards become in effect Pauper Asylums, without the necessary checks of publicity and responsibility in management which it was the intention of the Lunacy Acts to secure generally to the insane poor. On
the

the other hand, there is a class of Patients among the idiotic and weak-minded, whose quiet habits and tractable dispositions not only permit of their living in all respects with the ordinary Paupers of Workhouses, but even render them very often the most trustworthy and useful of all the inmates in employments about the house. In very many of the smaller country Workhouses, where the practice is encouraged of so mixing them with the sane, and, as far as possible, of employing them, the result is so satisfactory in all respects, that their condition is, in our opinion, even preferable to that of the same class in some well-ordered Asylums.

We have visited during the past year 326 Workhouses, (APPENDIX G) two of which, for special reasons, were visited twice; and we have examined therein 7,126 insane and weak-minded inmates, of whom 3,067 were Males and 4,059 were Females. The character and importance which many of these houses have assumed as places of detention for the insane, and the entire purport of the remarks we have made in connexion with the very grave deficiencies that continue to be almost inseparable from them, will be strikingly shown by a few figures. Between 40 and 50 of these union houses contain each more than 50 insane inmates; 23 contain each between 70 and 90; 14 contain each upwards of 100 of the insane; two contain each 150; and two contain each upwards of 200. Visits to such establishments, it is obvious, must necessarily involve as much responsibility and labour as the visiting of public Asylums.

In the course of our visits, we have from time to time exercised the powers lately conferred upon us, by ordering the removal to Asylums of acute and curable cases; but we think there is reasonable ground for expecting, that the fact of the existence of this power of removal will probably prevent any frequent necessity of resorting to it. We find already a disposition in Guardians and Medical Officers, certainly not before existing to the same extent, not only to act readily on suggestions for removal in acute or recent cases, but even to anticipate them by observing in this respect more carefully the requirements of the law. Of the other clause in the statute of 1862 having important bearing on the insane in Workhouses, whereby quarterly visits are directed to be paid by Visiting Committees of Guardians, with a view to such recorded expression of their opinions, at those visits, on the dietary, accommodation, and treatment, as may call attention to any existing defects, and can be laid before the Commissioners subsequently visiting, we are unable

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

to say that as yet it has been carried out with any completeness, or that its purport and intention are in every case understood. In several Workhouses the necessary register for the record of such visits has not yet been obtained; and in not a few the Committees appear to think that, provided their visits are duly made, and the register signed in evidence of that fact, the written expression of any opinion upon diet, accommodation, and treatment, is discretionary. This, it need hardly be pointed out, is an entirely mistaken view of the 37th clause. Its instruction that they "shall once at the least in each quarter of a year enter in a book, to be procured and kept, *such observations as they may think fit to make, &c.,*" applies only to the language in which the opinion may be expressed; an expression of the opinion being essential. And it is to be hoped that Visiting Committees, in complying with this part of the law, will not be content to limit themselves, as heretofore has been almost universally the case, to mere general phrases of approval, but will see the importance of stating, however briefly, the grounds on which approval or otherwise has been given; for it is only thus that the Visiting Commissioners can hope for any essential improvements from the co-operation of the visiting members of Boards of Guardians.

It is not our present intention to dwell in any detail on our past year's correspondences through the Poor Law Board with the Guardians of the various Union Houses at which objections and recommendatory suggestions have been made; but a brief mention of the topics chiefly handled in those communications, with results more or less favourable, may properly accompany the remarks it will further explain.

The subjects most frequently and urgently insisted on have been, the advantage of paid Attendants; of some kind of night supervision; of greater liberality and variety in the diet; of more extended means of out-door exercise, and of suitable easy employments; of small comforts of furniture, such as moveable seats, leaning chairs, and blinds or curtains; of better provision for personal cleanliness; and of the supply of amusements of some kind. These are the wants that constantly recur, and as to which existing arrangements almost everywhere are for the most part gravely deficient. Other topics that have also entered into our correspondences of the past year may be described as exceptional, though recurring still too often. We have had to complain in many instances of the practice of placing two Male Insane Paupers to sleep in the same bed. We have had to object strongly to the use of day-rooms

day-rooms with flagged or cement floors, especially where many epileptics were placed, with no proper provision against accidents from falls. We have had to point out, on more than one occasion, the impropriety of treating insane inmates as the ordinary refractory paupers are treated, and causing them to be punished for conduct that should have been regarded only as disease. We have had to condemn both the clothing and the bedding of Patients as worn, dirty, and insufficient for warmth. We have had to order the discontinuance of mechanical restraint at the mere discretion of Master or Attendants, and to require that in no case should it be used except by direct instructions from the Medical Officer. And, finally, we have had urgently to protest against a highly objectionable and dangerous practice prevailing in a particular union, and which, in a modified form, appears to exist in many others, whereby the Relieving Officer has been in the habit of taking in the first instance to the Workhouse all cases of insanity, leaving it to the parish authorities subsequently to determine the propriety or otherwise of not sending at once to an Asylum even the most acute cases. It is manifest that by such a practice as this, even where the authorities lose little time in effecting the necessary removal, very grave responsibility and danger are incurred; and we have satisfaction in quoting from the letter of the Poor Law Board, communicating with the Board of Guardians upon the subject of the special case referred to, the following important statement of *the duty of all Relieving Officers*:

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

“ The Board direct the attention of the Guardians to the following paragraph contained in the Report of the Committee:— ‘ Your Committee have to state that the persons sent by the Relieving Officers are those that come under the classification of Paupers for Ribchester, and they further recommend no change in the present mode which is adopted by them.’ ”

“ The Board understand this passage to refer to the practice alleged to be adopted by the Relieving Officer of sending, with few exceptions, all cases of insanity to the Workhouse, the Relieving Officer afterwards taking no further steps to send them to an Asylum, unless called upon to do so by the Workhouse authorities. ”

“ The Board request that the Guardians will draw the special attention of the Relieving Officer to the provisions contained in the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, sec. 67, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, sec. 19, under which it is the duty of that officer, if he have knowledge that any Pauper resident in his district is, or is deemed to be a Lunatic, to give notice thereof within three days to some Justice of the Peace, with a view to such Lunatic being removed to an Asylum.”

In

CASES OF
NEGLECT
BY PARISH
AUTHORITIES.

Case of G. S.

In the past year the following cases came under our notice, affording striking instances of neglect by relieving officers and parish authorities.

It appeared, from inquiries instituted by us, that on the 30th of June an application was made to Mr. Christey, the Relieving Officer of the western division of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, representing that G. S., a milkman, residing in that district, was insane, and likely to commit suicide, and required immediate care. Upon this, the Relieving Officer gave the applicant the usual order to the medical officer, Dr. Moore, requiring him to visit the Patient, and this gentleman duly reported him as chargeable to the parish, and deemed to be a lunatic, such notice purporting to be given pursuant to the statute.

The Relieving Officer, acting upon this notice, visited the lunatic on the morning of the 4th of June, and directed the Patient's brother to send for him if he got worse. As he became much worse during the day, an application was, in consequence of such direction, made to the Relieving Officer the same evening, and he was requested to take charge of S., and remove him to the Workhouse. Notwithstanding this request, the Relieving Officer took no further steps in the case, and on the 6th of July S. wandered away from home, and drowned himself in the Regent's Canal. An inquest was held by the Deputy Coroner, and after a very superficial inquiry into the circumstances attending the death (in the course of which, the state of mind of the deceased was not investigated), the jury returned an open verdict, to the effect that there was no evidence to prove how S. came into the Canal. Although Dr. Moore, who had visited the Patient, and could have spoken as to his state of mind, tendered his evidence, the Coroner refused to receive it.

The case was one of manifest and culpable neglect on the part of the Relieving Officer, and the Board had in contemplation the institution of legal proceedings against him; but was advised that, as the law now stands, the evidence in the case was insufficient to sustain them.

Case of R. H.

A similar instance of neglect was afforded in the case of the death by suicide of R. H., a Pauper residing with his wife in the Buckland Monachorum district of the Tavistock Union, in March last.

From the depositions taken on the Coroner's inquisition, it appeared that R. H. had been sent to the Devon Asylum on the 21st December 1861, in a state of mania, having threatened

threatened to strangle his wife, and also to destroy himself. In the following June he was so far recovered that he was discharged from the Asylum, and went home to his wife, who was allowed 6 s. per week by the Guardians for their support. He apparently went on tolerably well for a short time, but in the course of a few weeks his wife applied personally to the Guardians of the Tavistock Union for his removal to an Asylum, stating that he was out of his mind, that he had threatened to kill her, and that she was afraid to live with him. She wished him to be removed to the Workhouse, to which, however, the Guardians objected, but they agreed to allow her an additional 1 s. 6 d. per week to enable her to obtain a woman to sleep in the house, and thus afford her protection. The attention of the Board of Guardians, the Relieving, and also the District Medical Officer was repeatedly drawn to this case; and in January 1863 Mr. Collier, a gentleman residing at Grimstone, wrote to Mr. Welch, the Relieving Officer, stating that H. was much worse, that he was at times very violent, and that his wife's life was constantly in danger. He further requested Mr. Welch to take the usual steps to have him removed to the Asylum; this, however, he neglected to do. Mr. Willis, the District Medical Officer, appears to have visited the Patient frequently, and though he had no doubt that he was insane, and in the several quarterly returns described him as labouring under "monomania," and requiring "constant watching," and in one return as being "very excited," he seems to have disregarded the wife's representations as to her husband's occasional violence, and threats to kill her, and also himself, and declined to take steps for his removal, on the ground of his not himself seeing any evidence of *dangerous insanity* about him. The result was, that H. strangled himself with a stocking, on the morning of the 2d March. The jury found a verdict to this effect, adding to it an expression of "their regret that the deceased was permitted to remain under the care of his wife, and another female, who were, in the opinion of the jurors, quite incompetent to protect themselves or the deceased; and that he was insane and dangerous to himself and his wife."

CASES OF
NEGLIGENCE
BY PARISH
AUTHORITIES.
Case of R. H.

In our Ninth Report, pp. 34, 35, we adverted to the practice which then prevailed in County Asylums of sending to them Patients as Paupers, who really were not so, the parishes being reimbursed by the relatives or friends of the Patients the whole or part of their maintenance. The subject has

UNSATISFACTORY STATE
OF THE LAW.

been, from time to time, brought under our notice, and in the past year cases of this description, which arose at the Sussex Asylum and the Cumberland Asylum, were referred to us for our opinion by the Secretary of State and the Visitors of the latter Asylum respectively. With regard to this question generally, no doubt persons have been sent as Paupers chargeable to parishes in the County, in which the position of the parties sent is far above pauperism, and the expenses are either wholly or in part reimbursed by their friends. This can only be effected by collusion between the friends and the parish authorities, and must be regarded in the nature of a fraud upon the county; the provision which the Legislature requires counties to make for the Insane Poor being thus encroached upon by Patients of some independent means, and often to the exclusion of the Pauper class. Under the general powers of discharge given by the 79th section of the Act, the Visitors have no doubt full authority to order Patients sent to the Asylum in these circumstances to be discharged.

The interpretation in the Act of the word "Pauper" recognizes two classes, namely, (1) "every person maintained wholly or in part by any Parish, Union or County," and (2) "every person chargeable" thereto.

As respects the second class, the Act appears to sanction the reimbursement of the union or parish in cases wherein such reimbursement is a voluntary payment by a person not legally bound to maintain the Patient, and the Patient would, but for such payment, or upon its being withheld, be entitled to relief as a destitute person. If the payment of the *whole* weekly charge in the Asylum be made by a party legally bound to maintain the Patient, such Patient would not be a Pauper within the meaning of the Lunacy Act.

A more difficult question, however, arises in cases in which the expense of maintenance in an Asylum is only in part reimbursed by the relatives of the Patient, and in which there is no reason to suspect any fraudulent intention, but where the parties legally bound to maintain are quite unable to bear the cost of maintenance in a private Asylum, or more than a portion of that cost in the Asylum for the county. If, in such cases, the test of chargeability is to be rigorously applied, the result would no doubt be most serious, so far as the safety of the Patient, and of those around him, is concerned, and especially in reference to his chances of recovery.

The number of Asylums for Patients in a position a little above that of Paupers is unfortunately as yet so limited, that if the County Asylum is closed against them, there is practically

tically no provision for this large section of the insane. In these circumstances they must necessarily either be kept at home, or placed under private care, subjected perhaps to neglect and ill treatment, until all hope of recovery is past, and all the resources of their friends expended. The result of this would no doubt be a material increase in the chronic Lunatics of the country, and a corresponding increase in the burden upon the ratepayers.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF THE LAW.

So far as the policy of facilitating the admission of the poor, not absolutely destitute, into County Asylums is concerned, we can entertain no doubt, nor can we imagine that the Legislature ever intended to limit the operation of the law, manifestly having for its object the proper care and treatment of the Insane Poor, to Paupers in the strictly technical sense of the term.

Looking to the interpretation clause (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97), in which it is stated that the word Pauper "shall mean every "person maintained *wholly or in part by* or chargeable to any "parish, union, or county," we think that the above view of the case is borne out, and that it recognizes the legality of partial reimbursement to the parish of the expense of Patients sent as Paupers to County Asylums.

In support also of this opinion, it may be stated, that by the 104th section of the Act if it appears to any Justice or Justices authorised to make an order for the payment of money for the maintenance of *any* Lunatic that he has property applicable to his support, and more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any, power is given to seize and sell so much of it as may be necessary for the expenses of sending him to, and maintaining him in the Asylum.

By the 5th section of the 13 & 14 Victoria, cap. 101, power is also given to two Justices, in the case of a married woman sent as a Pauper to an Asylum, to summon the husband before them, "to show cause why an order should not be made upon "him to maintain, or *contribute* towards the maintenance of "his wife in such Asylum." And they are further empowered "to make an order upon him to pay such sum weekly, or "otherwise, for or *towards* the cost of the maintenance of such "lunatic as, after consideration of all the circumstances of the "case, shall appear to them to be proper."

Besides this, also it is provided by the 105th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act 1853," that the liability of any relation or person to maintain any lunatic *sent to or confined in* any Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, shall not be taken away or affected.

UNSATISFAC-
TORY STATE
OF THE LAW.

The whole question involved so many points which affect the administration of relief to the poor, that we thought it right to submit, for the opinion of the Poor Law Board, the whole correspondence relating to the cases before adverted to.

In reply to our communication, the Poor Law Board stated, that in their opinion "no person should be sent to an Asylum by the Justices on the application of the Relieving Officer, unless such person be a Pauper Lunatic, that is, one who is chargeable upon the poor-rate. This fact should be established to the satisfaction of the Justices before they make the order."

The difficulty in dealing with these cases, however, would not appear to us to be met by strictly following the course above recommended. The question of chargeability is evidently an uncertain, if not an unsafe test. The circumstances and the nature of relief which constitute chargeability vary much according to the views of different Relieving Officers: and if, as in the case of G. S., above alluded to, extreme opinions upon this point are entertained and acted upon, the most disastrous results may ensue. In this point of view, it appears very desirable that the word "chargeable" should be further defined by express legislation to meet the cases referred to. The policy which should obviously guide parish authorities in dealing with the Insane should be to break through, as far as possible, technical barriers to their early care and treatment, and not to apply to them the tests which they may think it their duty to enforce with regard to the sane poor generally.

Practice of
sending Lunatics
to Gaols.

In further illustration of our views, which we have frequently expressed, we submit the following case, with some suggestions for the amendment of the Criminal Lunatic Act. In consequence of a note appended to the quarterly list of Lunatic Paupers in the Stafford Street District of the Walsall Union, stating that a Patient, returned as a "Lunatic," had been sent to Stafford Gaol, we deemed it right to make inquiries into the circumstances of the case. It appeared that this man, who had been insane for some years, and was in the habit of wandering about, was charged with violence to a female, and committed for trial. The prisoner's brother applied to the District Medical Officer for a certificate as to his state of mind, and consequent irresponsibility, which he gave, and which was made use of. He was tried at the Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, with hard labour. When in prison his manner was stated to be odd, but he was
not

not considered to be insane, and his case, therefore, was not reported to the Secretary of State.

In replying to inquiries relative to this man, Major Fulford, the Governor of the Prison, took the opportunity of stating that the Visiting Justices were of opinion that insane persons and idiots were frequently committed to prison in order to get rid of the responsibility and trouble of sending such persons to the Lunatic Asylum, particularly if there be any difficulty as to settlement. He instanced a case which had just occurred, in which a woman had been committed to gaol for seven days as drunk and disorderly, who was quite insane, and incapable of answering any questions. Time did not allow of her case being reported to the Secretary of State, and upon her discharge she was given over to the police, who had her placed in the County Asylum.

The practice above adverted to, no doubt exists to a considerable extent in other districts, and we thought it right to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the subject in connexion with the above cases. In reply, he stated that, in the present state of the law, it did not appear to him that he could apply any remedy. He added, that when such persons are committed to Gaol, it is incumbent upon the prison authorities to apply to the Secretary of State for authority to remove them to a Lunatic Asylum under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 54. In many instances, however, the term of imprisonment is too short to admit of the enactment being put in force, as was the case with the woman above alluded to; but besides this, it is obviously unjust that the insane in these circumstances should be branded as criminals. Subsequently to this, our attention was drawn to the case of a female of independent means, who had been received by Secretary of State's Warrant into the Dorset Count Asylum from the county prison, where she had been committed for 14 days for vagrancy. This person appears to have resided for many years at Weymouth, where she had for the last ten years been considered insane. In the Autumn of last year the Superintendent of the Asylum had been applied to by the Clerk to the Board of Guardians to ascertain whether she could be admitted as a Patient into the County Asylum; but as she was known to be possessed of property, this gentleman declined to receive her.

We have no means of ascertaining the precise circumstances under which this poor woman was taken before the magistrates, and sent to gaol, or whether this step was resorted to with the view of getting her removed to the Asylum at the charge of the parish; but as she evidently had no relatives

UNSATISFACTORY STATE
OF THE LAW.
Practice of
sending Lunatics
to Gaols.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE
OF THE LAW.
Practice of
sending Lunatics
to Gaols.

who cared for her, we at once drew your Lordship's attention to the unprotected state of her property, and the necessity of holding a Commission in her case. We also forwarded the correspondence to the Secretary of State, as a further illustration of the injustice of the practice adverted to.

In the event of future legislation, we would submit that, in certain cases of Insane Prisoners, the Visiting Justices of the Gaol may properly have authority to send them to the County Asylum, without the intervention of the Secretary of State. The removal of Insane Patients to the Asylum would thereby be greatly facilitated, and the gaol officials relieved of much anxiety and trouble, while the number of Lunatics so improperly classed as criminal in the existing state of the law, would be materially diminished.

By the 8th section of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 75), power is given to the Secretary of State to order Patients in the Criminal Asylum, whose term of imprisonment or penal servitude may have expired, but who may still be of unsound mind, to be discharged, in order that they may be placed in a County Asylum, and dealt with as lunatics, not criminals. It appears to us most desirable that this provision should be extended to Criminal Patients in *any* Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, without, as at present, requiring their previous removal to the State Asylum. A large number of criminal lunatics have, from time to time, come under our notice whose sentences have long expired, in some instances for many years, and, although still insane, much injustice is done in regarding and treating them as criminals.

CASE OF J. M.,
SALFORD
WORKHOUSE.

In August last our attention was drawn by the Medical Officer of the Haydock Lodge Asylum to the condition in which J. M., a Pauper Patient, sent from the Salford Union Workhouse, had been received on the 6th of that month. Upon examination, he was stated to be much bruised, to have two or more ribs broken, to have much difficulty of breathing, and to be dangerously ill. He gradually got worse, and died on the 8th, the day but one after his admission. Upon the *post mortem* examination of the body, eight ribs were found to be fractured on the left side, and six of them in more than one place; while on the right side the first eight ribs were fractured at one point, all in a continuous line. The left lung was wounded and the pleura penetrated in more than one place. There were many bruises on various parts of the body, and especially one of considerable extent on the upper
and

and outer part of the right thigh. A full inquiry was made by the Coroner into the circumstances of the case, extending to M.'s treatment during the five days he was an inmate of the Salford Workhouse. The Medical Officer of the Asylum distinctly attributed the Patient's death to the injuries he had sustained; and the evidence of the officials of the Workhouse, and of three of the Pauper Assistants, left no doubt in the minds of the jury that they were received in the Workhouse. According to the evidence of the pauper assistants, on the morning of the 5th of August the Patient became noisy, violent, and excited, and suddenly jumping out of bed, he sprang upon that of a young man sleeping next to him, in doing which, he fell heavily between two beds. The assistants then held him down, and subsequently placed him in bed, and he afterwards became quiet. His breathing was noticed to be short after this struggle, and he appeared to be ill. The assistants had not reported either to the Superintendent of the Lunatic Ward, or to the Medical Officer, the fact of the paroxysm of excitement and fall above adverted to; and although the Medical Officer saw him on the 5th, and noticed that his breathing was quick, he did not make any particular examination of the Patient, as he made no complaint. In reply to the question, whether he (the Medical Officer) was satisfied with the absence of a paid attendant from the Lunatic Ward at night, he stated that he was not, and that he could not look upon the Pauper Nurses as possessing usually the requisites for taking charge of the number of miscellaneous cases which might be brought into the house at any time. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that J. M. died from contusions and fractures while an inmate of the Lunatic Ward of the Salford Workhouse, the principal portion being caused by falling violently between two bedsteads. The Jurors also expressed their opinion that the Lunatic Patients in this Workhouse should be supplied with more trustworthy attendance during the night.

The Guardians, in reply to a communication addressed to them by direction of the Board, stated that they were of opinion that the fractures on the right side were received previous to M.'s admission into the Workhouse, as his son had told the Superintendent that his father had been so violent, that he had been compelled to sit upon his chest to keep him quiet. The whole circumstances of the case, however, pointed to great laxity and want of care in the treatment of this poor man during his residence in the Workhouse, and there can be no doubt that had a proper personal examination

CASE OF J. M.,
SALFORD
WORKHOUSE.

CASE OF J. M.,
SALFORD
WORKHOUSE.

been made, the serious injuries he had received would have been detected, and the pain of his removal avoided. In accordance with our suggestions, the Guardians gave instructions that, with regard to the Lunatic Wards, a register should be kept of the admissions and discharges, as well as of the state in which the Patients were admitted and discharged; they also appointed a paid Assistant Superintendent for the Male and Female Wards respectively, whose special duty should be to take charge of those Wards during the night.

SINGLE
PAUPER
PATIENTS.

The two following instances of neglect of Single Pauper Patients have been brought under our notice during the last year. The Medical Officer of the Marsden district of the Burnley Union, Lancashire, having, in his quarterly return, stated, "that J. T. is not violent, but would be better taken care of in a Workhouse," a visit was made to him by two members of the Board, in the month of October, who reported him to be residing with his brother in a cottage dilapidated and ruinous, extremely filthy, and furnished with a few broken articles in the lower room, and two bedsteads in the upper, the bedding consisting of a variety of rags in the filthiest condition. The state of the Patient could not be ascertained, as he was not at home at the time of the visit. We have since learnt that he has been removed to the Workhouse.

Public attention having been drawn to the case of a neglected idiot, 35 years of age, visited by the Medical Officer, and living with his mother in a wretched cottage in the Tendring Union, in the County of Essex, an examination was made by an independent medical practitioner, who certified that the man was suffering from general deficiency of intellect, with habits like a beast; that he was occasionally violent and dangerous, at which times his mother was in the habit of fastening him by a rope to the wall. When making his investigation, this gentleman discovered the mother to be insane, and certified to her delusion; and also stated, that she was living like a beast with her idiot son; that there was one wretched bed on the floor, in which they both slept, and that all acts of necessity were done on the floor.

Both Patients were forthwith removed to the County Asylum, and the particulars [stated in the certificates drew our attention to the case. On referring to the Quarterly Reports of the District Medical Officer it appeared that no mention whatever was made of the mother's insanity, and that the condition of the son was said to be "good, and never "restrained." We immediately addressed a letter to the
Medical

Medical Officer, calling for an explanation, and informing him that he rendered himself subject to a penalty of 20 *l.* for every failure to comply with the Act of Parliament. From his reply, it appeared, that a question of the mother's sanity had been raised, and an examination made by a Magistrate, in conjunction with the Medical Officer, who "could not conscientiously sign the certificate necessary for her removal to "an Asylum."

SINGLE
PAUPER
PATIENTS.

We deemed it requisite to bring the whole case under the consideration of the Poor Law Board, who concurred with us, and took prompt measures to prevent any similar recurrence of negligence on the part of the Medical Officer.

Instances such as these occurring among Paupers, as well as others of a similar kind met with in the labouring and middle classes, show the necessity of extending a larger amount of supervision over Patients who are detained out of Asylums. In our Fourteenth Report we dwelt at some length on the subject, and pointed out a mode of affording greater protection to this description of cases.

The most glaring instances of neglect or cruelty noticed in former reports have been found in a class belonging to the middle ranks of life, or who are poor, but not paupers. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the urgent want which exists of increased public accommodation for such persons, the provision of which would remove the excuse for detaining a Patient at home on the ground of incapacity to defray the expense which would be incurred by sending him to a private Asylum. In our last Report, when giving a general description of existing Hospitals, we urged the necessity of an increased amount of public provision for the self-supporting classes—a want which has lately been made specially conspicuous by the horrible disclosures of the treatment of a man of small means by his brother, at Flushing.

Late in November 1863, the attention of the Board was drawn by Dr. Byrne, of Falmouth, to this case, and upon further communication with Dr. Byrne, the facts, as far as could be ascertained, were such as appeared to call for immediate investigation, and two members of the Board proceeded on the 3d of December to Flushing, and made the following report:

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.

Case of Robert
Porter.

"3 December 1863.

"Pursuant to the order of Secretary Sir G. Grey, made under the provisions of the 112th and 113th sections of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, we, this day, accompanied by Dr. Byrne, of Falmouth,

mouth,

o.66.

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.

Case of Robert
Porter,

"mouth, proceeded to Flushing, visited and examined Robert Porter, a lunatic, residing under the charge of his brother, Samuel Porter, inspected the room in which he was confined, and made all necessary inquiries in reference to his case and property, and we now report the result of our visit, inspection, and inquiries.

"Samuel Porter, a younger brother of the Lunatic, who is the eldest of the family, is, by occupation, a builder and mason, and is reputed to be in very good circumstances, and possessed of property. The house in which he resides, and which was recently built by him, is of a respectable class, worth, to let, as we were informed, from 20*l.* to 30*l.* a year, and well furnished. Samuel Porter, with his wife and family, removed into it from their previous residence in Flushing, on the 25th March last, very shortly after which the lunatic, Robert Porter, was conveyed thither.

"The room in which we found the Lunatic, and which, as we ascertained from Samuel Porter, was built expressly for him, is situate over the back kitchen, and is accessible only by a door in the rear, on the side of the hill. There is a door-frame in the partition wall between the room and the house, which, however, is plastered up towards the house, so as effectually to detach the room therefrom.

"Adjoining to the door of the Lunatic's room, on the ground outside at the back, are a privy and ashpit. After a short delay, Samuel Porter not being at home when we arrived, we went direct to the Lunatic's room, the door of which was closed, but not locked, and at once entered it. It is material here to state that the Lunatic, owing to his crippled and distorted condition, would be unable to get out. The fœtid odour which we had to encounter on entering was sickening, the causes of which we shall hereafter describe.

"The room is about 12 feet by 9, and the flat portion of the ceiling between seven and eight feet in height. Near the door, on the side of the room, is a window, the lower sash of which is made to open, but, at the time of our visit, was closed. A blind prevented any view of the interior of the room from without. With the exception of this external door and window, there are no means of ventilation. There is no fireplace, nor has any other provision been made for warming the room in winter.

"The sole article of furniture consisted of an old camp or trestle bedstead, with five narrow boards placed across at intervals, and on which the person of the unfortunate man rested, without mattress or matting of any kind. Beneath the bedstead was a large slate slab, inclined so as to carry off his urine, by a wooden trough, to a frying-pan on the floor. We noticed also a dirty pewter pot, in which we were told tea was left for him to drink when thirsty, and a small rusty frying-pan without a handle, which, as the brother said, served the Lunatic for a plate.

"The boards of the room were saturated, and partly rotted by urine, and in holes. Under the bedstead was excrement mixed with straw, and this was the case with the floor generally, the straw having been used merely for sweeping together the excrement

"ment and filth. The bedstead was in the corner of the room behind the door. The walls were entirely bespattered with excrement, and both walls and ceiling were dripping with wet. The Lunatic was, no doubt, placed in the room before the plaster was properly dry.

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.

Case of Robert
Porter.

"We come now to describe his personal condition. He was, when we entered, huddled up on the bedstead and naked, his body only being imperfectly covered by three pieces of coarse, wet, and filthy sacking, which he wrapped round him for the sake of warmth. He appeared to feel cold, when, with a view to allay the intolerable stench, we opened the window. Such has been hitherto the condition of the Lunatic, as respects want of covering and otherwise in the coldest season. His legs were bent up closely upon his thighs, and his thighs upon his body, and he is unable to straighten them, and consequently squats upon his buttocks like a monkey.

"When we entered he was lying on his side, but was afterwards raised into a sitting posture. He had the free use of his arms, his only means of locomotion. His hair and beard appeared to have been occasionally clipped.

"He was constantly spitting out what seemed to be excrement mixed with saliva, and rubbing it over his arms and body.

"There was some curvature of the lower part of the spine, apparently the consequence of his long and close confinement, and crouching and lying in one position. There were excoriations upon the knees, and discolourations, and marks of old sores on his scalp, and in various parts of his body, which were stated by his brother to have been caused by his rubbing himself, and beating his head against the wall. His person was in the most neglected and filthy state; he was pallid, bloodless, and emaciated, and he presented every appearance of not having had sufficient nutriment.

"Mentally he exhibited traces of intelligence which, we doubt not, would be further developed by proper care and treatment. Although we had some difficulty in attracting his attention, and failed to elicit from him anything but 'yes,' or 'no,' yet his answers showed that he understood our questions.

"In reply to our inquiries, we collected the following particulars in reference to his history and circumstances. His father, Robert Porter, was a builder, possessed of house and other property, and died in February 1850. The Lunatic, who is now 55 years of age, worked as a mason until he was about 20 years old. Having been, as a boy, sharp and intelligent, in reading and arithmetic, he became, as stated, sullen, taciturn, and melancholy. He resided with his father until his death, and was then transferred to the care of his unmarried sister, Charlotte, who (with another brother and sister) emigrated to America in January 1853. From that time he has been under the charge of Samuel Porter. He has not, for at least 20 years and upwards, been seen by any medical man, and we were further informed by Samuel Porter, that no one but himself, wife, and child, has ever seen the Lunatic since he came to reside with him, a period of nearly 11 years. Even the wife's brother, J. H. James, a superannuated officer of Customs, who has,

"for

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.

Case of Robert
Porter.

" for some time past, lived with S. Porter and his wife, as he himself told us, has never once seen the Lunatic.

" Although his state of close confinement has been matter of notoriety, no steps, as we were informed, have ever been taken, or official or other inquiries made, to learn how he was treated.

" We took occasion to inspect the room in which the Lunatic was confined prior to his removal to his present residence, and ascertained from Edwin Elliott, now the *sole* occupier, the condition of the room when the Lunatic left it. This room is about nine feet by six, was built for the Lunatic, and is, in reference to the dwelling-house, situate similarly to the present room. There was no direct communication with the house, and the room was accessible only by a side door, broken through an old wall, in a narrow passage, and out of public view. There is a casement window, which, however, as E. Elliott said, was always nailed up. The room was found by E. Elliott, who assisted in cleansing it, in a dilapidated, filthy state, and the boarding under and near the bedstead being rotted with urine, had to be renewed.

" We were further informed by him that he never saw the Lunatic, but that he heard him wheeled away by Samuel Porter in a barrow, between 12 and 1 o'clock at midnight, the last week in March.

" In reference to the question of property, into which full inquiry should, we think, be made, we were unable to obtain satisfactory information. Certain books and accounts were produced to us, and, from these and the verbal statements made to us by Samuel Porter, his wife, and her brother, we collected that the Lunatic is entitled, wholly or in part, to the rents of several houses in Flushing, which, after deductions on account of ground-rent, taxes, repairs, and other outgoings, realize about 22 *l.* per annum. Of this sum, 18 *l.* is retained by Samuel Porter for the maintenance of the Lunatic, and the balance is, as he stated, remitted by him to his unmarried sister in America. Samuel Porter informed us that his father did not leave a Will, but that his instructions were carried out. His explanation, however, as to the title and disposition of the property was most confused and unsatisfactory.

" Upon our first visit we deemed it best at once to communicate with some neighbouring county magistrate and the police, in order to the immediate removal of the Lunatic to the County Asylum. The result was, that we were joined by Mr. Kinsman, a Justice, residing at Falmouth. With Mr. Kinsman and Dr. Byrne, and accompanied by a police-officer, we repeated our visit, and again saw the Lunatic, whom we found, in some degree, in a more filthy state than before. It was ultimately arranged that the most prompt measures should be adopted for the removal of the Lunatic to the County Asylum, under the provisions of the 68th section of 'The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.'

" In conclusion, we have only to report that the treatment of Robert Porter is, and has for many years past been, characterized by the grossest neglect and cruelty.

" *R. W. S. Lutwidge.*
" *James Wilkes.*"

Prompt measures were taken by the local authorities to remove the Patient, under the provisions of the 68th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to the Bodmin Asylum, where he was received on the 6th December. The Board directed an indictment to be preferred against the brother, Samuel Porter, for neglect and cruelty, under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, and upon the hearing before the magistrates, he was committed for trial both for the statutable offence, and also for a misdemeanor at common law.

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.
Case of Robert
Porter.

Prosecution.

The trial came on at the Spring Assizes before Mr. Baron Martin, when a general verdict of guilty of neglect was returned by the Jury, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that the defendant might have been ignorant of the law.

A legal objection was taken at the opening of the trial by the defendant's counsel to the first count of the indictment (that, namely, under the Statute) on the ground that the 9th section was not intended to apply to the cases of Lunatics residing under the care of relatives. The case relied upon in support of this view was the *Queen v. Rundle*, 6 Cox Cr. Ca. 549, and fully reported in the *Law Journal* (1855) vol. 24. Mr. Baron Martin intimated his opinion that the decision of the Judges in the *Queen v. Rundle* did not govern the present case, which, in his judgment, fell within the latter part of the 9th section, adding that, if it did not, he was not aware to what that part could apply. He further thought that the same facts that would bring the case within the Act would bring it within the Common Law.

Mr. Baron Martin, however, reserved both points for the Court of Criminal Appeal.

In the meantime sentence was postponed, and Samuel Porter was bound over on his own recognizance for 500*l.*, with two sureties for 250*l.* each, to appear at the next Assizes, and, in the event of the Court of Criminal Appeal deciding against him, to receive judgment.*

It affords us much satisfaction to add, that, according to the evidence given at the trial by Dr. Adams, the Medical Superintendent, and the report of one of the Commissioners, after a visit to the County Asylum on the previous day, Robert Porter had, since his admission, (a period of little more than three

* The Court of Appeal has since unanimously decided that the case came within the provisions of the statute, and the conviction has accordingly been confirmed.

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.
Case of Robert
Porter.

three months), materially improved, mentally and physically. He had never, while a Patient in the Asylum, exhibited any destructive propensity. From the first he wore ordinary clothes. Within a week from his reception he ceased habitually to soil his bed at night. He soon acquired habits of order and cleanliness, dressing and undressing, and washing himself. He showed considerable intelligence, and gave rational answers to simple inquiries as to his former life as a mason. He had also gained several pounds in weight.

Case of Mrs. P.

In consequence of a communication relative to the alleged neglect and cruel treatment of an old insane lady, the wife of a Clergyman, and residing under the charge of J. B., a small farmer, in Yorkshire, two members of this Board, pursuant to your Lordship's order, visited and examined the Lunatic, inspected the house, and made such inquiries as appeared material in reference to her case, the result of which was duly reported to you.

This lady had, for about thirty years, been separated from her husband, who, under a deed of separation, allowed her 100*l.* per annum, which had always been regularly paid, either to herself, or some person on her behalf. She was from the first permitted, subject to certain conditions, to select her own places of residence, which she frequently changed. She had resided with J. B. continuously for about nine years, and 30*s.* per week was paid to him for her lodging and board.

She appears to have been insane for many years, and once a Patient in a Private Asylum. The Visiting Commissioners, who were at first obstructed in the discharge of their duty by J. B., and had much difficulty in obtaining access to her, found her in a state of chronic mania, with various delusions, and incoherent. She was stated to be of uncleanly habits, and occasionally violent and destructive. The accommodation provided for her was of the worst description. The house was little better than a cottage, dilapidated and comfortless. The room occupied by her was open to the roof, without a fireplace, and, with the exception of her bedstead, entirely destitute of furniture. She was treated in all respects as a Lunatic, not being allowed to walk beyond the adjoining field unattended.

The Visiting Commissioners reported their opinion that she was decidedly insane, illegally detained, incapable of managing herself or her affairs, and under most unfavourable circumstances, and that steps ought forthwith to be taken for removing her from J. B.'s charge, and securing to her proper care and treatment in an Asylum.

With

With this view, we placed ourselves in communication with her husband, a gentleman of very advanced age, and we have the satisfaction of stating that, by his direction, immediate proceedings were adopted for her removal to the York Lunatic Hospital, to which, in the course of a few days, she was accordingly sent.

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.

Case of Mrs. P.

The following case of gross neglect of a lunatic wife by her husband did not call for any proceedings on the part of this Board, inasmuch as prompt action was taken in the matter by the local magistrates, whose attention had been drawn to the circumstances by an anonymous communication.

Case of M. A. S.

We think it important to record the main facts as an illustration of the unhappy and neglected condition in which we have no doubt that, on due inquiry, a large number of lunatics would be found, even in densely populated towns and districts. We think that, with a view to bring such cases to light, the services of the local police might beneficially be made available.

The case under consideration occurred at Leeds. The lunatic, M. A. S., the wife of a joiner in Fenton-street, was, on the 12th December, found by the chief constable in a filthy condition, and, as to clothing, covered only with dirty rags. She was in a cellar-kitchen, which communicated directly with the sitting-room above, and had a front outer door, which was locked and bolted, and did not appear to have been recently opened. The chief constable was informed by S.'s father, who resides next door, that the Lunatic had plenty to eat and drink; but as she would not wash herself, nor allow any one else to do so, she was in a dirty condition. He further said that she was locked up during the day when her husband was at work, and had been so for five or six years. This was substantially confirmed afterwards by the husband himself, who added, that the reason why he did not send his wife to an Asylum was, that he could not afford it.

The result was, that the Lunatic was, on the 17th December, removed to the West Riding Asylum.

In a letter from Mr. Cleaton, the Medical Superintendent, dated the 26th December, he reported, in reference to M. A. S., as follows:

"There was nothing very remarkable to be observed on a mission, excepting that her person was exceedingly dirty, We were informed, by the person who brought her to the o.66. Asylum,

CASES OF
NEGLECT AND
ILLTREAT-
MENT.

Case of M. A. S.

" Asylum, that she had been taken from her own home to the
" Workhouse to be 'bathed, cleaned, and dressed.' Notwith-
" standing this, she was, when she came here, so dirty, that it
" was necessary to give her three warm baths, or rather three
" tepid ablution baths, in succession, before her skin could be
" made sufficiently clean to admit of her being dressed. Her
" body was free from bruises ; but she appeared pale and some-
" what reduced in flesh---in fact in such a condition physically
" as might be anticipated where a tolerably healthy person had,
" for a lengthened period, been deprived of a due amount of
" open air exercise. With regard to her 'mental state,' she
" was then, and still is, labouring under 'dementia,' without
" excitement. She is incoherent, and cannot answer simple
" questions correctly. She has, ever since she has been ad-
" mitted, been clean in her habits, has slept quietly in a dor-
" mitory with other Patients, is able to dress herself, has not
" destroyed her clothing or bedding, and she has now begun
" to employ herself in sewing."

DEATHS FROM
ACCIDENTS.

Case of T. H.

In May last, T. H., a Patient in the Lancaster Asy-
lun, died suddenly during a struggle with an attendant. The
inquiry before the Coroner resulted in the Jury returning the
following verdict : "That on the 16th day of May, in the
" year aforesaid, in the township and county of Lancaster,
" the said T. H., after a struggle with an attendant named
" Salisbury, was thrown on to the bed in which he had slept,
" and received an internal injury, and instantly died ; but
" what was the precise cause of death the *post-mortem* exami-
" nation did not reveal, and there is no evidence to show."

Subsequent to the inquest the Visitors of the Asylum insti-
tuted an inquiry into the case, and at their instance the
attendant Salisbury was charged before the Borough Magis-
trates with having caused the Patient's death. The case was,
however, dismissed, and no blame whatever was imputed to
the prisoner.

In consequence of dissatisfaction expressed with re-
gard to the partial and imperfect way in which the
inquiry had been conducted by the Coroner, and also by the
Borough Magistrates, it was thought advisable by the Board
to institute a full inquiry into the case, and two Commis-
sioners proceeded to Lancaster for this purpose, and reported
as follows :

" Lancaster, 2 June 1863.

" We have to-day made inquiry into the circumstances of the
" death of T. H. in the Lancaster County Asylum, during a struggle
" with one of the attendants, William Salisbury, on the 16th of
" last month.

" Deceased

“ Deceased was an imbecile 23 years old, who had been in the Asylum since he was 13; so stunted in growth and slightly made, that he did not look more than 15 or 16; and spoken of invariably by the witnesses we have examined, as a lad or boy. He had troublesome ways; such as putting his hands upon other Patients, ‘pawing them,’ snatching at their food, and otherwise provoking them; but he was only rarely subject to excitement, and does not seem to have had the power or strength to do much hurt to any one. On the morning of his death, however, he is described to have been in a state unusual with him; not only troublesome, but disposed to violence; and it became necessary, in the opinion of the chief attendant of the ward, William Salisbury, to remove him from the breakfast-room into the day-room.

“ The lad resisted, and, as his excitement naturally increased while he was partly dragged and partly carried in the direction of the day-room by Salisbury, it occurred to the latter to be more advisable to take him to his bed-room at the other end of the gallery, and there seclude him until the excitement had subsided. He turned with him, therefore, and, still carrying or dragging him as above described, the lad slipping and falling occasionally as he pulled him backward, they reached the bed-room. Here Salisbury, calling out to William Lord, one of the two ordinary attendants of the ward who at the time was in the breakfast-room—(the other, Airey, being engaged at the other end of the gallery, seems to have known nothing of these occurrences),—told him to stand in the doorway, and himself mounted on a chair in the room to lock the shutters of the window. The lad, who had been quiet for a few seconds, seeing Lord come up, squared his fists and made a rush at him; upon which Lord, making no attempt to render the assistance necessary, ran backward up the gallery; and the Patient, returning to the room, closed again with Salisbury as he left the window. Salisbury parried the patient’s hands as they were held up at him threateningly, seized him round the person, and there was a brief struggle.

“ At this moment, there can be no question, if Lord had not neglected his obvious duty; if he had been again at his post, and had assisted, as manifestly he ought to have done, in drawing off the patient and releasing Salisbury from his grasp; what followed must have been prevented. He admits, however, that from the moment the lad rushed at him, and, upon his running backward to escape him, turned again at Salisbury, he himself took no further care in the matter, but, while remaining near the doorway, busied himself with the other patients in the gallery. In giving his evidence, we regret to say, this man Lord contradicted himself so frequently, and made so many averments manifestly untrue, that no reliance whatever could be placed on anything he said. He gave two reasons for not having offered to render assistance in subduing the Patient’s excitement. First he said that he did not like being struck; and then he said he saw no necessity for helping Salisbury, for it was not as if the Patient was a big strong rough man, and there was no need to struggle ‘with a little fellow like that.’ Not more than two minutes had elapsed, however, from the time of his own turning away and H.’s again

DEATHS FROM
ACCIDENTS.

Case of T. H.

“rushing at Salisbury, when, according to Lord’s statement to us, he looked into the room, and saw the lad lying on the bed, either dead or dying, and Salisbury standing over him with his hands upon his person.

“What meanwhile had occurred, Salisbury very frankly stated in answer to our inquiries. And here we have to remark that, having been made acquainted with the circumstances of the investigation before the Coroner in the evening of the day of the Patient’s death, and with what occurred at the subsequent proceedings before the Borough Magistrates on Thursday the 21st of May, when a charge preferred against Salisbury had been dismissed after a partial hearing, we conceived our present inquiry to have for its principal object matters connected with the conduct and discipline of the Asylum, and not the expediency or otherwise of suggesting any further criminal charge. We had no hesitation, therefore, in examining Salisbury; and the way in which he gave his evidence showed no desire to conceal anything in regard to this last struggle with the deceased, or to state other than his actual impression of what really had happened.

“Finding himself again rushed at and seized by the Patient, Salisbury did not again call to Lord to come to him; but, making a determined effort to release his person from the patient’s grasp, took him round, and flung him with considerable force upon the ‘bed.’ In doing this, his own foot slipped; and, while Henry had fallen violently with his left side on a projecting part of the side of the wooden bedstead, Salisbury fell on his right side at the same time, and could not say that he had not fallen upon the Patient. Being further asked, he said he had no doubt a part of his body had come ‘in conclusion with’ the patient’s. In short, he admitted it to be most probable that he had fallen upon him; and, in the instant of recovering himself, hardly a second of time having intervened, he became conscious that H. was dead, or dying.

“A *post-mortem* examination revealed a very fresh and recent fracture of the sixth rib on the left side on the inner part, about 1½ inches from the cartilage; such injury being directly over the left side of the heart. The rib has been preserved; and, on examination of it, a strong presumption arises, that, at the moment when the injury was received, a sudden pressure upon the heart by the fractured bone must have ensued, and that this, even if it had not been aggravated by the weight of Salisbury’s fall on the chest of the deceased, was probably enough to cause death.

“We cannot acquit Salisbury of most grave blame. Up to the time of this occurrence, he had been three years employed in the Asylum, and, having lately received promotion out of his turn by reason of his general good character, he appears to have conducted himself creditably. But we are of opinion, that, in continuing the personal struggle with this Patient, when, though William Lord had not volunteered the help he had reason to expect, that attendant was still near the door and within call, Salisbury committed a serious breach of duty. He may not have intended to use more force than was necessary; but it seems to us unquestionable upon the evidence that he did so, and that the direct and immediate

“diate

“diate result was the death of this unfortunate Patient. We de- DEATHS FROM
 “sire therefore, in regard to this attendant William Salisbury, to ACCIDENTS.
 “submit to the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, the pro- Case of T. H.
 “priety of adopting such steps as they may feel to be called for
 “by the circumstances.

“As to the attendant William Lord, the case is so manifestly
 “one of neglect of duty and breach of discipline, that, irrespective
 “altogether of the grave consequence that ensued, his immediate
 “dismissal from the Asylum with the censure applicable to his
 “offence, appears to us to be necessary.

“Upon other points resulting from this inquiry, and calling for
 “immediate consideration by the Committee of Visitors of the
 “Asylum, we suggest—

“1. That it would be desirable to empower the Superin-
 “tendent, in the event of a recurrence of any case similar to
 “this of T. H., to call in the service of a medical man uncon-
 “nected with the Asylum.

“2. That further directions, written or printed, should be
 “issued to the attendants, concerning their demeanour towards
 “the Patients, and especially embodying the precautions to be
 “observed for avoidance of personal encounters.

“3. That the Patients should be so distributed as to leave
 “in each ward a proportion of chronic cases capable of render-
 “ing assistance, and of communicating to the Superintendent
 “the particulars of what may have been witnessed, in any
 “occurrences requiring investigation.

“As to this latter very important point we have to add, that
 “though in the evidence we took during this inquiry, we were
 “able to obtain some information not useless from one of the
 “Patients, we had to regret that the insufficient intelligence of
 “all the rest precluded the possibility of our availing ourselves
 “of their testimony.

Upon receiving a copy of this Report, the Visitors of the
 Asylum at once discharged William Lord, the attendant,
 whom they had, however, previously resolved to dismiss upon
 a month's notice. In reference to Salisbury, they resolved
 that, in consequence of his previous good conduct, he should
 be retained in his post as principal Attendant in the Ward,
 after a severe reprimand and caution. Upon this, the Board
 conveyed to the Visitors their opinion that, after so grave an
 occurrence, the case was not adequately dealt with by the
 Visitors, and that Salisbury's retention in the office he had
 held was likely to have ill results, and they suggested his
 temporary employment in out-door work, with restoration
 after a time to his present duties in some other Ward, condi-
 tional upon good conduct.

To this suggestion the Visitors declined to accede, and it
 only remained to us to draw the attention of the Secretary of
 State to the facts of the case.

DEATHS FROM
ACCIDENTS.

Case of W. C.

An inquest was held in July last at the Salop and Montgomery Asylum, to inquire into the death of W. C., a Patient, who was scalded to death.

It appeared that the Patient, who was subject to epileptic fits, was employed to assist in cleaning the ward, and during the temporary absence of the attendant he went into the bath-room, and fell into a bath of hot water, during, as was supposed, an epileptic seizure. It further appeared that in thus using the bath for any other purpose than bathing the Patients, the attendant, Benjamin Evans, had acted contrary to the rules of the Asylum, and the Jury expressed an opinion that he had been guilty of great neglect. In this view the Board entirely concurred; and although the Visitors acted upon it, and dismissed Evans, we felt compelled to express to them our opinion that they had dealt leniently with him, and that he ought to have been prosecuted for so gross a neglect of duty.

CASES OF
NEGLECT TO
HOLD IN-
QUESTS.

Case of J. K.

The circumstances attending the death of J. K., a Patient in Laverstock House Asylum, near Salisbury, on the 13th February 1863, which was stated in the notice sent to this office, to be caused by "exhaustion from long-continued "insanity, complicated by wound, self inflicted (1st February) "during an attack of erysipelas," called for further inquiry on our part, in reference more especially to the fact that the Coroner had considered it unnecessary to hold an inquest in this case.

It appeared that the Patient, while labouring under an attack of erysipelas of the face, and during the absence of his attendant, took a poker, which he broke between the bars of the grate, and after attempting ineffectually to force the broken piece into the abdomen, inflicted a severe wound in his throat with the jagged end. No large vessels were injured, but the wound was wide and deep, and the trachea was supposed to be injured. The history of the case, as detailed in the Case-Book, showed that the erysipelas at this time was subsiding, and two days afterwards had almost disappeared. The wound of the throat, however, assumed an unhealthy and sloughing appearance, slight hæmoptysis took place, an abscess formed in the upper part of the chest, attended with considerable constitutional disturbance, and the Patient died on the 12th day after the injury.

A notice of the death of this Patient, in the terms sent to this office, was duly forwarded to the Coroner; but as this gentleman, although stated to be fully informed upon the case,

case, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, and as the Board were clearly of opinion that such an inquiry should have been instituted, as death had evidently resulted from the suicidal attempt, a letter was addressed to the Coroner, inquiring whether he was aware of the particulars detailed in the statement made in the Case-Book ; and whether, with all these particulars before him, he deemed an inquest unnecessary. From the reply of the Coroner to our inquiries, it transpired that the Medical Officer of Laverstock House had called upon him *previously* to the death of the Patient, and had detailed the circumstances attending the self-inflicted wound, not so fully, but to the same effect, as recorded in the Case-Book. Upon the assurance he received, that the Patient's brother was aware of all the circumstances of the case, the Coroner intimated that he should not think it necessary to hold an inquest if the Patient's brother wrote to him to state this, and that he was satisfied. This letter the Coroner received, and believing that there was no desire to conceal the facts of the case, he did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

CASES OF
NEGLECT TO
HOLD IN-
QUESTS.

Case of J. K.

Feeling the great importance of a full investigation by the Coroner into every case of death in Asylums, Hospitals, or Licensed Houses, in which the least suspicion arises as to the cause, the Board thought it right to forward the correspondence to the Secretary of State, with an expression of their opinion that the Coroner had failed in his duty in listening to the statements made to him, and not holding an inquest in this case.

The great dissatisfaction of the Board at the course pursued by the Medical Officer of Laverstock House was communicated to him, and a copy of the letters was forwarded to the Visitors.

We also deemed it right to communicate with the Coroner relative to another case, in which a sudden death took place in the Cumberland and Westmoreland County Asylum, and in which no inquest was held. The notice of the death of this Patient, which was sent to the Coroner was as follows : "He was found dead in the water-closet, having dined with other Patients shortly before, and appeared as well as usual. He had been struck on the previous day by a Patient on the face, which produced a black eye, but it is not supposed that his death resulted therefrom." As no specific cause of death was stated, and no *post-mortem* examination had been made, a letter was addressed to the Coroner, inquiring the reasons which induced him to waive

Case of J. D.

CASES OF
NEGLECT TO
HOLD IN-
QUESTS.

Case of J. D.

holding an inquest in a case which appeared to the Commissioners one which, from the nature of the notice he received, would properly come under his investigation. In reply, this gentleman stated, that as the Patient had been found dead immediately after he had dined with the other Patients, when he appeared as well as usual, and as his death was not referable to the blow which he had received, but attributable to natural causes, an inquest did not appear to him to be necessary. At the same time, he stated, that as the County Asylum had only lately been opened, he felt at a loss to know whether it was expected of him by the Commissioners in Lunacy to lay down different rules in the discharge of his duties with reference to deaths of Patients under confinement, from deaths of persons of sound mind resident elsewhere. In a matter which is left by the Legislature so entirely to the discretion of the Coroner, and to which no general rule can be applied, we felt that we could not undertake to lay down rules for his guidance, and therefore we deemed it right to lay the correspondence before the Secretary of State.

We may here remark, that we regard the practice, which by some has been thought desirable and advocated, of holding inquests upon all Patients dying in Asylums, Hospitals, or Licensed Houses, as quite unnecessary. At the same time we are of opinion, that in the cases of Patients found dead, or in those in which death takes place suddenly, inquests should be held, and especially whenever it appears in the notice sent to the Coroner that a Patient has met with any injury, whether self-inflicted or not, and also whenever any reasonable doubt or suspicion exists as to the cause of death.

CHANNEL IS-
LANDS AND
ISLE OF MAN.

Although our jurisdiction does not extend to the Channel Islands, or to the Isle of Man, we have nevertheless deemed it incumbent on us to appeal to the authorities, through the Secretary of State, urging the absolute necessity of making due provision for the insane in those localities. In former Reports we have detailed the steps taken by us to promote this object, and we have now the satisfaction of stating, that both in the Isle of Man and Jersey measures have been adopted for the erection of Asylums.

An eligible plot of land, situate near Douglas, and amounting to 36 statute acres, has been purchased, and plans for an Asylum to contain upwards of 100 Patients have been submitted to us, and are at the present time undergoing revision.

In Jersey a site, about three miles from St. Heliers, and amounting to 20 acres, has been obtained, and plans of the intended Asylum have been under the consideration of the Medical Superintendent of the Somersetshire County Asylum, Dr. Boyd, who has taken an active part in forwarding the benevolent object about to be carried out by the States of Jersey.

CHANNEL IS-
LANDS AND
ISLE OF MAN.

We are not yet aware what regulations may be adopted as respects the admission of Patients into these new establishments; we trust, however, that the claims of the labouring and middle classes will be duly considered, and that arrangements will be made for their reception and maintenance *at rates proportionate to their means*. Should this most desirable arrangement be adopted, and due provision thereby made for the care and treatment of the insane of the labouring and poorer classes, without pauperising or otherwise degrading them, a system would be established more comprehensive and humane than that which at present exists in the United Kingdom.

In our last Report we observed that, provision having been made by the "Lunacy Regulation Act, 1862," sec. 20, for the visitation, by one of the Visitors in Lunacy, four times in a year, of all Lunatics, so found by Inquisition, not in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses, there was no longer any necessity for our continuing to visit Single Chancery Patients.

SINGLE CHAN-
CERY PA-
TIENTS.

With a view to avoid such superfluous visits by members of this Board, we, in July last, submitted to your Lordship that it would be desirable, in every case in which a Commission was held upon a Single Patient under certificates, and a Committee appointed, that notice thereof should be transmitted to this office.

In compliance with this request, your Lordship was pleased to direct the Visitors in Lunacy to furnish our Board with information of any persons who might be found lunatic by inquisition.

We have accordingly received from the Board of Visitors in Lunacy a list of the names and places of abode of all the Lunatics by inquisition at the date of the Return, with an intimation that as soon as the Visitors are informed of any persons being found lunatic by inquisition, they will have the like information as to them communicated to this Board.

The Single Chancery Patients under certificates on the 1st January 1864 were about 50 in number.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

The following Table will show the changes among the Single Patients during the past year :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1863 - -	70	83	153
Admitted during the year - -	31	32	63
	101	115	216
Discharged and died - - -	27	30	57
Remaining 1st January 1864 - -	74	85	159

One hundred and twenty-six visits have been made during the year.

BOARDERS IN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

In very few cases as yet has advantage been taken of the provisions of the 18th section of the "Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862," legalising the reception into and retention in Licensed Houses, as boarders, of persons who may have been, within five years immediately preceding, Patients in any Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House, or under care as "Single Patients." As respects Provincial Licensed Houses, the fact of the residence therein, with the assent of the Visitors, of such voluntary boarders only comes to the knowledge of the Commissioners incidentally upon the occasion of their visits. It is very desirable, that in all cases of this kind notices should be transmitted by the Proprietors or Superintendents to this office, and it is important that all boarders should be seen whenever Licensed Houses are visited, with a view to ascertain beyond a doubt that they are of sound mind, and entirely free agents, and that they fully understand their position.

The necessity for such interviews with boarders has recently been strongly exemplified in the cases of two gentlemen in a Metropolitan Licensed House, to whose reception and residence as boarders our assent was duly given upon their written application. Both had been previously Patients in the same house, and discharged therefrom as recovered.

Upon the occasion of a visit by two members of this Board, who conversed privately with the gentlemen referred to, it transpired that neither of them was aware of his being a free agent in all respects, and at liberty to leave the House.

They both stated that they had been given by the Proprietor and Superintendent to understand that they were bound to remain, and submit to the regulations of the establishment

blishment for the full period limited by the assent of the Commissioners. On inquiry, it was found that the Proprietor or Superintendent had, in fact, so informed the gentlemen, and the explanation of so singular a misconstruction of the Act was, that the permission thereby given was to "entertain and keep as a boarder."

BOARDERS IN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

In the case of one of the gentlemen, he was found to be in such a mental state as to be incapable of forming a rational wish upon the subject, and he was removed by his friends.

In the other case the permission to continue to reside as a boarder was, in compliance with the desire of the gentleman in question, for the remainder of the limited period, left undisturbed: he, however, shortly afterwards relapsed into a state of mania, and was again placed under certificates.

In the Appendix will be found a continuation of the statistical tables published in our 13th and 15th Reports; the former showing the number of Pauper Patients belonging to each Union, as well as their places of residence; and the latter the admissions, discharges, and number of Patients resident in the Asylums of England and Wales during the last five years. We also append a table showing the number of Patients in Asylums on the 1st of January, in the years 1849, 1854, 1859, and 1864. These records being taken at intervals of five years, enable us to estimate the gradual increase which has taken place in the inmates of the Asylums of England and Wales during 15 years. On taking a summary view of them, it will be seen that about 5,000 Patients have been added during each period of five years, or 1,000 annually. In the first and second terms of five years the addition did not reach 5,000, but in the last it was greater, an advance having taken place from 22,852 to 28,285, being an increase of no less than 5,433.

STATISTICAL
RETURNS.

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (K.)

Increase of
Patients in
Asylums during
15 years.

The admissions into all Asylums during the last 15 years have amounted to nearly 120,000. When divided into periods of five years, as in the case of the number of inmates resident, we also find a great increase of late. The tables show that during the first period, namely, in 1849, and the four following years, upwards of 36,000 Patients were admitted; that in the second division the admissions were more than 38,000; and that during the five years ending the 31st of December 1863, as many as 44,693 were received.

Admissions.

A glance at these figures renders obvious an important fact, deserving serious consideration, namely, that we have to deal not only with a progressively increasing number of
o.66. H resident

STATISTICAL
RETURNS.

resident inmates of Asylums, but also with a great advance in the number for whom admission is sought.

The increase
chiefly in
Pauper Patients.

This increase is confined almost entirely to the Pauper class, and was anticipated when we last examined into the causes of the progressive accumulation of Pauper Patients in Asylums. The expectations we formed have been fully realised, and the remarks we then made are equally applicable at the present time.*

Discharges.

The discharges during the 15 years have amounted to 71,361, namely, 42,921 recovered, and 28,440 not recovered. During the first five years 12,570 were discharged recovered, and 9,378 not recovered; in the middle period the discharges were 14,649 recovered, and 8,632 not recovered; and during the last five years 15,702 were sent out recovered, and 10,470 not recovered.

Deaths.

There have been 33,490 deaths in Asylums during the last 15 years, namely, 9,204 in the first period, 11,198 in the second, and 13,088 in the last five years.

Sexes.

As respects the relative numbers of men and women admitted into and discharged from Asylums during these 15 years, it appears that more men than women have been admitted, and more women than men discharged; the number of recoveries has also been greater among the Women.

As regards the relative proportions of deaths, the fact already commented on in former reports is fully borne out, that the rate of mortality is much greater in the male than in the female sex.

Great increase
of Patients in
Asylums.

Looking back, and comparing the extremes of the whole period under review, we find that our Asylums now contain nearly twice as many Patients as they did 15 years ago. On the 1st of January 1849 the numbers stood at 14,560, and on the 1st of January 1864 they had risen to 28,285.

As

* "Having thus indicated what we believe to be the causes of the great apparent accumulation of Pauper Patients, we come to deal practically with the fact that such causes being still in operation, we can only calculate on a further progressive increase; and we accordingly draw attention to the subject in the hope that Committees of Visitors will see the necessity of a timely increase of accommodation. Whether some means might not also be adopted for effecting a legal transfer of some of the harmless and chronic Pauper cases to the care of relatives, with provision at the same time for securing the payment of an adequate sum for their care, maintenance, and medical visitation, is, we think, matter for consideration deserving the attention of the Legislature."—Fifteenth Report, page 82.

As shown in our 15th Report, the increase is attributable in great measure to the accumulation of Pauper and Criminal Patients, and to the addition of certain cases now ranked as Private, who were not previously enumerated, or directly brought under our supervision. STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Fifteen years ago there were in Asylums of every description 10,801 Paupers, whereas now we have as many as 22,958 belonging to this class; and as regards their distribution in different kinds of Asylums, we find that at the beginning of the term only 6,269 were in County Asylums, which now contain as many as 21,320. Chiefly Paupers.

In the above-mentioned report, three years ago, we adverted to the singular disproportion between the sexes in Pauper and Private Patients, and have entered at some length into an explanation as to the reason why in the Pauper class the women exceed the men, and in the Private the reverse. More women than men Pauper, and more men than women Private Patients.

According to our last returns, in the Pauper class the number of women exceeds that of the men by 2,000. In the private class the number of men exceeds that of the women by 795; whereas in 1849 the number of females exceeded that of the males in this class. The explanation of this circumstance is due to the introduction in our last returns of several classes of Male Patients not previously included, as, for instance, those belonging to the Army and Navy.

As respects the proportion of Patients placed in Public and Private Asylums, a remarkable change has taken place. Fifteen years ago there were in Licensed Houses nearly as many Patients as in Hospitals and County Asylums; whereas we now find that in the latter there are more than five times as many Patients as in the former. Proportion of Patients in Public and Private Asylums.

On the 1st of January 1849 there were 6,931 Patients in Private Asylums, and 7,629 in Public. In the former there are now only 4,455, and in the latter as many as 23,830.

In addition to the 28,285 Patients resident in Asylums, we have also to some extent under our supervision those in Workhouses, and others living at home, or lodged out as boarders. The latter class, embracing all not in Asylums, now amount to 16,410. We are concerned, therefore, more or less, in the welfare of 44,695 persons of unsound or defective intellect.

Large as this number appears, we are yet aware that it does not fully represent the amount of insanity existing in the country. The insane who are confined in gaols, and the

Chancery

o.66.

STATISTICAL
RETURNS.Proportion of
Patients in Pub-
lic and Private
Asylums.

Chancery Patients living out of Asylums are not included ; and many cases being still kept out of view, for private or other reasons, escape altogether official inspection and registration.

It may be convenient here to give a summary statement of the manner in which the 44,695 Patients are placed under care:

In County or Borough Asylums	-	-	-	21,551
„ Hospitals	-	-	-	2,279
„ Licensed Houses	-	-	-	4,455
„ Workhouses	-	-	-	9,710
Single Private Patients	-	-	-	159
Single Pauper Patients :				
Resident with relatives	-	-	5,523	
Boarded out or in lodgings	-	-	1,018	
				6,541
Total	-	-	-	44,695

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

NOTE.

Since the foregoing Report was sent to press we have to deplore the death of our colleague, Mr. Robert Gordon, whose name has been prominent, during the greater part of the last half century, in connection with efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Insane.

In the year 1827, Mr. Gordon moved in the House of Commons for a Committee to inquire into the then existing provision for Pauper Lunatics; and, acting afterwards on the recommendations of that Committee, he introduced in the following year the Bill that led ultimately to the formation of this Commission, in which he was one of the original Members, and has ever since taken active part.

Down to the present time, Mr. Gordon has given to our labours constant and valuable personal aid; and his unwearied and disinterested service, closed only by death, we must remember always with respect and gratitude.



A P P E N D I X .

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1863.							Admissions during the Year 1863.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1863.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Wiltshire - - -	Near Devizes - - -	Thurnam, J. (Dr.) - - -	-	-	-	153	226	379	379	50	58	108	17	30	47	12	28	40
Worcester - - -	Powick, nr. Worcester - - -	Sherlock, J. (Dr.) - - -	1	-	1	183	241	424	425	62	97	159	34	35	69	23	31	54
York, N. and E. Ridings. - - -	Clifton, near York - - -	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon) - - -	8	13	21	264	212	476	497	46	53	99	29	32	61	24	29	53
W. Riding - - -	Wakefield - - -	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon) - - -	-	-	-	493	527	1,020	1,020	198	189	387	93	128	221	67	103	170
Birmingham - - -	- - -	Green, T. (Surgeon) - - -	16	17	33	192	225	417	450	104	107	211	47	50	97	34	40	74
Bristol - - -	Stapleton, nr. Bristol - - -	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.) - - -	2	5	7	84	95	179	186	39	30	69	12	20	32	8	14	22
Lancaster - - -	- - -	Phillips, Ed. P. (Surgeon) - - -	-	-	-	9	16	25	25	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby - - -	- - -	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) - - -	-	-	-	56	55	111	111	22	20	42	16	15	31	12	9	21
			149	110	259	9,221	11,093	20,314	20,573	3,072	3,140	6,212	1,387	1,655	3,042	1,027	1,267	2,294

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1863.						Admissions during the Year 1863.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1863.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.				Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.										
Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	James, E. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	9	9	18	6	10	16	4	5	9
Gloucester	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Phys.	26	32	58	-	-	-	35	15	15	30	2	7	9	1	2	3
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	Wood, A. T. (Dr.)	17	18	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Hargood, F. H. (Surgeon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rawdon, H. D. (Surg. Med. Off.)	20	25	45	-	-	-	45	17	20	37	9	17	26	3	11	14
	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	Mould, G. W. (Surgeon)	49	38	87	-	-	-	87	15	18	33	9	13	22	5	9	14
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon)	39	34	73	-	-	-	73	8	18	26	9	13	22	7	6	13
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Ellis, J. (Surgeon)	67	87	154	-	-	-	154	49	91	140	56	78	134	21	40	61
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon)	29	49	78	-	-	-	78	9	12	21	8	7	15	6	5	11
	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth. (b)	Rae, J. (Dr.)	131	-	131	-	-	-	131	59	-	59	18	-	18	15	-	15
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Wing, Edwin (Dr.)	50	49	99	141	131	272	371	55	59	114	27	15	42	23	12	35
Nottingham	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.)	27	21	48	-	-	-	48	12	4	16	9	4	13	3	2	5
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon)	28	29	57	-	-	-	57	3	3	6	3	2	5	-	-	-
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.)	67	55	122	-	-	-	122	14	12	26	15	11	26	5	8	13
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Helps, W. (Dr.)	203	130	333	-	-	-	333	76	105	181	61	107	168	40	60	100
	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.)	242	102	344	-	-	-	344	40	16	56	18	6	24	-	-	-
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Needham, F. (Surgeon)	82	59	141	14	20	34	175	18	8	26	11	10	21	5	9	14
	Retreat, York	Kitching, J. (Dr.)	50	73	123	-	-	-	123	4	12	16	4	7	11	2	6	8
			1,127	801	1,928	155	151	306	2,234	403	402	805	265	307	572	140	175	315

(a) The Patient committed suicide while out on probation.

(b) The Naval Lunatic Establishment has been removed here from Haslar Hospital.

Appendix (A).—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1863.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1864.																		Average Number Resident during 1863.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.						
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
28	25	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158	229	387	387	27	30	57	-	-	-	8	-	8	12	20	32	156	228	384	Wilts. Worcester. York, N. & E. Ridings.
28	26	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	277	461	461	24	47	71	-	1	1	10	4	14	4	3	7	187	248	435	
25	18	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	24	258	210	468	492	31	44	75	-	-	-	12	1	13	15	16	31	267	228	495	
87	67	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511	521	1,032	1,032	60	100	160	-	-	-	10	6	16	6	17	23	514	530	1,044	York, W. Riding. Birmingham. Bristol. Haverfordwest. Hull.
35	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	26	45	211	258	469	514	30	46	76	1	-	1	6	9	15	28	26	54	221	264	485	
16	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	93	99	192	199	7	6	13	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	1	8	92	103	195	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	26	
4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	56	114	114	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	57	55	112	
1,247	945	2,192	4	-	4	2	1	3	118	113	231	9,690	11,630	21,320	21,551	873	1,239	2,112	9	4	13	312	87	399	791	840	1,631	-	-	-	

HOSPITALS.

Included in Total Lunatics.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1863.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1864.																								Average Number Resident during 1863.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.											
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.						
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	29	58	-	-	-	58	2	2	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	60	St. Thomas's Hospital. Barnwood House.					
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	26	54	-	-	-	54	4	3	7	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	19	40						
7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27	48	-	-	-	48	1	4	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	22	26	48	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital. Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.						
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	43	94	-	-	-	94	5	8	13	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	50	40	90							
5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	38	71	-	-	-	71	1	6	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	34	67	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital. St. Luke's Hospital.						
2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	96	154	-	-	-	154	16	44	60	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	68	90	158							
2	5	7	1	(a)	1	-	-	-	28	49	77	-	-	-	77	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	48	76	Bethel Hospital. Royal Naval Hospital.						
19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-	153	-	-	-	153	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	141							
20	17	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	49	93	155	158	313	406	25	26	51	3	2	5	6	1	7	1	-	1	201	195	396	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.					
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	19	48	-	-	-	48	3	2	5	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	27	19	46	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.						
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	56	-	-	-	56	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.						
5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	54	115	-	-	-	115	8	8	16	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	65	56	121	Charitable Institution, Cotton Hill.						
12	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	119	325	-	-	-	325	60	84	144	-	-	-	112	1	113	-	-	-	206	127	333	Bethlehem Hospital.					
35	12	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	100	329	-	-	-	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	106	344	Asylum for Idiots.						
6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	54	136	15	20	35	171	8	4	12	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	97	76	173	York Lunatic Hospital.						
5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	75	120	-	-	-	120	3	6	9	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	48	74	122	Retreat, York.						
125	63	188	1	-	1	-	-	-	1,125	806	1,931	170	178	348	2,279	150	208	358	27	22	49	118	2	120	1	-	1	-	-	-						

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1863.							Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1863.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1863.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.								Total Number.			Number Recovered.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Beds	- -	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, H. (Surgeon)	- -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	-	4	2	-	2	1	-	1
Derby	- -	Wye House, Buxton	Dickson, Thos. (Dr.)	- -	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	5	21	9	5	14	6	4	10
Devon	- -	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Richard (Surgeon)	- -	19	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	3	4	7	4	2	6	1	-	1
Durham	- -	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	- -	27	16	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	5	9	14	3	6	9	-	4	4
"	- -	Bensham, near Gateshead	Robinson, George (Dr.)	- -	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	2	3	11	8	19	-	3	3
"	- -	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, Cornelius	- -	17	25	42	-	-	1	1	-	43	30	15	45	8	10	18	3	5	8
Essex	- -	Essex Hall, near Colchester	Millard, W.	- - -	49	28	77	-	-	-	-	-	77	15	7	22	3	1	4	-	-	-
"	- -	Witham	Tomkin, T. M. (Surgeon)	- -	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	2	5	1	1	2	-	-	-
Glamorgan	- -	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Leach, R. V., & Pigg, C. (Surgeon.)	- -	7	4	11	132	115	247	-	-	258	54	45	99	24	25	49	12	18	30
Gloucester	- -	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey J. G. (Dr.)	- - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
"	- -	Fairford House, Fairford	Iles, Daniel	- - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	-	-	46	9	6	15	4	4	8	2	2	4
"	- -	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Hitch, S. (Dr.), & Wood, J. Y. (Surgeon).	- -	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hants	- -	Westbrook House, Alton	Burnett, C. M. (Dr.)	- -	16	24	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	6	9	2	7	9	1	2	3
Herts	- -	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Rumball, J. Q. & A. G. (Surgeons)	- -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	- -	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, F. M. (Surgeon)	- -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hunts	- -	Brook House, St. Neot's	Evans, J. J.	- - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	- -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W.	- - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	- -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	- -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
"	- -	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	- -	14	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	3	4	4	3	7	-	-	-
Lancaster	- -	Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W. (Surgeon)	- -	8	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	6	10	4	4	8	3	2	5
"	- -	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs. and Lomas, D. H.	- -	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2
"	- -	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Sutton, J., and Maddock, T. H.; Lorimer, J. (Dr.) Medical Superintendent.	- -	34	23	57	93	112	205	-	-	262	67	75	142	83	153	236	28	55	83
"	- -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J.	- - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	-	46	4	4	8	5	6	11	-	1	1

Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix to Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1863.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1864.																		Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1863.			HOUSE	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.									
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																						M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	10	11	21	Springfield Hou	
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	21	-	-	-	21	7	4	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	17	15	32	10	5	15	Wye House.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	31	-	-	-	31	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	17	36	18	14	32	Plympton Hou		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	19	47	-	-	-	47	6	9	15	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	32	20	52	28	15	43	Dinsdale Park.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bensham.		
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25	55	9	3	12	67	11	6	17	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	60	60	120	25	25	50	Dunston Lodge		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	33	93	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	37	99	54	30	84	Essex Hall.		
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	12	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	9	8	17	Witham.		
10	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	152	129	281	292	17	18	35	-	-	-	7	1	8	14	3	17	160	140	300	155	127	282	Vernon House.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	27	-	-	-	27	1	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	12	15	27	Northwoods.		
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	23	50	-	-	-	50	5	3	8	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	35	35	70	23	24	47	Fairford House		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	1	1	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	13	10	23	Sandywell Park		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	23	40	-	-	-	40	3	1	4	3	6	9	1	-	1	-	20	25	45	16	24	40	Westbrook Hou		
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	4	1	5	Harpenden Hal		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	4	3	7	Hadham Palace		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	Brook House.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	-	-	-	13	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16	9	4	13	North Grove H		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	1	3	Tattlebury Hou		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	9	20	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	18	14	32	13	9	22	West Malling		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	18	-	-	-	18	1	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	7	9	16	Marsden Hall.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	19	-	-	-	19	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	12	9	21	Clifton Hall.		
26	13	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	24	59	50	20	70	129	11	8	19	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	130	140	270	118	122	240	Haydock Lodg		
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	21	39	-	-	-	39	2	4	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	26	26	52	20	23	43	Tue Brook Vil		

Appendix to Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

NTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1863.						Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1863.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1863.						
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.							Total Number.			Number Recovered.			
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	Great Foster House, Egham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T., and Rouse, L. R. H. (Surgs).	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Sells, T. J., and Phillips, G. B. (Surgeons)	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Church-street, Epsom	Stilwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-
-	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, Samuel (Dr.)	29	19	48	-	-	-	-	48	7	6	13	3	4	7	2	2	-
-	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	11	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	-
-	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	19	3	1	4	3	-	3	2	-	-
-	Arden House, Henley in Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
-	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, Jane, Mrs.	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	-
-	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	17	11	28	-	-	-	-	28	1	2	3	8	1	9	-	-	-
-	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushnan, J. S. (Dr.)	35	31	66	-	-	-	-	66	7	7	14	7	9	16	1	5	-
-	*Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.), Finch, W. C., Jun., & J. A. Lush (Surgs.).	249	96	345	46	52	98	443	101	68	169	40	105	145	12	15	2	-
-	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	18	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, Charles (Dr.)	21	10	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	2	2	3	-	3	1	-	-
-	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	17	22	39	-	-	-	-	39	4	5	9	7	4	11	4	3	-
-	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	18	13	31	-	-	-	-	31	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	-
R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	-
-	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H.	19	15	34	-	-	-	-	34	5	2	7	1	2	3	-	1	-
-	Park House, Sculcoates	Burn, George	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
-	Kilham Retreat, near York	Atkinson, Miss	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	-
R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
R.	Mount Stead, near Ilkley	Smith, S. (Surgeon) and Smith, G. P. (Dr.)	7	11	18	-	-	-	-	18	3	3	6	3	7	10	2	1	-

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1863.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1864.																								Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1863.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.														
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15	4	6	10	Great Foster House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	6	-	6	Lea Pale House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	7	7	Church-street.						
5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	19	47	-	-	-	47	7	5	12	2	5	7	1	-	1	-	-	41	28	69	27	19	46	Ticehurst Asylum.						
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20	5	7	12	Driffold House.						
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16	-	-	-	16	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	30	10	6	16	Burman House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	Arden House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	5	5	Hurst House.						
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	21	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	16	14	30	11	9	20	Duddeston Hall.						
3	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	32	27	59	-	-	-	59	12	12	24	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	80	33	28	61	Laverstock House.						
21	5	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	67	357	45	39	84	441	38	26	64	8	4	12	251	25	276	26	5	31	304	166	470	308	139	447	Fisherton House.					
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	8	10	18	Belle Vue House.						
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	10	27	-	-	-	27	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	36	17	10	27	Fiddington House.						
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	22	34	-	-	-	34	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	22	39	15	20	35	Kingsdown House.						
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	29	-	-	-	29	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	22	16	38	16	13	29	Droitwich Asylum.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	10	10	Marfleet-lane Retreat.						
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	14	36	-	-	-	36	4	3	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	40	20	15	35	Dunnington House.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Park House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	3	3	Kilham Retreat.						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	8	8	Terrace House.						
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	5	9	14	Mount Stead.						

(continued)

(continued)

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.)

LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date
of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. Changes of Proprietorship, &c. :

(1.) Blacklands House, Chelsea. Mr. Edward Hall has been appointed Medical Superintendent.

(2.) Otto House, Fulham. Miss Hannah Hobbs has been appointed Superintendent.

(3.) Moorcroft House, Hillingdon. Dr. Henry Stilwell has become co-Licensee with Dr. George James Stilwell, *vice* Mrs. Stilwell.

PROVINCIAL.

Appendix (B.)

1. Licenses expired :

- (1.) Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford. Dr. R. G. Hill.
- (2.) Park House, Sculcoates, York. Mr. George Burn.
- (3.) Bensham Asylum, near Gateshead. Dr. G. Robinson.

2. Changes in Proprietorship :

(1.) Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington. Mr. T. H. Maddock has become co-Licensee, and Dr. John Lorimer has been appointed Medical Superintendent.

(2.) Moat House, Tamworth. Mr. J. F. Woody has become sole Licensee, *vice* Mrs. Woody, deceased.

(3.) Great Foster House, Egham. The name of Mr. L. R. H. Rouse has been inserted in the License as co-Licensee in lieu of that of Mr. M'Caull.

(4.) Ticehurst Asylum. Dr. Samuel Newington has become sole Licensee.

(5.) Kilham Retreat, near York. Miss E. Atkinson is now the sole Licensee.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Arlesey, Baldock - - -	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	(a) 3 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury - - -	5 7	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	1 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	Fulbourn - - - - -	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 10	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chester - - - - -	Chester - - - - -	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	- 8	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	4 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	1 7	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Near Carlisle - - - - -	5 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover, near Derby - - -	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8	- 3
Dorset - - - - -	Near Dorchester - - - - -	3 3	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- - -
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield - - - - -	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hants - - - - -	Knole, near Fareham - - -	4 7	- 8	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone -	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8	2 -	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - - - -	3 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6	- 1
" - - - - -	Rainhill, near Liverpool - - -	4 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	Included under head of Provi- sions.
" - - - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester -	3 3	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	Leicester - - - - -	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln - -	4 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10	1 9	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2	- 1	- 4	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesex - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
" - - - - -	Hanwell - - - - -	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$

(a) Including diet of Officers, &c. Average 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1863.

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Miscellaneous.								
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
- 7¼	2 -½	8 5¾	8 10½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance Account - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 3	- 8¼	8 11¾	10/9 and 9/6	11/9, 10/9, and 11/3	15/ and 12/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance and Building and Repairs.	Bucks.
- 3	- -½	8 10½	9/6 and 9/3	13 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 2¼	- -½	9 1¾	8 2	14 -	14 -	General Account - - -	General Account - - -	Chester.
- 2	- 1½	7 11½	8 -	10 6	10/ 12/6, 16/ 21/ and 31/6	General Account - - -	General Account - - -	Cornwall.
- 3¾	- 5¼	9 3	10/6, 9/9, and 9/4	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 3½	- 1	8 8¼	8 2	- - -	From 12/6 to 5 l. 5/	- - - - -	General Account - - -	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
- 2¾	- -¾	9 1¾	9/ and 11/4	12 -	12/ and 14/	Maintenance Account - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
- 3	- - -	8 11	8/6 and 9/	12/ and 12/6	- - -	Repairs - - - - -	- - - - -	Devon.
- 3¾	- 1¼	6 6¼	6 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Dorset.
- 3	- 6	9 2½	9 6	10/ and 12/	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 2¼	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure	9 5¾	9 6	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Essex.
- 2¼	- 2¼	8 10¼	9 -	12 -	12 -	Building and Repairs - -	General Account - - -	Gloucester.
- 4¼	- 9½	8 2½	8 2	11/2 and 12/2	10/ and 14/	Building Fund - - -	Building Fund - - -	Hants.
- 3¼	- 1¾	9 5	9/11, 9/4, and 8/9	13/1½, 12/6½, and 11/11½.	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Kent.
- 1¾	- -½	7 6	8 2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance Account - -	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
- 2¼	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	8 1½	8 2	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	„ Rainhill.
- 3	- - -	6 10¼	7 7	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	„ Prestwich.
- 3½	- 3	7 10¼	8 -	14 -	From 15/ to 42/	- ditto - - - - -	Maintenance Account - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 2	- 2¼	8 1½	8 1½	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
- 3¼	- -¾	9 8¾	9 11¾	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
- 4	- -¼	9 8¼	9/11 and 9/7½	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	„ Hanwell.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.		Clothing.		Salaries and Wages.		Necessaries : (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny - - - -	4	-	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> including wine, &c.	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> - 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Norfolk - - - - -	Thorpe, near Norwich - -	4	7	-	9	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	Included un- der head of Provisions
Northumberland - - -	Cottingwood, near Morpeth -	4	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
Notts - - - - -	Nottingham - - - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	- 8	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford and Berks - - -	Littlemore, near Oxford - -	4	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Salop and Montgomery - -	Bicton, near Shrewsbury - -	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	including wine, &c.	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Somerset - - - - -	Wells - - - - -	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Stafford - - - - -	Stafford - - - - -	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 5	- 6
Suffolk - - - - -	Melton, near Woodbridge - -	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	- $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -
Surrey - - - - -	Near Tooting - - - - -	3	11	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sussex - - - - -	Hayward's Heath - - - - -	3	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	- $\frac{5}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{8}$
Warwick - - - - -	Hatton, near Warwick - - -	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 -	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wilts - - - - -	Near Devizes - - - - -	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Worcester - - - - -	Powick, near Worcester - - -	3	10 $\frac{1}{8}$	-	5	1	9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
York, N. and E. Ridings - -	Clifton, near York - - - -	3	1	-	8	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ W. Riding - - - - -	Wakefield - - - - -	4	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- -	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham - - - - -	- - - - -	4	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	including wine, &c.	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol) -	- - - - -	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1
Haverfordwest - - - - -	- - - - -	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4	1 -	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- -
Hull - - - - -	- - - - -	3	9	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	- 11	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Including a charge for repairs.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1863—*continued.*

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
(a) 1 - 8	- 5 8	8 3 8	8 6	12 6	- - -	Maintenance Account -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 4 1	- 1 1	7 11 1	8 -	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
- 3 1	- 2 1	9 9 8	9 11	9 11	12/6 and 15/	Maintenance and Building -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
- 1 1	- 1	7 8 1	7 9	12/ and 14/	- - -	Maintenance Account -	- - - - -	Notts.
- 2 1	- 2 8	9 4 1	9 6	11 10	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
- 2 5	- 1 8	8 9 8	9 -	9 -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 1 3	- - -	7 1 1	8 2	11/2 and 13/5	13/5 and 14/	Building and Repairs -	General Account - -	Somerset.
- 1 3	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 4 1	9/ 8/9, and 9/2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance Account -	- - - - -	Stafford.
- 6	- - -	7 7 1	8 7 1	12 1 1	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
- 1	- 2 1	8 10 1	9 -	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
- 1 8	- - -	9 6 1	10 -	14 -	16 -	Maintenance Account -	Maintenance Account -	Sussex.
- 2	- 3 1	7 11	8/9 and 8/5 1	14 -	10/9 1 and 10/6	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Warwick.
- 6 1	- 2	7 8 1	7 7	10/7 and 11/7	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
- 5 8	- 5	8 - 8	10/ and 9/	12 6	15 -	Maintenance and Building -	Maintenance - - - -	Worcester.
- 3	- 6 1	7 4	7 7	12 3	12/10, 14/7, and 21/	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	York, N. and E. Ridings.
- 3 1	- 1 8	8 11 1	9 -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
- 5 1	- 4	7 3 1	8 6	11/ and 14/	From 8/9 to 21/	Fund for Improvements -	Improvements - - -	Birmingham.
(b) 1 -	- 4	9 3 1	12 -	14 -	20 -	General Account - - -	General Account - -	Bristol.
- 1 1	- - -	8 6 1	9 - 1	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Haverfordwest.
(b) 1 8 1	- 1	10 2	10 6	12 6	- - -	Banker's Account - - -	- - - - -	Hull.

(b) Including a charge for building and repairs.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON:						
St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	673 10 -	316 9 -	1,036 13 3	193 6 3	17 6 1	157 7 7
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	342 - -	1,062 16 5	190 9 8	- - -	191 6 1
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (a).	734 2 -	827 3 10	1,785 19 8	330 5 8	3 5 11	252 10 -

(a) These accounts are made up for the year ended 24 June 1863.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1863.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
121 8 9	101 11 7	2,617 12 6	Stamps and stationery - - - 9 12 11 Books, &c. - - - - - 16 12 8 Water-rate - - - - - 20 - - Annuity to late Head Attendant - 31 10 - Garden - - - - - 6 6 - Incidental expenses - - - 17 10 - TOTAL - - £. 101 11 7	- 16 9½
208 14 3	249 19 9	2,505 6 2	Soap and soda - - - - - 15 - - Straw and chaff - - - - - 4 7 - Earthenware and glass - - - 12 3 4 Brushes and white coopery - - 15 6 1 Printing and stationery - - - 23 - 2 Incidentals, including patients' excursions. 180 3 2 TOTAL - - £. 249 19 9	1 - 1
472 9 10	2,764 6 7	7,170 3 6	Farm expenses - - - - - 1,201 5 - Outlay for Patients - - - - 503 7 9 Stationery, printing, &c. - - - 72 3 4 Soap - - - - - 43 5 9 Interest on money borrowed - - 59 17 - Alterations and repairs, painting, &c. 541 4 10 Carriage, &c. - - - - - 127 14 8 Rates and taxes - - - - - 106 4 10 Insurance from fire - - - - - 18 8 9 Sundries - - - - - 90 14 8 TOTAL - - £. 2,764 6 7	1 10 7

Appendix (D).—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LINCOLN:						
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	292 - -	451 3 8	1,309 8 4	165 5 -	12 10 1	242 4 10
MIDDLESEX:						
St. Luke's Hospital	1,000 - -	1,199 15 10	3,052 4 5	745 5 6	94 7 -	407 7 10
NORFOLK:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 - -	162 19 -	1,060 2 9½	125 12 2½	- +	97 8 7

during the Year ending 31 December 1863—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
269 16 5	153 6 9	2,895 15 1	Brooms, Brushes, &c. - - - 11 11 6 Soap, Starch, &c. - - - 41 13 6 Straw - - - - - 1 16 - Printing, stationery, books, &c. - 66 10 11 Patients' amusements - - - 13 19 1 Sundries - - - - - 17 15 9 TOTAL - - £. 153 6 9	- 16 7
421 1 -	570 16 2	7,490 17 9	Printing, stationery, and advertising. 195 14 4 Books, &c. - - - - - 40 7 7 Soap, oil, and soda - - - 176 11 - Brooms and brushes - - - 33 1 - Gardener's work - - - - 24 16 - Amusements for patients - - 24 16 10 Miscellaneous - - - - - 75 9 5 TOTAL - - £. 570 16 2	- 18 2½
64 4 2	192 16 2	2,017 2 11	Gardener's work - - - - 45 8 - Laundry work - - - - - 37 10 - Earthenware, brushes, &c. - - 27 11 11 Printing, stationery, and books - 12 15 3 Miscellaneous - - - - - 69 11 - TOTAL - - £. 192 16 2	- 10 2½

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHAMPTON:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,230 - -	1,401 1 -	4,901 19 -	915 13 6	86 19 6	784 9 6
NOTTS:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	290 - -	351 18 8	1,084 18 2	230 1 -	27 1 -	291 2 3½
OXFORD:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	431 6 8	370 1 10	1,191 1 11½	203 6 -	15 9 11	213 11 1
STAFFORD:						
Coton Hill Institution.	625 - -	1,083 9 3	2,710 15 2	793 2 9	40 8 7	520 19 11

during the Year ending 31 December 1863—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
717 19 4	1,683 15 11	11,721 17 9	Gardeners - - - - - 81 4 - Expenses of a trip to seaside - - 279 5 - " Picnics and amusements 42 4 3 Water - - - - - 35 12 - Clothing - - - - - 776 2 2 Printing, advertising, books, &c. - 159 14 5 Keep of carriage horses - - - 65 11 6 Law expenses - - - - - 85 15 6 Funerals, removals, and incidentals 158 7 1 TOTAL - - £. 1,683 15 11	- 11 4½
233 - 2	564 10 6	3,072 11 9½ (a)	Insurance, &c. - - - - - 30 14 6 Printing, stationery, &c. - - - 75 4 1 Garden - - - - - 168 13 8 Alterations and repairs - - - 289 18 3 TOTAL - - £. 564 10 6	1 5 1½
243 11 5½	311 8 4	2,985 17 3	Printing, stationery, books, &c. - 33 15 5 Annuity and pension - - - - 53 16 - Laundry stores - - - - - 27 2 2½ Barley, oats, and grains, - - - 39 12 - Farmyard, garden, and labour - 57 9 7 Substitute for invalid chaplain - 26 5 - Incidental expenses - - - - 78 8 1½ TOTAL - - £. 311 8 4	1 - 1½
539 15 4½	3,261 11 4½	9,575 2 5 (b)	Farm and garden, including rent - 1,573 3 -½ Stationery - - - - - 115 19 8 Rates and taxes - - - - - 37 3 1 Clothing for servants - - - - 56 17 8 Brooms, &c. - - - - - 14 14 - Clothing (reimbursed) - - - - 986 11 9 Building and repairs - - - - 285 3 4 Incidentals - - - - - 191 18 10 TOTAL - - £. 3,261 11 4½	1 3 8½

(a) Less Receipts, 58 l. 9 s. 3 d.

(b) Less Miscellaneous Receipts, 829 l. 9 s.

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.			Wages of Attendants and Servants.			Food.			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Medicines.			Fuel and Light.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SURREY:																		
Bethlehem Hospital	2,105	-	-	1,285	13	11	5,971	11	6	1,398	13	2	179	6	4	1,279	6	6
Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood.	1,174	3	-	960	9	11	5,107	16	4	352	5	7	57	9	4	1,384	15	9
YORK:																		
York Lunatic Hos- pital (a).	743	-	-	768	-	7	3,196	8	6	463	7	6	23	2	7	246	10	2
The Retreat, York (b)	1,100	-	-	1,034	1	6	2,974	8	3	195	15	1	26	16	1	463	15	7

(a) This statement is for the year ended 31 May 1863.

(b) For the year ended 31 March 1864.

during the Year ending 31 December 1863 — continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,725 9 1	2,421 2 1	16,366 2 7	Washing - - - - - 1,078 13 - Taxes - - - - - 621 17 4 Printing and stationery - - - 233 15 4 Books - - - - - 57 15 - Other charges - - - - - 429 1 5 TOTAL - - £. 2,421 2 1	- 18 11
832 15 1	4,120 6 5	13,990 1 5	School-books and stationery - - 133 5 6 Clothing - - - - - 1,380 5 9 Washing - - - - - 469 18 4 General expenses, including office salaries and wages, printing, postage, advertising, travelling, office rent, &c., &c. } 2,136 16 10 TOTAL - - £. 4,120 6 5	- 15 6½
406 8 9	1,569 - 10	7,415 18 11	Clothing - - - - - 1,165 8 4 Soap - - - - - 75 15 7 Printing and stationery - - - 77 16 11 Sundries - - - - - 250 - - TOTAL - £. 1,569 - 10	- 16 6
285 7 4	337 10 8	6,417 14 6	Printing and library - . - 81 1 3 Soap - - - - - 60 10 - Hire of carriage and horses - - 160 - - Incidentals - - - - - 35 19 5 TOTAL - - £. 337 10 8	1 - 3½

Appendix (E.)Appendix (E.)

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

33, Milner-square, Islington,
14 November 1863.

Sir,

THE Committee of Visitors of this Asylum have carefully perused the remarks made by the Commissioners in Lunacy after their visits of inspection at the Asylum in August last, and they are gratified to find that the Commissioners coincide with them in believing that many of the measures lately introduced have tended to produce permanent advantage in the supervision over the staff of Attendants, and consequent increased comforts to the Patients. They cordially agree with the Commissioners in acknowledging the zeal and ability with which these regulations have been carried out and enforced by the Medical Superintendents and other superior officers of the institution.

The Committee have given their best consideration to the several suggestions made by the Commissioners; and all those which admitted of being effected with advantage, have been adopted; among these may be enumerated—

Provision of additional Seats in some of the Airing Courts.

One extra Nurse in No. 19 Ward.

Opening of Doorways between Bath-rooms and Lavatories in the quiet Wards.

Extended Ventilation in the Wards and Corridors.

Chairs in some of the associated Dormitories.

And bedside Tables in the Infirmarys.

The Committee have also considered the suggested alteration of some of the day-rooms; but they find that, were this adopted, a loss of supervision, with little or no increase of comfort to the Patients, would result from the change; they do not, therefore, at all events for the present, propose making any alterations in this respect.

Straw-bonnet making was some time since attempted, and entirely failed, after a full trial, in the Female department; the Committee, however, think that possibly some of the Patients might succeed in learning to make nets, and they will direct further information on this point to be obtained.

The Commissioners are, no doubt, aware that blouses are worn only by Patients whose dirty and violent habits render it almost impossible to supply them with other clothing. The Committee hope, before the next summer season, to be enabled to dress the orderly inmates in cooler and lighter clothing; and they will see whether some variation can be introduced in the colour of the garments; the grey colour, however, has this advantage, that it is more easily washed and cleansed than almost any other shade, and this is a very grave consideration in an establishment of this nature.

With reference to the concluding and most important remark in the Commissioners' entry as to the want of increased accommodation for Female Lunatics in the county of Middlesex, the Committee of Visitors will bring this matter to the notice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in their next Annual Report, it being a subject more for the consideration of the Court than for the Committee, as they do not see any means, with their present accommodation, of providing for more Female Patients, and they are not prepared to advise the Court that it would be expedient to enlarge this Asylum any further.

I am, &c.

The Hon. W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary to the Commissioners in
Lunacy.

(signed) John S. Shaife,
Clerk to the Visitors.

BUCKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.					SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	Tea.	Milk.	Roast Meat.	Boiled Meat.	Stew.	Currant Pudding.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beer.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday	6	5	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	12	4	—	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Monday	6	6	1	1	—	5	6	—	—	12	4	—	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	16	—	—	6	—	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	5	2	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	2	—
Wednesday	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Thursday	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	2	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	5	2	—
Friday	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	2	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	2	—
Saturday	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	Meat Pie.	—	12	—	1	6	2	—
— { Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	12	—	—	5	2	—
— { Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	5	2	—

Stew, to consist of 3 oz. of meat; and 13 oz. vegetables and herbs.

Currant Pudding, to consist of 8 oz. of flour, 2 oz. of currants, and 2 oz. of suet, for Males; 6 oz. of flour, 1½ oz. of currants, 1½ oz. of suet, for Females.

Female Patients, employed in the Laundry and Kitchen, ½ pint of ale with bread

and cheese for lunch, 1 pint of tea and 4 oz. of bread and butter at 4 o'clock, P.M., ½ pint of ale, with bread and cheese for supper.

Male Patients, employed in the garden and in-door work, ½ pint of ale extra, with bread and cheese, at 11 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

BREAKFAST.				DINNER.												SUPPER.												
Males.		Females.		Males.						Females.						Males.		Females.										
Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Boiled Beef or Pork, uncooked, free from Bone.	Boiled Mutton, uncooked, free from Bone.	Beef, uncooked, free from Bone, seasoned, in a Pie	Beef, uncooked, free from Bone, seasoned, in a Stew.	Potatoes.	Suet Dumplings.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Beer.	Boiled Beef or Pork, uncooked, free from Bone.	Boiled Mutton, uncooked, free from Bone.	Beef, uncooked, free from Bone, seasoned, in a Pie.	Beef, uncooked, free from Bone, seasoned, in a Stew.	Potatoes.	Suet Dumplings.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Beer.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.
1	6	1	5	7	7	4	4	6	4	12	3	4	1	6	6	4	4	6	4	9	3	4	6	1	5	6	1	1
1	6	1	5	7	7	4	4	6	4	6	3	4	1	6	6	4	4	6	4	6	3	4	6	1	5	6	1	1
1	6	1	5	7	7	4	4	6	4	12	3	4	1	6	6	4	4	6	4	9	3	4	6	1	5	6	1	1
1	6	1	5	7	7	4	4	6	4	12	3	4	1	6	6	4	4	6	4	9	3	4	6	1	5	6	1	1
1	6	1	5	7	7	4	4	6	4	12	3	4	1	6	6	4	4	6	4	9	3	4	6	1	5	6	1	1
1	6	1	5	7	7	4	4	6	4	12	3	4	1	6	6	4	4	6	4	9	3	4	6	1	5	6	1	1
7	42	7	35	14	7	8	16	8	48	6	9	4½	12	6	8	12	8	12	8	39	9	3½	42	3½	7	35	3½	7
				TOTALS																								
				Sunday																								
				Monday																								
				Tuesday																								
				Wednesday																								
				Thursday																								
				Friday																								
				Saturday																								

N.B.—Extra Workers, 3 ozs. bread and 1 oz. cheese daily. Cocoa in the following proportions for one pint:— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cocoa, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. treacle, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of milk. Tobacco and snuff given as indulgences to the working patients. Weekly quantity of meat consumed by each patient, uncooked and free from bone:—Males, 37 ozs; Females, 34 ozs.

CHESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.				Daily Extra, for Workers.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Beer.	Soup.	Stew.	Pie Crust.	Veg- tables.	Rice.	Bread.	Beer.	Butter.	Tea.	Cheese.	Beer.	Beer.
Monday	6	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.
{ Males	2		1	2	1½				6	6		6	1	4	1	1
{ Females	5		1	7				1½		5		5	1	2	1	
Tuesday	5		1	5½				1	4	4		4	1	4	1	
{ Males	6		1	4			8		2	5		5	1	2	1	
{ Females	6		1	7			8		12	6		6	1	4	1	
Wednesday	5		1	7				1½		5		5	1	4	1	
{ Males	6		1	5½				1½		6		6	1	2	1	
{ Females	5		1	2				1½		5		5	1	4	1	
Thursday	5		1	2		12		1½		6		6	1	2	1	
{ Males	6		1	4		12		1½		5		5	1	4	1	
Friday	5		1	4			8		12	6		6	1	2	1	
{ Males	6		1	7					12	5		5	1	4	1	
Saturday	5		1	4					12	6		6	1	2	1	
{ Males	6		1	7					12	5		5	1	4	1	
Sunday	5		1	5½				1		6		6	1			
{ Females										5		5	1			

Patients allowed Mince Meat.—Males, 6 oz. meat; Females, 4 oz. each daily, except on Mondays and Fridays, and then ordinary diet. On Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3 oz. each additional bread to dinner more than allowed in the above dietary. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 oz. bread each to dinner.

Beef Tea.—12 oz. lean beef to the pint.
Tea.—Tea, 1-15th oz. to the pint; sugar 4-9th oz. to ditto; milk, 1-8th pint to ditto.

Stew or Scouse.—Beef, 2 oz. to each person; potatoes, 18 oz. to ditto. Seasoning, &c.

Coffee.—Coffee, 1-5th oz. to the pint; sugar, 4-9th oz. to ditto; milk, 1-8th pint to ditto.

Soup.—Beef, 2 oz. to each person; peas, 2 oz. to ditto; flour, 1 oz. to ditto; broth from stewed bones, &c. Seasoning, &c.

Meat Pie.—Beef, 4 oz. to each person; flour, 4 oz. to ditto. Seasoning, &c.

CORNWALL COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.						SUPPER.			
	Bread or Cake.	Cocoa.	Treacle.	Bread.	Meat.	Suet.	Flour.	Vegetables.	Rice and Pease.	Bread or Cake.	Butter.	Tea.	Oatmeal.
Sunday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.
Monday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.
Tuesday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.
Wednesday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.
Thursday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.
Friday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.
Saturday - { Males - Females -	6 5	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	oz. oz.	dr. dr.	oz. oz.

Working men 3 oz. bread extra morning and evening.
" " beer for dinner when ordered.

Working women 2 oz. bread extra morning and evening.
" " beer for dinner when ordered.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.					SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.	Coffee.	Butter.	Bread.	Cooked Meat, free from Bone.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Irish Stew.	Cooked Vegetables.	Soup.	Broth.	Milk.	Bread.
Sunday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	12	12	1	1	1	1
Monday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	12	12	1	1	1	1
Tuesday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	1	1	1	1
Wednesday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	12	1	1	1	1
Thursday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	12	1	1	1	1
Friday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1
Saturday	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1

Extra Diet for Working Patients Employed in the Kitchen and Laundry.

MEN.				WOMEN.			
Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.	
oz. 3	oz. 1	oz. 2	oz. 1	oz. 2	oz. 1	pt. 1/2	

Porridge—Six oz. of oatmeal to each pint.
 Coffee—For 100 persons, 14 lbs. coffee, 1 lb. chicory, 4 lbs. sugar, and 3 gals. milk.
 Dumplings—For Men, each 9 oz. flour, 1 oz. currants and raisins, 1/6th of an ounce sugar, and 2 oz. dripping. For Women, each 7 oz. flour, 1 oz. currants and raisins, 1/6th of an ounce sugar, and 2 oz. dripping.
 Meat Pie—For Men, each 6 oz. of uncooked meat, free from bone, 3 oz. of flour, and 1 oz. of dripping. For Women, each 5 oz. of uncooked meat, free from bone, 3 oz. flour, 1 oz. of dripping, and seasoned to taste.
 Irish Stew—For 100 persons, 32 lbs. uncooked meat, free from bone, 6 stone peeled potatoes, with a suitable dilution of water and pepper and salt to suit taste.
 Soup—For 100 persons, 40 lbs. meat (necks, houghs, &c.), including bone, liquor from stewed bones, thickened with breadcrusts and vegetables, and seasoned to taste.
 Broth—For 100 persons, 28 lbs. meat (necks, houghs, &c.), including bone, 10 lbs. barley, liquor from stewed bones, thickened with breadcrusts and vegetables, and seasoned to taste.
 Tea—For 100 persons, 1 lb. tea, 4 lbs. sugar, and 2 gallons milk.

NORTH WALES COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MALE PAUPER PATIENTS' DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Milk Porridge.	Coffee.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat without Bone.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Cheese.	Rice or Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Pie or Irish Stew	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday -	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	4	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Monday -	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Tuesday -	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Wednesday -	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Thursday -	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Friday -	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Saturday -	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	20	6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

FEMALE PAUPER PATIENTS' DIETARY.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.								SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat with Bone.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Cheese.	Rice or Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Pie or Irish Stew.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	6	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Monday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Tuesday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	6	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Wednesday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	16	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Thursday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	6	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Friday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1
Saturday -	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	16	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

Those employed are allowed half-a-pint of beer each, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

ORDINARY DIET.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.									
	Males.		Females.		Males.						Females.				Males.		Females.							
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie or Pudding.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie or Pudding.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday -	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	-	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday -	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	1	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday -	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Wednesday	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Thursday	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	-	-	12	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	-	-	12	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Friday -	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	-	-	-	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Saturday	6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	-	14	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	-	14	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	

Workers, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer extra at 11 o'clock a.m., and at 4 o'clock p.m.

Laundry Women, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, with bread and cheese, at 11 o'clock a.m., and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer at 4 o'clock p.m.

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sunday	-	-	1 pint of milk, thickened with oatmeal and flour, 6 oz. of bread; (working wards 8oz.)	1 pint of milk, thickened with oatmeal and flour, 4 oz. of bread, (working wards, one pint cocoa).	1 pint milk, thickened with oatmeal & flour, and 6 oz. bread. Working wards, 6 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	1 pint tea, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. butter weekly. Other wards, 1 pint milk, thickened with oatmeal and flour, - oz. bread.
Monday	-	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Tuesday	-	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Wednesday	-	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Thursday	-	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Friday	-	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto	- ditto.
Saturday	-	-	ditto	ditto	- ditto	- ditto.

Luncheon and Extra Allowance { For Patients working in the Wards, Kitchen, Laundry, } Half-pint of beer at 11 o'clock and 4 o'clock,
 Workshops, Farm, and Garden. } 2 oz. of bread, and 1 oz. of cheese.

Appendix (F.)

DORSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

Breakfast	-	-	-	Males, 6 oz. bread, 1 quart gruel. Females, 5 oz. bread, 1½ pint gruel.
Supper	-	-	-	Males—8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or ½ oz. butter, beer, ½ pint. Females—6 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese or ½ oz. butter, 1 pint tea or coffee.
Dinner	-	-	-	Sunday—16 oz. suet pudding, males and females. Monday—5 ozs. meat, vegetables not less than 1 lb., males and females. Tuesday—2 pints soup, 2 oz. meat, 5 oz. bread, males. 1½ pint soup, 4 oz. bread, females. Wednesday—Meat pie, 12 oz., males; 10 oz., females. Vegetables as Monday. Thursday—As Monday. Friday—3 oz. meat, vegetables as Monday. Saturday—As Wednesday.

Half pint of ale daily for dinner except Tuesday, both males and females.

Women working in laundry have tea and bread and butter twice a day extra on three washing days, and once a day on three ironing days, also bread and cheese and half pint ale for lunch.

Women scrubbing in wards have bread and cheese daily for lunch, with half pint ale: Men the same.

Men working on farm have half pint ale extra at 11 and at 4 o'clock.

Sick diet as considered necessary by the medical superintendent.

N.B.—All meat is weighed after being cooked, and free from bone.

DIETARY SCALE.

Days.	Breakfast, Males.	Breakfast, Females.	Dinner, Males.	Dinner, Females.	Supper, Males.	Supper, Females.
Sunday	1 pint of coffee 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee 8 oz. bread $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter	Roast beef (cooked, free from bone) Potatoes or other vegetable Bread - - - 4 oz. Rice pudding - 8 oz.	Roast beef - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 6 oz. Bread - - 3 oz. Rice pudding - 6 oz.	1 pint tea 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	1 pint tea. 6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.
Monday	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints porridge $\frac{2}{3}$ pint milk.	Ditto	Pea soup Bread - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 8 oz.	Soup - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints Bread - - 3 oz. Potatoes - - 6 oz.	1 pint cocoa 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	Ditto.
Tuesday	Ditto	Ditto	Boiled beef - 6 oz. Bread - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 10 oz.	Boiled beef - 4 oz. Bread - - 3 oz. Potatoes - - 8 oz.	1 pint tea 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	Ditto.
Wednesday	Ditto	Ditto	Irish stew - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints Bread - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 8 oz.	Irish stew - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints Bread - - 3 oz. Potatoes - - 6 oz.	1 pint cocoa 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	Ditto.
Thursday	Ditto	Ditto	Sea pie - - 10 oz. Bread - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 8 oz.	Sea pie - - 8 oz. Bread - - 3 oz. Potatoes - - 6 oz.	1 pint tea 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	Ditto.
Friday	Ditto	Ditto	Boiled beef - 6 oz. Bread - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 10 oz.	Boiled beef - 4 oz. Bread - - 3 oz. Potatoes - - 8 oz.	1 pint cocoa 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	Ditto.
Saturday	Ditto	Ditto	Soup - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints Bread - - 4 oz. Potatoes - - 8 oz.	Soup - - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints Bread - - 3 oz. Potatoes - - 6 oz.	1 pint tea 8 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.	Ditto.

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DIETARY FOR THE PATIENTS.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.										SUPPER.										
	Male.			Female.			Male.						Female.				Male.		Female.								
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Plum Pudding.	Potatoes.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Plum Pudding.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
Sunday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	7 oz.	5 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	12 oz.	7 oz.	4 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	-	12 oz.	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.
Monday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	3 oz.	6 oz.	½ pt.	1½ pt.	-	-	-	3 oz.	5 oz.	½ pt.	1½ pt.	-	-	-	-	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.
Tuesday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	7 oz.	5 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	12 oz.	7 oz.	4 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	-	12 oz.	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.
Wednesday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	-	-	½ pt.	-	-	16 oz.	-	-	-	½ pt.	-	-	-	16 oz.	-	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.
Thursday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	7 oz.	5 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	12 oz.	7 oz.	4 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	-	12 oz.	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.
Friday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	3 oz.	-	½ pt.	-	12 oz.	{ 8 oz. includ. in pie. }		3 oz.	-	½ pt.	-	12 oz.	{ 8 oz. includ. in pie. }		6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	
Saturday	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	7 oz.	5 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	12 oz.	7 oz.	4 oz.	½ pt.	-	-	-	-	12 oz.	6 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	1 pt.
Total - -	42	3½	7	35	3½	7	34	26	3½	1½	12	16	48	34	21	3½	1½	12	16	48	42	3½	7	35	3½	7	

When Vegetables are not given at Dinner the Males receive 8 oz. and the Females 7 oz. Bread each.

GLoucester County Lunatic Asylum.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.										T E A.					SUPPER.	
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					M.					F.	
	Coffee with Milk and Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, with Milk and Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Suet Pudding.	Meat Pie, containing 4 oz. of Beef.	As in season, extra to Potatoes.	Potatoes.	Other Vegetables.	Soup.	Meat Pie, containing 4 oz. of Beef.	Suet Pudding.	Beer.	Bacon.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea, with Milk and Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, with Milk and Sugar.	Beer.	Bread.	Beer.	Bread.	Beer.
Sunday -	7	42	7	7	35	3	18	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Monday -	1	6	1	1	5	5	9	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Tuesday -	1	6	1	1	5	5	9	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wednesday -	1	6	1	1	5	5	9	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Thursday -	1	6	1	1	5	5	9	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Friday -	1	6	1	1	5	5	9	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saturday -	1	6	1	1	5	5	9	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
TOTAL -	7	42	7	7	35	3	18	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

EXTRA DIET.

MALES.—Those employed have for luncheon—4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of beer; and at 4 p.m. $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of beer; tobacco and snuff are given as indulgences.

FEMALES.—Those employed have luncheon, and at 4 p.m. $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of beer. Snuff is allowed.

* Alternate Mondays.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.								SUPPER.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.	
	Bread.		Bread.		Uncooked Meat.		Pie.		Soup.		Vegetables.		Tea.		Cheese.	
	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	lbs.	pts.	lbs.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.
Monday	6	1	5	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	6	1	5	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wednesday	6	1	5	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thursday	6	1	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Friday	6	1	5	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	7	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saturday	6	1	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sunday	6	1	5	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The meat is with bone, except a portion of the beef.

Coffee in the following proportions for 24 patients, viz.,—Coffee, 6 oz., Treacle, 18 oz.

Tea in the following proportions for 24 patients, viz.,—Tea 3 oz., Sugar 12 oz.

Milk according to the quantity supplied from the dairy.

Pudding contains 6 oz. of flour, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of suet, for each patient.

Pie contains meat 2 oz., flour 6 oz., potatoes 8 oz., and the dripping of the roast meat of the previous day.

Soup contains meat 2 oz., peas 33 oz. (or Scotch barley and rice, of each 1 oz.), and the liquor of the meat steamed the previous day, with onions, herbs, &c.

The average Weekly Allowance, to each male and female patient for ordinary diet is as follows, viz.:

Meat—Males, 32 oz.; females, 26 oz. Bread—males, 7 lbs.; females, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Flour—Males, 12 oz.; females, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Cheese—males, 4 lbs.; females, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Potatoes and other vegetables—males, 4 lbs.; females 4 lbs.

Extra.—Male patients employed are allowed bread 4 oz., cheese 1 oz., and beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, at 11 a.m., and beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint at 4 p.m.

Female patients employed are allowed bread 4 oz., cheese 1 oz., and beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint at 11 a.m. Female patients, in the laundry, are allowed bread 4 oz., cheese 1 oz., and beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint at 7 p.m.

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	<i>Men.</i> For every 8 Persons— Cocoa 4 oz., treacle 8 oz., milk 1 pint, water 7 pints. Bread 6 oz. <i>Women.</i> Cocoa as above. Bread 5 oz.	<i>Men.</i> Cold meat (cooked, and free from bone), 6 oz.; vegetables, bread 4 oz.; beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. <i>Women.</i> Cold meat (cooked, and free from bone), 4 oz.; vegetables, bread 4 oz.; beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	<i>Men.</i> Bread 6 oz., cheese 2 oz., or 1 oz. butter, beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. <i>Women.</i> Bread 5 oz. Weekly : 1 oz. tea, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, and 2 oz. sugar.
Monday	- ditto - - -	<i>Men.</i> Meat pudding, 12 oz., with vegetables, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer. <i>Women.</i> Meat pudding, 10 oz., with vegetables, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	- ditto.
Tuesday	- ditto - - -	<i>Men and Women.</i> Soup, made from the bones of the preceding days, and shin beef added, thickened with split peas, oatmeal and vegetables, bread 4 oz.; or bread 6 oz., cheese 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto.
Wednesday	- ditto - - -	Meat pudding, &c., as on Monday	- ditto.
Thursday	- ditto - - -	<i>Men.</i> Rice-milk 1 quart, bread 4 oz.; or suet-pudding 12 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer. <i>Women.</i> Rice-milk 1 quart, bread 4 oz.; or suet-pudding 8 oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto.
Friday	- ditto - - -	<i>Men.</i> Meat (cooked, and free from bone), 6 oz.; vegetables, bread 4 oz.; beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. <i>Women.</i> Meat (cooked, and free from bone), 4 oz.; vegetables, bread 4 oz.; beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.	- ditto.
Saturday	- ditto - - -	<i>Men and Women.</i> Soup, with liquor from Friday's meat, and shin-bone added, with vegetables, bread 4 oz.; or bread 6 oz., cheese 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto.

EXTRAS allowed to Working Patients.

Men.—The working men are allowed—For Luncheon, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint beer. For Dinner, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer every day, 2 oz. meat on meat days, 4 oz. meat on soup, rice, and suet-pudding days, and 4 oz. meat-pudding on meat-pudding days; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer for Supper.

Women.—All the working Women are allowed 2 oz. meat on suet-pudding and rice-milk days.

Those employed in the Laundry have tea for Breakfast instead of cocoa, and with those employed in the Kitchen are allowed—For Luncheon, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer and 2 oz. cold meat, or bread and cheese; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer for Dinner on soup, suet-pudding, and rice-milk days; and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer and bread and cheese in the afternoon of each day in the week, except Sunday.

LANCASTER COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM (LANCASTER MOOR).

ORDINARY DIET.

	MEN.																
	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.						SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Coffee.	Chicory.	Sugar.	Butter.	Milk.	Butchers' Meat uncooked with Bone.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Rice.	Flour.	Peas.	Beer.	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	qt.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{13}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Monday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
Tuesday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6	3	-	"	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
Thursday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	-	2	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
Friday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	-	2	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	"	"	"
Saturday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
TOTAL -	59 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{16}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{2}{13}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	13	3	1	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{16}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$

	WOMEN.																
	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.						SUPPER.				
	Bread.	Coffee.	Chicory.	Sugar.	Butter.	Milk.	Butchers' Meat Uncooked with Bone.	Bacon.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Rice.	Flour.	Cheese.	Beer.	Bread.	Tea.	Sugar.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	qt.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Sunday -	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{13}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
Monday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	"	"	"
Tuesday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	"	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
Thursday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	"	"	"
Friday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	"	"	"
Saturday -	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	"	"	"
TOTAL -	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	7 $\frac{1}{16}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{2}{13}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{16}$	31 $\frac{1}{8}$

LANCASTER COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM (LANCASTER
MOOR)—*continued.*

ORDINARY DIET.

DINNERS.

Sunday	-	{	Men	-	Steamed beef, potatoes, rice pudding, and beer.
		{	Women	-	ditto.
Monday	-	{	Men	-	Roast beef, steamed potatoes, and beer.
		{	Women	-	Veal, bacon, potatoes, and rice pudding.
Tuesday	-	{	Men	-	Soup, suet dumplings, and bread.
		{	Women	-	Mutton pies and potatoes.
Wednesday	-	{	Men	-	Veal, bacon, potatoes, and beer.
		{	Women	-	Roast beef, potatoes, rice pudding, and beer.
Thursday	-	{	Men	-	Mutton pies, potatoes, and beer.
		{	Women	-	Beef, bacon, potatoes, and rice pudding.
Friday	-	{	Men	-	Beef pies and potatoes.
		{	Women	-	Rice and currant pudding, bread, cheese, and beer.
Saturday	-	{	Men	-	Beef, bacon, potatoes, and beer.
		{	Women	-	Beef pies and potatoes.

EXTRAS.

Men.—Working Party; lunch, 10 a.m., 2 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, and $\frac{1}{3}$ quart beer.

Women at Laundry; a.m., 2 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, and $\frac{1}{3}$ quart beer; p.m., $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread and butter, and 1 pint tea. Supper, $4\frac{2}{3}$ oz. bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, and $\frac{1}{3}$ quart beer. Beer every day to dinner.

The men who are daily employed have an extra allowance for dinner of 1 oz. butcher's meat, and four days a week $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. bread, and three days a week rice pudding, also $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer daily, and for breakfast 2 oz. bread extra.

LANSER COUNTY ASYLUM, RAINHILL.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.						SUPPER.					
	Men.			Women.			Men.			Women.			Men.			Women.		
	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Butter.	Coffee.	Bread.	Butter.	Uncooked Meat free from bone.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Beer.	Uncooked Meat free from bone.	Potatoes.	Bread.	Beer.	Bread.	Milk Porridge.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.
Sunday -	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
Monday -	7	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6
Tuesday -	7	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6
Wednesday	7	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6
Thursday	7	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6
Friday -	7	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6
Saturday	7	-	-	-	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6
Totals	49	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	42	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	5	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	43

Porridge is made in the following proportions—Oatmeal 3 lbs., water 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, milk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Tea is made in the following proportions—Tea 6 oz., sugar 18 oz., water 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, milk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

Coffee is made in the following proportions—coffee 14 ozs., sugar 18 oz., water 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, milk 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

N.B.—In summer an alteration takes place in the dinners mentioned in the

dietary, viz.:—On Sundays and Thursdays cold meat and salad, with 6 oz. bread for men, and 4 oz. for women, instead of meat pies and potatoes; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays bacon instead of roast beef; the vegetables consisting of cabbage, peas, or beans. During the winter season roast pork is frequently substituted for roast beef, and rice is occasionally used as a vegetable instead of potatoes. Working men, and women working in the laundry, receive a pint of beer each to dinner on six days in the week, instead of half-a-pint as stated in the dietary.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		SUPPER.	
		<i>Males.</i>			
Monday	1½ pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	Peas soup 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Tuesday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 1 lb. vegetables, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Wednesday	-	Roast meat (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone), 1 lb. vegetables, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Thursday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 1 lb. vegetables, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Friday	-	Boiled meat (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone), 1 lb. vegetables, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Saturday	-	Irish stew, 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 6 oz. bread	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Sunday	-	Boiled meat (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone), 1 lb. vegetables, 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
		<i>Females.</i>			
Monday	1½ pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	Peas soup, 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 6 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Tuesday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 1 lb. vegetables, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Wednesday	-	Roast meat, (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone), 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Thursday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 1 lb. vegetables, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Friday	-	Boiled meat (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone), 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Saturday	-	Irish stew, 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient), 6 oz. bread	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Sunday	-	Boiled meat (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone), 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
EXTRA DIET TABLE for Patients Employed.					
		<i>Males.</i>			
Monday	1½ pint milk porridge, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	Peas soup, 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Tuesday	-	Meat pies, (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 1 lb. vegetables, 2 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Wednesday	-	Roast meat (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. vegetables, 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Thursday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 1 lb. vegetables, 2 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Friday	-	Boiled meat (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone.) 1 lb. vegetables, 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Saturday	-	Irish stew (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 8 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Sunday	-	Boiled meat (7 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. vegetables, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
		<i>Females.</i>			
Monday	1½ pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.	Peas soup, 1½ pint (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Tuesday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 1 lb. vegetables, 2 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Wednesday	-	Roast meat (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. vegetables, 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Thursday	-	Meat pies (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 1 lb. vegetables, 2 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Friday	-	Boiled meat (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. vegetables, 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Saturday	-	Irish stew (containing 4 oz. meat for each Patient,) 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, ½ pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.
Sunday	-	Boiled meat (5½ oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer	-	-	One pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter.

EXTRA DIET TABLE for Patients Employed.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE,

Breakfast.

Males, coffee or cocoa, 1 pint, with 6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.

Females, coffee or cocoa, 1 pint, with 5 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.

Dinner.

Sunday	} Meat days.	{	Males,	6 oz. cooked, free from bone,	{	Vegetables
Monday				with 3 oz. of bread.		
Wednesday			Females	5 oz. cooked, free from bone,		in season,
Thursday				with 3 oz. of bread.		12 oz.

Tuesday.—Irish stew, males and females, 16 oz. with 3 oz. of bread.

Friday { Soup { Males, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 6 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
 { day { Females, 1 pint, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.

Saturday { Meat { Males, 1 lb., 3 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.
 { Pie { Females, 1 lb., 3 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese.

Males and females half-a-pint of beer daily, excepting Fridays.

Supper.

Males, tea, 1 pint, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.

Females, tea, 1 pint, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. butter.

Patients employed in the wards and laundry are allowed for luncheon, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint beer, extra. Those employed in workshops and farm, 4 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, and 1 pint beer, extra.

Scale, per Gallon, for

Coffee, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 pint new milk, 4 oz. of sugar.

Tea, 1 oz., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints new milk, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of sugar.

Scale, per Gallon, for

Soup, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of legs and shins, 2 oz. of oatmeal. 2 oz. peas, with carrots onions and herbs.

Irish Stew, per lb., 2 oz. meat, 10 oz. potatoes.

ORDINARY DIET.

Week Days.	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.								SUPPER.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.	MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Porridge.	Bread.	Cocoa or Coffee.	Bread.	Suet Pudding.	Cooked Meat.	Pie.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, or Coffee.
Sunday	6	1	-	6	1	4	4	5	-	-	-	8	6	5	1
Monday	6	1	-	6	1	4	4	5	-	1	-	-	6	5	1
Tuesday	6	-	1	6	1	4	4	5	10	-	-	8	6	5	1
Wednesday	6	1	-	6	1	4	4	5	-	-	-	8	6	5	1
Thursday	6	-	1	6	1	4	4	5	-	-	12	-	6	5	1
Friday	6	1	-	6	1	4	4	5	-	-	-	8	6	5	1
Saturday	6	-	1	6	1	4	4	5	10	-	-	8	6	5	1
TOTAL	42	4	3	35	7	12	12	21	20	1	12	52	42	35	7

Cocoa for 250 Patients — 7½ lb. cocoa, 15 lb. treacle, 9 gallons milk.

Porridge ditto, — 18 lbs. oatmeal, 20 gallons milk, 12 gallons water.

Soup ditto. — The liquor of the cooked meat, uncooked bones, 28 lb.

beef, 14 lb. rice, 14 lb. peas, 7 lb. pearl barley, herbs, salt, pepper, &c.

Stew ditto, — 28 lb. beef, 168 lb. vegetables in the liquor of the meat

cooked previously.

EXTRA DIET. — Out-door workers, 4 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, and half a pint of beer, at 11 a.m.

Kitchen, laundry and washerwomen, 2 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, ½ pint beer, at 11 a.m.; and 4 oz. bread, ½ oz. butter, and 1 pint tea, at 4 p.m.

Ward-cleaners, 4 oz. bread, 2 oz. cheese, at 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Tobacco and snuff are given as rewards to the industrious.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.										SUPPER.			
	Males.		Females.	Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.	
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	pt.	oz.	Meat (cooked).	Vegetables.	Soup.	Pie.	Beer.	Bread.	Meat (cooked).	Vegetables.	Soup.	Pie.	Beer.
Sunday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	6	-	-	1*	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
Monday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
Tuesday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
Wednesday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
Thursday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
Friday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
Saturday	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1
	6	1	5	1	4	5	12	-	-	-	1	4	5	12	-	-	1

Patients employed upon the farm and garden, in the workshops, or domestic offices, receive the following extra diet:—

Male patients - - - - - Bread and cheese and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer at 11 a.m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer at 4 p.m.;
 Laundry-women, and patients employed in the kitchen - Bread and butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint tea at 5 p.m.

- Bread and cheese and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer at 11 a.m.

* Wards 10, 14, and B. 3 have batter pudding, made with 2 ounces meat, 8 ounces flour, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce suet.

ORDINARY DIET.

BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.										
Males.		Females.		Males.						Females.				Males.		Females.								
Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Beer.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.		
oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	1	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5	4	—	—	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	1	5	—</								

N.B.—Cocoa in the following proportions, viz.:—For 1 pint— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cocoa, 1 oz. treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. Stew for 1,350 patients (the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day) 168 lbs. meat, 840 lbs. potatoes, 180 lbs. onions with salt and pepper. Currant dumplings are occasionally given in lieu of stew—12 oz. to the male and 11 oz. to the Female Patients. Fruit and rhubarb pies are given in lieu of meat pies in the season, mustard

given whenever salt meat or roast pork is for dinner. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint tea and 2 oz. bread for each Male Patient at 5.20 every day. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily for Male and Female Patients employed during the day. Tobacco and snuff given as indulgences to the Patients who are employed.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.						DINNER. (Uncooked meat, 20 per cent. allowed for bone).						SUPPER.						Additional Allowance to Working Patients.								
	Bread.			Butter.		Coffee; Tea.		Meat.		Vegetables		Bread.		Beer or Cider.		Bread.		Butter.		Tea.		Bread.		Cheese.		Beer or Cider.	
	M.	F.	oz.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	lb.	lb.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	pt.	oz.
	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sunday -			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Monday -			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Tuesday -			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Wednesday			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Thursday -			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Friday -			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Saturday -			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

The additional allowance to Working Patients is thus divided :—Bread and cheese, with half-a-pint of beer or cider in the morning, and half-a-pint of beer or cider in the afternoon. On Tuesdays the meat and vegetables are made into an Irish stew, and, occasionally, rhubarb, suet, and meat puddings, are substituted.

On Saturdays the meat is made into a vegetable soup, consisting of Scotch barley, turnips, carrots, &c., with a little oatmeal to thicken it. The Female Patients in

the Refractory Wards, and those resident in the Laundry Building are each allowed half-a-pound of bread weekly extra.

Each Female Patient is allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, and 1 pint of milk weekly; each Male Patient, 2 oz. coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, and 1 pint of milk weekly.

An equivalent in cheese is often given in lieu of butter for supper.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

Days of the Week,	BREAKFAST.				DINNERS.										SUPPER.									
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	Bread.	Milk Broth.*	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.†	Cooked Meat.‡	Meat Pie.§	Meat Dumpling.¶	Vegetables.¶	Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat.	Meat Pie.	Meat Dumpling.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Beer.	Cheese.	Beer.	Meat Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
Sunday -	6 oz.	1½ pt.	5 oz.	½ oz.	¾ pt.	4 oz.	-	-	12 oz.	2 oz.	½ pt.	4 oz.	-	-	12 oz.	2 oz.	½ pt.	2 oz.	½ pt.	-	oz.	5 oz.	1 oz.	pt.
Monday -	6	1½	5	½	¾	-	10½	-	12	-	1	-	10½	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	pt.
Tuesday -	6	1½	5	½	¾	4	-	-	12	2	½	4	-	-	12	2	½	2	-	-	1	5	1	pt.
Wednesday	6	1½	5	½	¾	-	-	10½	12	-	1	-	-	10½	12	-	1	6	-	-	1	5	1	pt.
Thursday -	6	1½	5	½	¾	4	-	-	12	2	½	4	-	-	12	2	½	2	-	-	1	5	1	pt.
Friday -	6	1½	5	½	¾	-	10½	-	12	-	1	-	10½	-	12	-	1	6	-	-	1	5	1	pt.
Saturday -	6	1½	5	½	¾	-	-	10½	12	-	1	-	-	10½	12	-	1	6	2	-	-	5	1	pt.

* The milk broth is made from ¾ pint of new milk, thickened with oatmeal, to which ¼ pint of water is added.

† 1 oz. of tea, 4 oz. of sugar, ¾ pint of milk, to 5½ pints.

‡ The cooked meat is without bone, consists of mutton or beef, roast or boiled.

§ Meat pie is made of 2½ oz. of meat to 8 oz. of crust.

|| Meat dumpling, 2½ oz. of meat to 8 oz. of crust.
¶ 12 oz. of potatoes, or if other vegetables, at least 6 oz. of potatoes.

Extra Diet.—For out-door workers, artisans, laundry women, &c., half-pint of beer, with bread and cheese, at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 4 o'clock, p.m.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ASYLUM.

DIETARY.

M A L E S.				F E M A L E S.		
Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday	1 pint coffee, 6 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint pea soup, 6 oz. of bread, and half-pint beer.	1 pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter.	1 pint coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. butter, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk porridge, 6 oz. bread.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint pea soup, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	1 pint tea or coffee, 6 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. butter.
Tuesday	- ditto -	Meat pie and potatoes, with half-pint beer.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Meat pie and potatoes, with half-pint beer.	- ditto.
Wednesday	- ditto -	Roasted meat (7 oz. uncooked, and free from bone,) 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Roasted meat (6 oz. uncooked and free from bone,) 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	- ditto.
Thursday	- ditto -	Meat pies and potatoes, with half-pint beer.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Meat pies and potatoes, with half-pint beer.	- ditto.
Friday	- ditto -	Boiled meat (7 oz. uncooked, and free from bone,) 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Boiled meat (6 oz. uncooked, and free from bone,) 1 lb. potatoes, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	- ditto.
Saturday	- ditto -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint Irish stew and 6 oz. bread	- ditto -	- ditto -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pint Irish stew, and 6 oz. bread	- ditto.
Sunday	- ditto -	Boiled meat (7 oz. uncooked, and free from bone,) 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	- ditto -	- ditto -	Boiled meat (6 oz. uncooked, and free from bone,) 1 lb. potatoes, 6 oz. bread, and half-pint beer.	- ditto.

Luncheons of Bread and Cheese and Beer, with Tobacco, are allowed to those Patients who employ themselves.

NOTTINGHAM ASYLUM.

DIETARY TABLE.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
<i>Breakfast.</i>		
Every Day -	Milk porridge or coffee, with 4 oz. of butter for 12 patients - - - 1½ pt. Bread - - - - 7 oz.	Tea, coffee, or porridge - 1 pt. Butter for 12 patients - 4 oz. Bread - - - - 6 oz.
<i>Dinner.</i>		
Sunday -	Roast meat, free from bone 6 oz. Bread - - - - 4 oz. Vegetables - - - 16 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	- - - - 5 oz. - - - - 4 oz. - - - - 12 oz. - - - - ½ pt.
Monday -	Pea-soup - - - - 1½ pt. Bread - - - - 6 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	- - - - 1 pt. - - - - 5 oz. - - - - ½ pt.
Tuesday -	Currant or fruit pudding - 16 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	Rice pudding - - - 12 oz. Bread - - - - 5 oz. Cheese - - - - 1 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.
Wednesday -	Boiled meat, free from bone 6 oz. Bread - - - - 4 oz. Vegetables - - - 16 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	- - - - 5 oz. - - - - 4 oz. - - - - 12 oz. - - - - ½ pt.
Thursday -	Irish stew - - - - 1½ pt. Bread - - - - 6 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	- - - - 1 pt. - - - - 5 oz. - - - - ½ pt.
Friday -	Meat in pie, free from bone 5 oz. Pie crust - - - - 10 oz. Potatoes, sliced - - 12 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	- - - - 4 oz. - - - - 8 oz. - - - - 8 oz. - - - - ½ pt.
Saturday -	Rice pudding - - - 16 oz. Bread - - - - 6 oz. Cheese - - - - 1 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.	Currant or fruit pudding - 16 oz. Beer - - - - ½ pt.
<i>Supper.</i>		
Every day -	Bread - - - - 6 oz. Butter for 12 patients - 4 oz. Tea - - - - 1½ pt. Or bread, with milk porridge 1½ pt.	Bread - - - - 5 oz. Butter for 12 Patients - 4 oz. Tea - - - - 1 pt.

Irish stew, made of meat, potatoes, vegetables, &c. Pea-soup made of meat, pease, rice, flour, onions, &c. Beer, 14 gallons to the bushel. A salad once a week.

Tea or coffee instead of milk porridge on rice pudding days.

Regular workers in the garden, laundry, &c., have at 11 a.m., bread 4 oz., cheese 1 oz., beer half pint; at 4 p.m., beer half pint.

--- OXFORD AND BERKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM. ---

--- THE DIETARY. ---

MALES.		FEMALES.
<i>Breakfast.</i>		
Daily -	- { Six ounces of bread, with butter, and a pint of tea or gruel.	Five ounces of bread, with butter, and a pint of tea or gruel.
<i>Dinner.</i>		
Sunday	- { Cooked meat 6 oz., bread	Cooked meat 5 ounces, bread
Tuesday	- { or vegetables, and $\frac{1}{2}$	or vegetables, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
Thursday	- { pint beer.	beer.
Monday	- { Pudding $1\frac{1}{2}$ pound, with	Pudding 1 pound, with treacle
Friday	- { treacle or rhubarb sauce, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	or rhubarb sauce, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint
Wednesday	- { Meat pudding or stew $1\frac{1}{2}$	Meat pudding or stew 1 pound,
Saturday	- { pound, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.
<i>Supper.</i>		
The same as Breakfast,—or		
Daily -	- { Six ounces bread, with butter, or 2 oz. cheese and pint tea.	Five ounces bread, with butter, or 2 oz. cheese and pint of tea.

Patients employed in the work of the Asylum are allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, 3 oz. bread, and 1 oz. of cheese twice a day (11 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M.), subject to the approbation of the Superintendent.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES ASYLUM.

DIETARY TABLE.

Breakfast.

Coffee, one pint; bread, six ounces; butter, half an ounce.

Dinner.—Noon.

Saturday.—Roast beef, six ounces; potatoes, sixteen ounces; dumpling, (yeast or suet), four ounces, with treacle sauce; beer, half-a-pint.

Sunday.—Boiled beef, six ounces; potatoes, sixteen ounces; dumpling (yeast or suet), with treacle sauce, four ounces; beer, half-a-pint.

Monday.—Stew, one pound and a half; bread, six ounces; beer, half-a-pint.

Tuesday.—The same as Saturday.

Wednesday.—Pie crust, nine ounces; potatoes (peeled), eleven ounces, (with seasoning); meat, three ounces; beer, half-a-pint.

Thursday.—The same as Sunday.

Friday.—The same as Monday.

Tea.

Excepting on Sundays and Wednesdays, when tea is substituted for coffee in the afternoon, this meal is exactly the same as the breakfast. The proportion of tea used is one ounce to the gallon.

The coffee is made by using 2 oz. of coffee and 4 oz. of sugar to each gallon of water and skimmed milk, mixed in the proportion of 10 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter.

When cabbages or carrots and turnips are used, only half the ordinary quantity of potatoes is used. In this case 11 ounces of cabbages or of carrots and turnips, are reckoned as equivalent to 8 ounces of potatoes.

The stew is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled the day before, with 3 oz. of meat added for each person. The quantity of potatoes used in the stew is 10 oz. for each person, with 4 oz. of cabbages, 4 oz. of turnips, 4 oz. of carrots, and three-fourths of an ounce of onions.

When cabbages or carrots and turnips are scarce, rice sometimes, with a portion of peas, is substituted for them, and at other times, Windsor beans, French beans, and green peas are made use of, according to the state of the garden. Instead of yeast or suet, gooseberries, rhubarb, and apples are used for dumplings in the fruit season.

A luncheon of bread and cheese and beer is ordered at the discretion of the medical superintendent, to those who are actively employed, and a luncheon of broth and bread at 10 o'clock a.m. every day.

SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET.

For Breakfast.

Coffee,* or broth,† $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint for males, 1 pint of coffee for the females; bread 8 ozs. for the males, 7 ozs. for females, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter is allowed for each patient; those who have broth have no butter.

For Dinner.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of uncooked meat, including bone, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of vegetables for the males and 1 lb. for the females; and a $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer or cider is allowed for each patient. On Sundays a pound of suet pudding or rhubarb-pie. On Tuesdays $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of stew‡ and 4 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of cider or beer.

For Supper.

The same as for breakfast, substituting tea and milk for broth or coffee.

For Lunch.

The working patients have each, at 11 o'clock, 2 oz. of bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce of cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer or cider, and the same allowance of beer or cider in the afternoon; about 12 ozs. of rag tobacco are distributed each day amongst the working male patients.

* The coffee is made by boiling 6 lbs. of ground coffee with 6 lbs. of sugar in 32 gallons of water for ten minutes, to which is added $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of new milk. The tea is made by substituting 2 lbs of tea for 6 lbs. of coffee.

† The broth is made from 32 gallons of the water in which the meat has been boiled the previous day, 8 gallons of milk, 10 lbs. of onions, 1 lb. of salt, 20 lbs. of flour or oatmeal, and 4 ounces of pepper.

‡ The stew is made by boiling the bones (which are pounded) for 7 hours in 36 gallons of water, with the addition of 5 shins, and 16 lbs. of stickings of beef, 12 lbs. of rice, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of pepper, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of salt, 6 sticks of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs, 3 pecks of onions, 10 or 15 white cabbages, and a few potatoes, or Jerusalem artichokes; occasionally 30 lbs. of flour are added.

This quantity is sufficient for 400 persons.

DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.					DINNER.												SUPPER.										
	MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.							FEMALES.					MALES.		FEMALES.								
	Cocoa with Milk and Sugar.	Bread.	Coffee with Milk and Sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Cooked Meat free from bone.	Bread.	Beer.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Rice or other Puddings.	Potatoes.	Other Vegg-tables.	Cooked Meat free from bone.	Bread.	Beer.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Rice or other Puddings.	Potatoes.	Other Vegg-tables.	Bread.	Cheese.	Beer.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea with Milk and Sugar.	
Sunday	7	56	1	42	3½	18	36	5½	2	28	20	2½	Not weighed but served out at discretion.	15	32	3½	2	20	16	2½	Not weighed but served out at discretion.	56	14	5½	42	3½	7	
Monday	-	8	1	6	½	6	6	½	1	-	10	-	lb.	5	6	½	1	-	8	-	½	8	2	½	6	½	1	1
Tuesday	-	8	1	6	½	-	3	½	-	14	-	-	-	-	3	½	-	10	-	-	-	8	2	½	6	½	1	1
Wednesday	-	8	1	6	½	6	6	½	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	½	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	½	6	½	1	1
Thursday	-	8	1	6	½	-	6	½	1	-	10	-	-	-	4	½	1	-	8	-	-	8	2	½	6	½	1	1
Friday	-	8	1	6	½	6	6	½	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	½	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	½	6	½	1	1
Saturday	-	8	1	6	½	1	3	½	-	14	-	-	-	1	6	½	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	½	6	½	1	1
Total Weekly Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EXTRAS.—Full diet, consisting of 6 ounces of meat, with ale, wine, or brandy, in cases of illness or debility. Soup, arrowroot, eggs, bacon, &c. if necessary.

To Working Patients.—Bread, cheese, beer, and tobacco as indulgences.

Total Amount of Meat consumed by each Patient Weekly.—Males, 30 ounces, cooked and free from bone. Females, 24 ounces, cooked and free from bone.

To make Soup for 100 Patients.—The liquor in which the meat of the previous day has been boiled, 12 1/2 lbs. of meat, consisting of legs and shins of beef, 1 1/2 lb. of

rice, 3 lbs. of onions, 3 lbs. of leeks, 6 oz. of salt, 2 oz. of pepper, 3 1/2 quarts of peas, with herbs, &c., consisting of carrots, turnips, cabbage, celery, parsley, and parsnips, according to the season, and sufficient water to make 100 pints.

To make cocoa for 200 Patients.—9 lbs. 6 oz. of cocoa, 6 lbs. and 4 oz. of sugar, 9 quarts of milk, and sufficient water to make 200 pints.

To make Coffee for 200 Patients.—3 1/2 lbs. of coffee, 6 1/2 lbs. of sugar, 9 quarts of milk, and sufficient water to make 200 pints.

SUFFOLK LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DIET TABLE.

DAYS of the WEEK.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.											
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.					Males.				Females.							
	Bread.	Gruel.	Bread.	Gruel.	Cooked Meat.	Pie.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Beer.	Cooked Meat.	Pie.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Soup.	Beer.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Tea.	Beer.	
Sunday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
Monday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
Tuesday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
Wednesday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
Thursday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
Friday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
Saturday	7	1½	6	1	18	16	1	1	1	1	1	1½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1½	1½	1	1
	49	10½	42	7	18	16	22	3½	1	1	3	3½	14	12	20	3	3	3	2	2½	56	2½	49	6	1½	2

The gruel is made in the following proportions, viz.: 10 lbs. of groats to rice, and vegetables. Tea 1 lb., sugar 4 lb., milk 3 gallons for 100 Patients. The 6 gallons of Milk for 100 Patients. Soup is thickened with peas, pearl barley, Patients employed, both Males and Females, have full generous diet.

SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday -	Cocoa, 1 pint, with bread and butter.	Boiled beef, 7 oz., with vegetables, bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	Tea, 1 pint, with bread and butter.
Tuesday -	- ditto -	Baked stew, with 4 oz. of meat for males, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for females, vegeta- bles, bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	- ditto.
Wednesday -	- ditto -	Meat pie, containing $\frac{5}{2}$ oz. meat for males, and 4 oz. for females, vegetables and beer as before.	ditto.
Thursday -	- ditto -	Baked stew, &c., as on Tuesday.	- ditto.
Friday -	- ditto -	Boiled beef, &c., as on Monday.	- ditto.
Saturday -	- ditto -	Boiled mutton (8 oz.), vegetables, bread, and beer as before.	- ditto.
Sunday -	- ditto -	Roast beef, 8 oz. males, and 7 oz. females, with vegetables, bread, and beer as before.	- ditto.

The quantity of meat weighed out from the stores amounts weekly for Male Patients to 2 lbs. 11 oz., and for Female Patients to 2 lbs. 8 oz., which is exclusive of bone.

The Male Patients who work in the garden and farm, as well as those employed as bricklayers, carpenters, &c., are allowed for luncheon, bread and cheese, with half-a-pint of beer, and in the afternoon half-a-pint of beer each; and the Females employed in the kitchen and laundry, bread and cheese, with half-a-pint of beer, and in the afternoon half-a-pint of beer each.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET.

BREAKFAST, at 8 A. M.				DINNER, at 1 P. M.						SUPPER, at 6 P. M.								
MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.				FEMALES.				MALES.			FEMALES.			
Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Beer.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie Crust.	Mutton Broth.	Vegetables.	Bread.	Beer.	Uncooked Meat.	Pie Crust.	Pudding Crust.	Plum Pudding.	Mutton Broth.	Vegetables.	
oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	pts.
42	7	35	7	42	3½	36	6	3	68	15	3½	28	4	4	12	1	46	
</																		

DINNER.

	MALE PATIENTS.		FEMALE PATIENTS.		MALE PATIENTS.		FEMALE PATIENTS.	
	Bacon and greens	Mutton broth	Bacon and greens	Mutton broth	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Tea
Sunday -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monday -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuesday -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wednesday -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Extra Diet for Working Patients.—½ pint beer, 2 oz. bread, 1 oz. cheese, at 11 A.M., and ½ pint beer at 4 P.M.; the laundry patients ½ pint tea. Tobacco and snuff given as indulgences.

Cocoa for 100 Patients.—3½ lbs. cocoa, 6½ lbs. treacle, 3 gallons of milk, or more, if the dairy yield it.

Coffee for 100 Patients.—½ lb. coffee, ½ lb. chicory, 4 lbs. sugar, 2 gallons milk.

Tea for 100 Patients.—1 lb. tea, 4 lbs. sugar, and 2 gallons milk.
Mutton broth, ditto.—The liquor of the cooked meat, bones, &c., 2½ lbs. meat, 3 lbs. Scotch barley, 6 lbs. rice, 50 lbs. turnips, cabbage, parsnip, leek, onion, artichoke, or other vegetables, herbs, salt and pepper.

Meat Pie, ditto — Dripping crust, 31 lbs. flour, 50 lbs. potatoes, 13 lbs. meat.
Meat Pudding ditto.—25 lbs. meat, 30 lbs. flour—boiled.

Bread, beer, and vegetables daily.

WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM.

DIETARY TABLE.

MEN.	WOMEN.
<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>
One pint of coffee.	One pint of coffee.
Six ounces of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce of butter between 2, or 6 ounces of seed or currant cake.	Five ounces of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce of butter between 2, or 5 ounces of seed or currant cake.
<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>
Sunday } Cooked meat, free from bone,	Sunday } Cooked meat, free from bone,
Tuesday } 5½ ounces; bread, 4 ounces;	Tuesday } 4½ ounces; bread, 4 ounces;
Wednesday } beer, half a pint; vege-	Wednesday } beer, half a pint; vegeta-
Friday } tables, about 12 ounces.	Friday } bles, about 12 ounces.
Monday—Meat and potatoe pie-crust, 12 ounces; cooked meat, 1½ ounces; beer, half a pint.	Monday—Meat and potatoe pie-crust, 10 ounces; cooked meat, 1½ ounces; beer, half a pint.
Thursday—Stew, 1 lb.; bread, 6 ounces; beer, half a pint.	Thursday—Stew, 1 lb.; bread, 5 ounces; beer, half a pint.
Saturday—Soup, 1 pint; bread, 6 ounces; beer, half a pint.	Saturday—Soup, 1 pint; bread, 5 ounces; beer, half a pint.
<i>Supper.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Six ounces of bread, 2 ounces of cheese, half a pint of beer, for two thirds of the wards; and for the other third, 1 pint of tea, 6 ounces of bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ ounce of butter, or 6 ounces of seed or currant cake.	One pint of tea, 5 ounces of bread, half an ounce of butter.

N.B.—Soup for 100 Patients, to be made of liquor of meat cooked the previous day, with 14 lbs. of leg or shin of beef, 7 lbs. of peas, 6 lbs. of rice, 3 lbs. of Scotch barley, 5 lbs. of onions; salt, pepper, and herbs.

Stew for 100 Patients, to be made of liquor of meat cooked the previous day, with 14 lbs. of meat, 14 lbs. of onions, and 70 lbs. of potatoes; salt and pepper.

Extras. For Men employed as Ward-helpers, or in out-door labour: in the middle of the forenoon, half a pint of beer, 2 ounces of bread, and half an ounce of cheese; and at four p.m., half a pint of beer. For Women employed as Ward-helpers, or in the kitchen or laundry, beer, bread, and cheese, in forenoon, as Men. The sick to be dieted at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

Weekly Allowance to Males. Cooked meat, free from bone, 26½ ounces; bread or cake, 7 lbs.; pie-crust, 12 ounces; vegetables, about 4½ lbs.; cheese, 14 ounces; tea, 7 pints; beer, 7 pints; meat liquor in stew and soup; butter, 2½ ounces.

Weekly Allowance to Females. Cooked meat, free from bone, 22½ ounces; bread or cake, 6 lbs.; pie-crust, 10 ounces; vegetables, about 4½ lbs; butter, 5½ ounces; tea and coffee, each, 7 pints; beer, 3½ pints; meat liquor in stew and soup.

WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

DAYS of the WEEK.	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.										SUPPER.				
	Males.		Females.	Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.		
	Bread.	Butter.*	Coffee.	Bread.	Suet pudding.	Rice pudding.	Vegetables.	Soup.†	Meat in stew.	Cooked meat.†	Meat in stew.	Soup.	Vegetables.	Rice pudding.	Suet pudding.	Bread.	Beer.	Or, Porridge.
Sunday -	6 oz.	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½
Monday -	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1
Tuesday -	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1
Wednesday	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1
Thursday -	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1
Friday -	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1
Saturday -	6 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1	5 ½	1 1
TOTAL -	42	3 ½	7	35	3 ½	7	35	3 ½	7	35	3 ½	7	35	3 ½	7	28	2 ½	7

Extra diet:—For out-door workers, artisans, and laundry women, &c., half pint beer, with bread and cheese, or dripping, at 11 o'clock, a.m.; and the men half pint beer at 4 p.m.; the female workers $\frac{3}{4}$ pint tea at 4 or half-past 4 p.m. Tobacco and snuff are also given as indulgences to the workers.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk to 1 pint.

† The cooked meat is without bone.

† The soup is made from the liquor of the boiled meat, with peas and rice, or barley and vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea, 4 oz. sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk, to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

Days.	BREAKFAST, 7 A. M.		DINNER, 1 P. M.		SUPPER, 6 P. M.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sunday -		1 pint coffee or tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	5 oz. roast meat, cooked, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. roast meat, cooked, without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.		1 pint tea, 5 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Monday -			3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, with 6 oz. of suet pudding; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	3 oz. meat, raw, and without bone, stewed or hashed, with 5 oz. suet pudding, 3 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ pint beer, vegetables.		
Tuesday -			5 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone, 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables.		
Wednesday			1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; 4 oz bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew, containing 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.		
Thursday -			16 oz. beefsteak pie, including 4 oz. uncooked meat, without bone, with vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	12 oz. beefsteak pie, including 3 oz. uncooked meat, without bone, with vegetables; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.		
Friday -			5 oz. boiled meat, without bone, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables (varied by substituting fish and puddings of fruit and rhubarb, when in season).	4 oz. boiled meat, without bone; 4 oz bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, vegetables (varied, same as males).		
Saturday -			1 pint pea-soup, containing 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea-soup, containing 3 oz. meat, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ pint beer.		

Luncheon and Extra Allowance: For Patients working in the wards, kitchen, laundry, workshops, farm or garden; 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, at 10 o'clock; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint cider or beer, at 4 o'clock.

YORK, NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS, ASYLUM.

DIETARY TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.							SUPPER.			
	Bread	Gruel.	Bread.	Cooked Meat free from bone.	Vegetables.	Pea Soup.	Irish Stew.	Meat Pie.	Beer.	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.	Tea.
	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.		pts.	pts.	lbs.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.
Sunday - { Males -	6	1½	6	5	1	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
- { Females -	6	1½	4	5	1	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
Monday - { Males -	6	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
- { Females -	6	1½	6	-	-	1½	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
Tuesday - { Males -	6	1½	6	5	1	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
- { Females -	6	1½	4	5	1	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
Wednesday { Males -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	1½	6	1½	-	1
- { Females -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	1½	6	1½	-	1
Thursday - { Males -	6	1½	4	-	-	-	1½	-	1½	6	1	2	1
- { Females -	6	1½	4	-	-	-	1½	-	1½	6	1	-	1
Friday - { Males -	6	1½	6	5	1	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
- { Females -	6	1½	4	5	1	-	-	-	1½	6	1½	-	1
Saturday - { Males -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	1½	6	1½	-	1
- { Females -	6	1½	-	-	-	-	-	1½	1½	6	1½	-	1

N.B.—For those who cannot take gruel for breakfast the following are given out weekly, 67 oz. of tea, 124 oz. coffee, and 30 lbs. sugar.

ORDINARY DIET.

	M E N.				W O M E N.		
	* Employed.		Unemployed.		Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.	Supper.
Sunday -	8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, 1 pint coffee.	6 oz. beef (boiled), free from bone, 12 oz. potatoes, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer.	8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, 1 pint tea.	6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk porridge.	6 oz. beef (boiled), free from bone, 12 oz. potatoes, 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	5 oz. beef (boiled), free from bone, 12 oz. potatoes, 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, 1 pint tea.
Monday -	6 oz. bread, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk porridge.	1 pint soup, 8 oz. bread, 1 pint beer, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese.			1 pint soup, 6 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	1 pint soup, 6 oz. bread, half pint beer.	
Tuesday -	- ditto -	Meat and potato pie (3 oz. meat to each man), 1 pint beer.			Irish stew, (3 oz. meat and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes to each man), 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	Irish stew (3 oz. meat $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes to each woman), 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	
Wednesday -	- ditto -	6 oz. mutton (boiled), free from bone, 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer.			6 oz. mutton (boiled), free from bone, 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	5 oz. mutton (boiled), free from bone, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	
Thursday -	- ditto -	Irish stew (3 oz. meat and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes to each man), 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer.			Irish stew (as above), 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	Irish stew (as above), 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	
Friday -	- ditto -	6 oz. beef (roast), free from bone, 1 lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, 1 pint beer.			6 oz. beef (roast), free from bone, 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer, 1 lb. vegetables.	5 oz. beef (roast), free from bone, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. vegetables, 4 oz. bread, half-pint beer.	
Saturday -	- ditto -	Meat and potato pie (as above), 1 pint beer.			Meat and potato pie, half-pint beer.	Meat and potato pie, half-pint beer.	

Women employed in the wash-house, laundry and kitchens are allowed 6 oz. meat on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday; meat and potato pie instead of Irish stew on Tuesday, and a pint of beer to dinner every day.

* Three-fourths of the Male Patients belong to this class.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

ORDINARY DIETARY.

	MALE DIETARY.	FEMALE DIETARY.
	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Breakfast.</i>
	1 pint of coffee, 6 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.	1 pint of coffee, 6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.
	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>
Sunday -	9 oz. undressed meat, free from bone (roasted). 16 oz. potatoes, or other vegetables. 3 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer -	8 oz. of undressed meat, free from bone (roasted). 12 oz. of potatoes, or other vegetables. 3 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.
Monday - and Thursday	Meat and potato pie (crust 12 oz., meat 4 oz.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer; or 16 oz. of suet pudding, with raisins, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer. Extra diet these days of meat and vegetables.	Meat and vegetable pie (crust 9 oz. meat 3 oz.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer; or suet pudding 12 oz., with raisins, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer. Extra diet these days of meat and vegetables.
Tuesday - and Friday	8 oz. of undressed meat, free from bone (boiled). 16 oz. of potatoes or other vegetables. 3 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.	7 oz. of undressed meat, free from bone (boiled). 12 oz. of potatoes, or other vegetables. 3 oz. bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.
Wednesday	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Irish stew (of 4 oz. meat and 16 oz. vegetables), and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, with 3 oz. of bread. Extra diet this day of meat and vegetables.	1 lb. of Irish stew (4 oz. meat and 12 oz. vegetables), 3 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer. Extra diet this day of meat and vegetables.
Saturday -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of pea soup (meat same quantity as stew) and 6 oz. bread, or 16 oz. of rice or other pudding, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer. Extra diet this day of meat and vegetables.	1 pint of pea soup (meat same quantity as stew), and 6 oz. of bread, or 12 oz. of rice or other pudding, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer. Extra diet this day of meat and vegetables.
	<i>Tea.</i>	<i>Tea.</i>
	1 pint of tea, 6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter:	1 pint of tea, 6 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter.

To Patients Employed.

At 11 o'clock a.m., 4 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer; at 4 o'clock p.m., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer, from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

To laundry workers, kitchen patients, and house cleaners, at 11 o'clock, a.m., 4 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of cheese, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.		DINNER.		DINNER.		TEA.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Sunday	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint coffee.	5 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint coffee.	4 oz. cold corned beef. 16 oz. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	3 oz. cold corned beef. 12 oz. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	6 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.	5 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 1 pint tea.		
Monday	- ditto	- ditto	8 oz. roast beef (weighed uncooked). 16 oz. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	8 oz. roast meat (weighed uncooked). 12 oz. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto	- ditto		
Tuesday	- ditto	- ditto	1 pint Irish stew. 4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint Irish stew. 4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto	- ditto		
Wednesday	- ditto	- ditto	4 oz. hot corned beef. 16 oz. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	3 oz. hot corned beef. 12 oz. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto	- ditto		
Thursday	- ditto	- ditto	16 oz. meat pie or pudding. Potatoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	12 oz. meat pie or pudding. Potatoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto	- ditto		
Friday	- ditto	- ditto	1 pint pea soup. 4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	1 pint pea soup. 4 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto	- ditto		
Saturday	- ditto	- ditto	10 oz. raisin or suet pudding with sweet dip. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	8 oz. raisin or suet pudding with sweet dip. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer.	- ditto	- ditto		

Lunch, for Working Patient, 4 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, 1-3 p.m., men, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, women, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint tea. Work ward and laundry, hot supper once a fort-
night. Rhubarb fruit pie added occasionally in the season, or fresh salad. Irish stew and pea soup are supplied according to the wish of each patient.

Appendix (F).

HAVERFORDWEST ASYLUM.

DIETARY.

Daily.

BREAKFAST.

Milk and oatmeal porridge, 2 pints, half of which is milk; the men have bread in addition, and the women have bread and butter, about 8 oz. each.

SUPPER.

One pint and a half of broth, in which meat has been boiled, and 9 oz. of bread. The women are also allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter every day, and the men 3 oz. of cheese, three times a week (in addition to the broth).

DINNER.

Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, meat (generally fresh) about 5 oz., and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.

Monday—Ox head, stewed, 2 pints meat and soup together, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.

Tuesday—Two salt herrings for each, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.

Thursday—Two pints and a half of rice and milk, 4 lbs. of rice for 10 persons; no bread nor potatoes.

Saturday—Pea soup; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint peas allowed to each person.

HULL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

DIET TABLE.

BREAKFAST.			DINNER.									SUPPER.	
	Coffee or Milk.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat, free from Bone.	Potatoes or other Vegetables.	Soup.	Bread.	Suet Dumplings & Treacle Sauce.	Beef & Potato Pie.	Ox Head Stew.	Potato Hash.	Scouse.	Tea or Milk.	Bread.
	Pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pts.	pts.	pts.	pts.	oz.
Sunday - { Males -	1	8	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
{ Females	1	6	6½	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Monday - { Males -	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Females	-	-	-	-	½	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuesday - { Males -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
{ Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Wednesday { Males -	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
{ Females	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Thursday - { Males -	-	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Females	-	-	6½	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Friday - { Males -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
{ Females	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Saturday - { Males -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
{ Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-

Coffee to be made as follows, viz. :—For every 10 Patients, 2 oz. coffee, 4½ oz. sugar, 1½ pint milk.

Tea :—For every 10 Patients, 1½ oz. tea, 3½ oz. sugar, 1½ pint milk,

The soup on Monday to consist of the liquor in which the meat was boiled the previous day ; ½ peck peas, 6 lbs. oatmeal, and celery, turnips, seasoning, &c., for 90 Patients.

The suet dumpling to contain 4 oz. flour, ¾ oz. suet for each Patient, with ½ oz. treacle, to be made into sauce with flour and water.

The beef and potato pie on Tuesday to contain, for each Patient, 5 oz. uncooked meat, ¾ oz. suet, 5 oz. flour, and potatoes sufficient.

The scouse on Wednesday to contain 4 stones of meat bones, for 90 Patients ; and 5 oz. uncooked meat, 10 oz. uncooked potatoes, and 1 oz. of barley for each Patient, with seasoning, &c.

The hash on Friday to consist of the liquor in which the meat was boiled the previous day ; 2 ox heads, ½ peck peas, 2½ pecks potatoes and other vegetables, seasoning, &c., for 90 Patients.

The beef and potato pie on Saturday, the same as Tuesday.

One oz. of cheese, and 2 oz. of bread at 10 a.m., allowed to every Patient employed in the Garden, Laundry, Washhouse, or other laborious work.

Appendix (F.)

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ORDINARY DIET TABLE FOR PAUPER PATIENTS.

Breakfast.

Males—6 oz. of bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. of butter, and 1 pint of coffee.

Females—6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter, and 1 pint of tea.

Dinner.

Sundays,	{	Males—11 oz. of uncooked meat, 12 oz. uncooked vegetables,
Tuesdays,		3 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of beer.
and		Females—9 oz. of uncooked meat, 12 oz. uncooked vegetables,
Thursdays.	{	3 oz. of bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.
Mondays	{	Males—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of Irish stew, 3 oz. of bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of
and		beer.
Fridays.	{	Females—1 lb. of Irish stew, 3 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer.
Wednesdays	{	Males—16 oz. of meat pie or suet pudding, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of
and		beer.
Saturdays.	{	Females—12 oz. of meat pie or suet pudding, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of
		beer.

Supper the same as Breakfast.

SCALE FOR ARTICLES UNDERMENTIONED.

Per Gallon.

Tea—1 oz. of tea, 3 oz. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of milk.

Coffee—3 oz. of coffee, 5 oz. of sugar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of milk.

Per Pound.

Meat pie—2 oz. of uncooked meat, 12 oz. uncooked potatoes, 5 oz. of flour, with dripping.

Irish stew—2 oz. meat, 10 oz. uncooked potatoes, seasoned with pepper, salt, and onions.

The liquor of the previous day's boiled meat is added to the Irish stew.

Suet pudding—4 oz. of bread, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of flour, 2 oz. of suet, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint of milk, and 1 oz. of sugar.

EXTRAS TO INDUSTRIOUS PATIENTS.

The Female Pauper Patients employed in the Laundry have meat diet daily, pudding four times a week, and 5 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of cheese, and 1 pint of beer extra daily.

The workers on the Farm, Artizans, and Ward Helpers have 5 oz. of bread, 1 oz. of cheese, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint of beer daily, with the addition to workers on the farm during the summer, and to artizans all the year round, of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer at four o'clock.

Tobacco and snuff are also allowed to the industrious Patients.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY
during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Berkshire	Bradfield	4	7	11
	Reading, St. Mary	4	5	9
	„ St. Lawrence	3	4	7
Cambridge	Whittlesey	4	3	7
Chester	Stockport	45	51	96
Cumberland	Alston with Garrigill	—	3	3
	Brampton	2	4	6
	Carlisle, St. Mary	9	7	16
	„ Caldewgate	1	5	6
	Cockermouth	15	13	28
	Longtown	3	3	6
	Penrith	5	5	10
Derby	Chesterfield	7	15	22
Devon	Barnstaple	3	4	7
	Bideford	3	2	5
	Crediton	6	8	14
	East Stonehouse	2	2	4
	Exeter	5	8	13
	Kingsbridge	4	6	10
	Newton Abbot	10	17	27
	Plymouth	16	23	39
	Plympton, St. Mary	4	6	10
	South Molton	4	5	9
	Stoke Damerel (Devon- port).	6	14	20
	St. Thomas	11	13	24
	Tiverton	4	1	5
Dorset	Torrington	5	9	14
	Totnes	10	5	15
	Blandford	3	—	3
	Poole	10	7	17
	Wareham and Purbeck	2	2	4
	Wimborne & Cranborne	2	2	4

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Durham	Chester-le-Street	4	3	7
	Gateshead	6	6	12
	Houghton-le-Spring	5	2	7
	South Shields	8	10	18
	Sunderland	32	34	66
Essex	Braintree	3	8	11
	Colchester	3	7	10
	Epping	2	3	5
	Halstead	1	3	4
	Lexden and Winstree	5	8	13
	Maldon	3	3	6
	Orsett	2	5	7
	Tendring	5	2	7
Gloucester	West Ham	21	22	43
	Bristol, Stapleton	40	24	64
	„ St. Peter's	4	62	66
	Clifton	39	57	96
	Stroud	13	29	42
Hereford	Bromyard	3	2	5
	Dore	2	4	6
	Hereford	1	5	6
	Leominster	2	2	4
	Ross	2	3	5
	Weobley	3	5	8
Herts	St. Alban's	2	17	19
	Berkhampstead	—	1	1
	Hatfield	2	4	6
	Hemel Hempstead	4	4	8
Kent	Bromley	3	3	6
	Greenwich	47	90	137
	Hollingbourn	4	10	14
	Lewisham	5	5	10
	Maidstone	13	8	21
	Malling	2	2	4
	Medway	22	20	42
	Milton	3	1	4
	North Aylesford	1	7	8
	Sevenoaks	2	4	6
	Sheppey	6	3	9
Lancaster	Tunbridge	6	6	12
	Ashton-under-Lyne	42	48	90
	Barton-upon-Irwell	10	20	30
	Blackburn	46	64	110

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (G.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Lancaster - (continued)	Bolton - - -	59	61	120	
	Burnley - - -	14	12	26	
	Bury - - -	65	81	146	
	Chorley - - -	16	31	47	
	Chorlton - - -	36	44	80	
	Haslingden - - -	12	2	14	
	" at Newchurch	-	13	13	
	Leigh - - -	6	10	16	
	Liverpool - - -	37	54	91	
	Manchester, Old - -	12	11	23	
	" New - -	83	123	206	
	Oldham - - -	63	60	123	
	Ormskirk - - -	2	10	12	
	Preston, Ribchester -	41	-	41	
	Prestwich - - -	6	12	18	
	Rochdale, Hollingworth	17	7	24	
	" Marland -	3	10	13	
	" Spotland -	10	24	34	
	" Wardleworth	3	6	9	
	Salford - - -	38	64	102	
	Toxteth Park - - -	20	23	43	
	West Derby - - -	14	14	28	
	Wigan - - -	35	44	79	
Leicester -	Barrow-on-Soar - - -	3	2	5	
	Billesdon - - -	5	2	7	
	Blaby - - -	-	4	4	
	Hinckley - - -	4	10	14	
	Leicester - - -	35	29	64	
	Market Bosworth - -	7	4	11	
	Market Harborough -	10	6	16	
Lincoln -	Caistor - - -	8	14	22	
	Gainsborough - - -	7	3	10	
	Glandford Brigg - -	3	3	6	
	Lincoln - - -	5	10	15	
Middlesex -	Bethnal Green - - -	21	27	48	
	Brentford - - -	3	5	8	
	Chelsea - - -	9	12	21	
	Clerkenwell - - -	14	27	41	
	Edmonton - - -	6	12	18	
	Fulham - - -	10	12	22	
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street.	3	2	5	
	" Little Chelsea -	-	5	5	
	George, St., in-the-East -	21	28	49	
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury.	5	7	12	

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex - - - (continued)	Hackney - - -	16	20	36
	Hampstead - - -	-	8	8
	Hendon - - -	3	2	5
	Holborn - - -	6	10	16
	Islington, St. Mary -	4	2	6
	James, St., Westminster	10	13	23
	Kensington - - -	7	5	12
	London, City of - -	41	50	91
	London, East - - -	26	45	71
	London, West - - -	11	11	22
	Luke, St., Middlesex -	28	44	72
	Margaret, St., and St. John, Westminster :			
	at Kensington - -	14	21	35
	Petty France - - -	-	-	-
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	4	9	13
	Marylebone, St. - - -	35	51	86
	Mile End Old Town (twice visited).	19	38	57
	Paddington - - -	8	13	21
	Pancras, St. - - -	62	142	204
	Poplar - - -	8	3	11
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	51	54	105
	Staines - - -	5	4	9
	Stepney (New Work- house).	13	33	46
	Strand, The - - -	1	15	16
	Uxbridge - - -	3	3	6
	Whitechapel - - -	20	48	68
Monmouth - - -	Abergavenny - - -	5	6	11
	Bedwelty - - -	3	4	7
	Chepstow - - -	7	4	11
	Monmouth - - -	5	14	19
	Newport - - -	-	8	8
	Pontypool - - -	3	2	5
Norfolk - - -	Blofield - - -	3	5	8
	Flegg, East and West -	1	3	4
	Forehoe - - -	2	4	6
	Henstead - - -	1	1	2
	Loddon and Clavering -	2	8	10
	Mitford and Launditch -	8	3	11
	Norwich - - -	24	25	49
	Thetford - - -	5	7	12
	Walsingham - - -	-	2	2
	Wayland - - -	-	1	1
	Yarmouth - - -	21	23	44

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northampton -	Brixworth -	3	9	12
	Hardingstone -	2	3	5
	Kettering -	8	3	11
	Northampton -	4	11	15
	Oundle -	6	6	12
	Peterborough -	5	6	11
	Potterspury -	3	5	8
	Thrapston -	6	3	9
	Towcester -	1	1	2
Northumberland -	Wellington -	7	-	7
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	47	34	81
Notts -	Nottingham -	37	42	79
	Bridgnorth -	2	5	7
	Cleobury Mortimer -	1	1	2
	Clun -	2	5	7
	Ellesmere -	3	6	9
	Ludlow -	1	3	4
	Madeley -	3	8	11
	Newport -	1	3	4
	Oswestry -	3	15	18
Salop -	Shiffnal -	1	2	3
	Shrewsbury -	4	11	15
	Wellington -	2	4	6
	Wem -	3	14	17
	Whitchurch -	9	5	14
	Bath -	34	44	78
	Bedminster -	7	3	10
	Clutton -	7	7	14
	Dulverton -	1	1	2
Somerset -	Frome -	5	4	9
	Keynsham -	4	5	9
	Shepton Mallett -	5	3	8
	Taunton -	3	12	15
	Wellington -	3	4	7
	Wells -	4	3	7
	Williton -	7	12	19
	Alton -	8	7	15
	Alverstoke -	8	9	17
Southampton -	Basingstoke -	4	7	11
	Farnborough -	1	1	2
	Hartley Wintney -	4	3	7
	Southampton -	6	17	23
	Wight, Isle of -	18	15	33

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford - - -	Cheadle - - -	5	3	8
	Leek - - -	7	6	13
	Lichfield - - -	5	6	11
	Newcastle-under-Lyme -	1	1	2
	Stafford - - -	10	8	18
	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	5	9	14
	Stone - - -	2	3	5
	Tamworth - - -	2	4	6
	Uttoxeter - - -	5	7	12
	Walsall - - -	4	8	12
	West Bromwich - -	12	14	26
	Wolstanton and Burslem	13	10	23
	Wolverhampton - -	31	23	54
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	5	12
	Bosmere and Claydon -	4	8	12
	Bury St. Edmunds -	1	2	3
	Cosford - - -	7	6	13
	Hoxne - - -	2	4	6
	Ipswich - - -	16	7	23
	Mutford and Lothingland	2	4	6
	Plomesgate - - -	5	2	7
	Samford - - -	3	4	7
	Stow - - -	-	-	-
	Sudbury - - -	4	4	8
	Wangford - - -	7	3	10
	Woodbridge - - -	7	4	11
Surrey - - -	Bermondsey - - -	6	13	19
	Camberwell - - -	22	38	60
	Lambeth (twice visited) -	24	43	67
	Rotherhithe - - -	2	6	8
	St. George - the - Martyr, Eagle House, Mitcham.	31	43	74
	St. George - the - Martyr, Mint-street.	-	1	1
	St. Mary, Newington -	33	31	64
	St. Olaves - - -	6	9	15
	St. Saviour's - - -	9	29	38
Sussex - - -	Wandsworth and Clapham	10	5	15
	Battle - - -	1	3	4
	Brighton - - -	10	9	19
	Eastbourne - - -	4	1	5
	Hailsham - - -	8	7	15
	Hastings - - -	1	3	4
	Horsham - - -	5	5	10
	Newhaven - - -	1	1	2

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Sussex - - - (continued)	Rye - - -	4	2	6
	Steyning - - -	6	4	10
	Thakeham - - -	3	4	7
	Ticehurst - - -	5	2	7
	Westbourne - - -	2	3	5
	West Firle - - -	-	1	1
Warwick - - -	Alcester - - -	5	3	8
	Aston - - -	10	11	21
	Atherstone - - -	7	2	9
	Birmingham - - -	58	76	134
	Meriden - - -	1	5	6
	Rugby - - -	5	2	7
	Solihull - - -	3	5	8
	Southam - - -	5	4	9
	Stratford-on-Avon - - -	5	3	8
Warwick - - -	3	7	10	
Westmoreland - - -	West Ward - - -	2	3	5
Wilts - - -	Amesbury - - -	2	1	3
	Bradford - - -	1	3	4
	Calne - - -	11	6	17
	Devizes - - -	7	6	13
	Melksham - - -	3	12	15
	Salisbury - - -	3	-	3
	Warminster - - -	2	5	7
	Westbury and Whor- wellsdown. - - -	1	2	3
	Wilton - - -	3	6	9
Worcester - - -	Droitwich - - -	2	7	9
	Dudley - - -	15	37	52
	King's Norton - - -	4	5	9
	Tenbury - - -	-	2	2
	Worcester - - -	2	3	5
York, East Riding -	Beverley - - -	3	5	8
	Howden - - -	4	4	8
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	9	9	18
	Patrington - - -	-	1	1
	Sculcoates - - -	8	14	22
	Skirlaugh - - -	2	3	5
	York - - -	11	27	38
York, North Riding -	Bedale - - -	4	6	10
	Reeth - - -	1	-	1
	Richmond - - -	4	2	6
	Thirsk - - -	4	7	11
	Whitby - - -	1	3	4

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total
York, West Riding	Barnsley	3	9	12
	Barwick	6	6	12
	Bierley, North	25	23	48
	Bradford	23	36	59
	Carlton	15	15	30
	Dewsbury	10	6	16
	Doncaster	2	7	9
	Ecclesall Bierlow	10	7	17
	Goole	4	6	10
	Halifax	48	66	114
	Huddersfield	17	18	35
	„ Deanhouse	8	9	17
	„ Kirkheaton	2	2	4
	Keighley	15	15	30
	Knaresborough	2	7	9
	Leeds	23	37	60
	Ouseburn, Great	3	1	4
	Pateley Bridge	2	1	3
	Penistone	9	13	22
	Great Preston	5	10	15
	Ripon	6	7	13
	Rotherham	5	8	13
	Saddleworth	9	6	15
	Selby	-	2	2
	Sheffield	Not stated.		
	Thorne	4	6	10
	Wakefield	6	7	13
	Wortley	11	9	20
WALES:				
Brecon	Brecknock	2	-	2
	Crickhowell	4	7	11
Carmarthen	Llanelly	-	None.	
Glamorgan	Brigend and Cowbridge	-	3	3
	Cardiff	7	8	15
	Merthyr Tydfil	10	12	22
	Neath	4	11	15
	Swansea	6	13	19
TOTAL		3,067	4,059	7,126
Number of Workhouses visited		326		

Appendix (H.)

ABSTRACT of ANNUAL RETURNS of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS
belonging to the several UNIONS in *England and Wales*, on 1st January 1864.

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
ENGLAND:						
BEDFORD:						
Ampthill - - -	48	24	-	17	-	7
Bedford - - -	73	58	-	11	1	3
Biggleswade - -	60	31	-	16	-	13
Leighton Buzzard -	48	32	-	3	-	13
Luton - - -	58	30	-	8	1	19
Woburn - - -	26	18	-	8	-	-
BERKS:						
Abingdon - - -	52	35	-	9	-	8
Bradfield - - -	37	19	-	13	1	4
Cookham - - -	31	16	-	11	-	4
Easthampstead - -	8	7	-	-	-	1
Faringdon - - -	36	22	-	10	1	3
Hungerford - - -	52	37	-	12	-	3
Newbury - - -	75	27	15	5	7	21
Reading - - -	51	38	-	11	-	2
Wallingford - - -	53	25	-	10	2	16
Wantage - - -	44	20	-	6	7	11
Windsor - - -	54	30	4	18	-	2
Wokingham - - -	54	34	-	6	2	12
BUCKS:						
Amersham - - -	59	36	-	10	-	13
Aylesbury - - -	61	42	-	7	1	11
Buckingham - - -	19	14	-	1	-	4
Eton - - -	45	40	-	4	1	-
Newport Pagnell -	70	42	-	10	2	16
Winslow - - -	20	9	-	6	1	4
Wycombe - - -	73	52	-	13	-	8
CAMBRIDGE:						
Cambridge - - -	64	43	-	7	-	14
Caxton and Arrington	24	7	-	6	3	8

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Cambridge—continued.</i>						
Chesterton - - -	41	17	-	16	-	8
Ely - - - - -	47	19	1	17	-	10
Linton - - - -	41	17	-	1	-	23
Newmarket - - -	64	33	-	5	2	24
North Witchford -	26	20	-	-	-	6
Whittlesey - - -	15	7	-	6	-	2
Wisbech - - - -	48	31	2	9	-	6
CHESTER :						
Altrincham - - -	77	50	-	16	1	10
Birkenhead - - -	63	46	1	7	-	9
Great Broughton -	34	18	-	7	-	9
Chester - - - - -	32	27	-	5	-	-
Congleton - - - -	53	28	-	15	2	8
Macclesfield - - -	72	33	-	39	-	-
Nantwich - - - -	53	26	-	6	2	19
Northwich - - - -	41	20	-	6	6	9
Runcorn - - - - -	37	14	-	13	2	8
Stockport - - - -	183	67	-	103	-	13
Wirral - - - - -	28	11	-	9	-	8
CORNWALL :						
St. Austel - - - -	50	40	-	9	-	1
Bodmin - - - - -	39	22	-	5	2	10
Camelford - - - -	17	5	-	2	3	7
St. Columb Major -	29	17	-	8	2	2
Falmouth - - - -	22	17	-	3	-	2
St. German's - - -	40	26	-	12	-	2
Helston - - - - -	43	27	-	8	1	7
Launceston - - - -	23	8	-	10	-	5
Liskeard - - - - -	46	35	-	2	1	8
Penzance - - - - -	45	35	-	4	-	6
Redruth - - - - -	60	43	-	17	-	-
Stratton - - - - -	10	5	-	-	2	3
Truro - - - - -	72	38	-	15	1	18
CUMBERLAND :						
Alston with Garrigill -	8	4	-	3	-	1
Bootle - - - - -	17	3	-	14	-	-
Brampton - - - -	21	10	-	5	-	6
Carlisle - - - - -	72	48	1	16	2	5
Cockermouth - - -	68	25	2	29	1	11
Longtown - - - -	12	5	-	3	1	3
Penrith - - - - -	45	33	-	8	-	4
Whitehaven - - -	67	30	1	21	5	10
Wigton - - - - -	50	19	-	15	1	15

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out	Residing with Relatives.
DERBY :						
Ashbourne - -	32	8	1	15	3	5
Bakewell - -	40	29	-	9	-	2
Belper - -	76	48	-	13	1	14
Chapel- en-le-Frith -	22	11	-	11	-	-
Chesterfield - -	87	50	-	24	1	12
Derby - -	71	60	-	7	-	4
Glossop - -	21	13	-	2	2	4
Hayfield - -	26	6	-	16	1	3
Shardlow - -	58	33	1	6	2	16
DEVON :						
Axminster - -	56	27	-	14	1	14
Barnstaple - -	55	32	-	9	5	9
Bideford - -	42	22	-	5	1	14
Crediton - -	46	24	-	12	-	10
East Stonehouse -	18	12	-	6	-	-
Exeter - -	81	56	-	13	-	12
Holsworthy - -	14	6	-	4	1	3
Honiton - -	60	36	-	3	3	18
Kingsbridge - -	32	18	-	6	-	8
Newton Abbott -	94	67	-	21	-	6
Okehampton - -	45	17	-	6	3	19
Plymouth - -	127	43	15	43	1	25
Plympton St. Mary -	46	26	-	8	1	11
South Molton - -	25	14	-	7	1	3
Stoke Damerel - -	87	58	-	22	-	7
Tavistock - -	57	30	-	9	-	18
St. Thomas - -	145	93	1	25	3	23
Tiverton - -	63	36	-	5	6	16
Torrington - -	30	13	-	14	-	3
Totnes - -	73	40	2	10	5	16
DORSET :						
Beaminster - -	35	24	-	4	-	7
Blandford - -	28	23	-	-	-	5
Bridport - -	28	14	7	4	-	3
Cerne - -	22	13	3	1	-	5
Dorchester - -	38	26	4	4	2	2
Poole - -	40	15	4	18	1	2
Shaftesbury - -	31	22	-	2	-	7
Sherborne - -	25	16	-	5	-	4
Sturminster - -	19	14	-	-	1	4
Wareham and Purbeck	45	26	-	4	-	15
Weymouth - -	55	34	2	15	-	4
Wimborne and Cran- borne.	26	20	-	4	-	2

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
DURHAM:						
Auckland - - -	31	23	-	4	-	4
Chester-le-Street - -	14	7	-	7	-	-
Darlington - - -	21	16	-	5	-	-
Durham - - -	35	20	-	13	-	2
Easington - - -	11	9	-	-	-	2
Gateshead - - -	72	44	-	9	1	18
Hartlepool - - -	13	9	-	4	-	-
Houghton-le-Spring -	28	16	1	4	-	7
Lanchester - - -	12	6	-	4	-	2
Sedgefield - - -	12	7	-	5	-	-
South Shields - - -	85	38	2	14	6	25
Stockton - - -	40	23	-	12	3	2
Sunderland - - -	126	40	2	64	3	17
Teesdale - - -	47	19	-	26	-	2
Weardale - - -	11	7	-	3	-	1
ESSEX:						
Billericay - - -	28	17	-	2	-	9
Braintree - - -	51	24	-	11	2	14
Chelmsford - - -	66	42	-	13	-	11
Colchester - - -	57	30	-	10	3	14
Dunmow - - -	57	29	-	4	5	19
Epping - - -	31	23	-	3	-	5
Halstead - - -	24	12	-	4	1	7
Lexden and Winstree	53	35	-	15	-	3
Maldon - - -	30	24	-	6	-	-
Ongar - - -	24	10	-	7	-	7
Orsett - - -	23	15	-	8	-	-
Rochford - - -	44	29	-	9	-	6
Romford - - -	58	40	-	5	-	13
Saffron Walden - -	60	31	-	13	1	15
Tendring - - -	58	31	-	5	6	16
West Ham - - -	120	62	-	42	1	15
Witham - - -	33	27	-	1	-	5
GLOUCESTER:						
Bristol - - -	270	105	-	125	8	32
Cheltenham - - -	110	82	-	11	2	15
Chipping Sodbury - -	37	23	-	8	2	4
Cirencester - - -	68	51	-	7	-	10
Clifton - - -	230	92	-	100	1	37
Dursley - - -	51	24	-	14	2	11
Gloucester - - -	94	64	-	15	4	11
Newent - - -	32	16	-	3	3	10
Northleach - - -	28	23	-	3	-	2

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Gloucester—continued.</i>						
Stow-on-the-Wold -	26	16	-	2	1	7
Stroud - - -	148	74	1	39	5	29
Tetbury - - -	10	10	-	-	-	-
Tewkesbury - -	44	25	-	10	-	9
Thornbury - - -	51	36	-	13	-	2
Westbury-on-Severn -	28	20	-	6	-	2
Wheatenhurst - -	17	7	-	5	2	3
Winchcomb - - -	23	17	-	4	1	1
<i>HEREFORD :</i>						
Bromyard - - -	35	15	-	5	10	5
Dore - - - - -	26	13	-	6	1	6
Hereford - - -	83	49	-	7	7	20
Kington - - - -	26	12	-	2	1	11
Ledbury - - - -	42	22	-	5	2	13
Leominster - - -	51	25	-	3	7	16
Ross - - - - -	33	26	-	5	-	2
Weobley - - - -	28	12	-	11	-	5
<i>HERTFORD :</i>						
St. Albans - - -	69	34	-	18	-	17
Barnet - - - - -	26	21	1	4	-	-
Berkhamstead - -	15	9	-	-	-	6
Bishop Stortford -	60	34	-	6	-	20
Buntingford - - -	16	8	-	3	2	3
Hatfield - - - -	19	12	-	7	-	-
Hemel Hempstead -	26	16	-	6	-	4
Hertford - - - -	36	24	-	6	-	6
Hitchin - - - - -	60	32	-	5	-	23
Royston - - - - -	49	19	-	13	-	17
Ware - - - - -	45	20	1	9	-	15
Watford - - - - -	48	31	-	14	-	3
Welwyn - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-
<i>HUNTINGDON :</i>						
Huntingdon - - -	33	25	-	1	-	7
St. Ives - - - - -	44	28	-	9	1	6
St. Neots - - - -	36	17	1	6	-	12
<i>KENT :</i>						
East Ashford - - -	18	10	-	7	1	-
West Ashford - - -	26	13	-	8	1	4
Blean - - - - -	22	13	5	2	-	2

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Kent—continued.</i>						
Bridge - - -	21	13	-	4	-	4
Bromley - - -	27	22	-	5	-	-
Canterbury - - -	22	-	8	5	-	9
Cranbrook - - -	41	26	-	6	4	5
Dartford - - -	56	44	-	8	-	4
Dover - - -	53	18	27	8	-	-
Eastry - - -	71	21	12	22	-	16
Elham - - -	33	13	9	8	-	3
Faversham - - -	25	9	9	5	-	2
Gravesend and Milton	40	26	-	11	-	3
Greenwich - - -	262	119	-	119	2	22
Hollingbourn - - -	35	23	-	10	-	3
Hoo - - -	5	3	-	1	-	1
Lewisham - - -	60	46	-	13	-	1
Maidstone - - -	82	57	-	22	-	3
Malling - - -	32	25	-	5	-	2
Medway - - -	77	35	5	37	-	-
Milton - - -	19	14	-	4	-	1
North Aylesford - - -	43	28	-	8	2	5
Romney Marsh - - -	10	1	2	2	1	4
Sevenoaks - - -	41	27	-	7	-	7
Sheppey - - -	21	16	-	5	-	-
Tenterden - - -	26	10	1	9	-	6
Isle of Thanet - - -	62	12	22	16	-	12
Tunbridge - - -	45	22	-	11	-	12
 <i>LANCASTER :</i>						
Ashton-under-Lyne - -	150	72	-	73	1	4
Barton-upon-Irwell - -	72	28	-	36	-	8
Blackburn - - -	130	26	-	99	-	5
Bolton - - -	170	43	-	111	1	15
Burnley - - -	111	52	-	20	8	31
Bury - - -	184	27	-	131	3	23
Caton - - -	18	8	-	4	1	5
Chorley - - -	82	25	-	40	3	14
Chorlton - - -	175	83	-	89	1	2
Clitheroe - - -	59	29	-	21	3	6
The Fylde - - -	36	21	-	13	1	1
Garstang - - -	12	8	-	-	-	4
Haslingden - - -	83	48	-	25	-	10
Lancaster - - -	29	19	-	8	-	2
Leigh - - -	46	23	-	14	3	6
Liverpool - - -	658	452	1	89	13	103
Manchester - - -	460	218	-	226	-	16
Oldham - - -	150	26	-	114	-	10
Ormskirk - - -	45	30	-	10	-	5

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Lancaster—continued.</i>						
Prescot - - -	99	58	-	20	4	17
Preston - - -	148	71	-	47	-	30
Prestwich - - -	72	48	-	20	2	2
Rochdale - - -	165	69	-	70	4	22
Salford - - -	160	51	-	91	-	18
Todmorden - - -	38	21	-	-	-	17
Toxteth Park - - -	107	56	4	37	-	10
Ulverstone - - -	63	42	-	13	-	8
Warrington - - -	77	39	1	29	1	7
West Derby - - -	148	119	-	26	-	3
Wigan - - -	121	35	-	75	2	9
<i>LEICESTER :</i>						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	52	38	-	10	-	4
Barrow-on-Soar - -	61	35	-	6	5	15
Billesdon - - -	29	3	-	7	2	17
Blaby - - -	37	21	-	4	-	12
Hinckley - - -	69	33	-	16	1	19
Leicester - - -	170	81	4	68	2	15
Loughborough - - -	28	23	-	4	-	1
Lutterworth - - -	34	22	3	4	1	4
Market Bosworth - -	36	21	-	10	-	5
Market Harborough - -	42	17	8	15	-	2
Melton Mowbray - -	42	28	-	10	-	4
<i>LINCOLN :</i>						
Boston - - -	96	51	-	9	10	26
Bourn - - -	30	18	1	7	1	3
Caistor - - -	47	20	-	18	1	8
Gainsborough - - -	27	18	-	5	-	4
Glanford Brigg - - -	61	40	-	4	8	9
Grantham - - -	71	44	-	7	5	15
Holbeach - - -	43	30	-	10	-	3
Horncastle - - -	38	22	-	15	-	1
Lincoln - - -	80	57	-	16	-	7
Louth - - -	52	36	-	8	-	8
Sleaford - - -	52	22	-	11	-	19
Spalding - - -	63	39	-	9	1	14
Spilsby - - -	67	36	-	5	6	20
Stamford - - -	25	12	3	5	1	4
<i>MIDDLESEX :</i>						
Bethnal Green - - -	176	136	-	38	-	2
Brentford - - -	86	78	-	8	-	-

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Middlesex—continued.</i>						
St. Luke, Chelsea -	140	117	—	19	1	3
St. James, Clerkenwell	150	107	—	40	—	3
Edmonton - - -	109	87	1	17	—	4
Fulham - - -	99	79	—	19	1	—
St. George, Hanover- square,	122	114	—	8	—	—
St. George-in-the-East	129	78	8	41	—	2
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	81	69	—	9	3	—
Hackney - - -	137	101	—	31	—	5
Hampstead - - -	31	24	—	6	—	1
Hendon - - -	32	28	—	4	—	—
Holborn - - -	79	63	—	16	—	—
Islington - - -	176	161	2	6	—	7
St. James, Westminster	106	88	—	18	—	—
Kensington - - -	91	76	—	13	—	2
City of London	170	3	77	88	—	2
East London - - -	132	4	42	76	1	9
West London - - -	72	6	38	22	4	2
St. Luke, Middlesex -	132	62	—	70	—	—
St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.	138	96	2	40	—	—
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	73	58	—	13	—	2
St. Marylebone - -	356	258	—	75	—	23
Mile End, Old Town	135	57	—	77	—	1
Paddington - - -	80	58	—	21	—	1
St. Pancras - - -	560	341	—	219	—	—
Poplar - - -	109	80	—	10	—	19
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	272	172	1	99	—	—
Staines - - -	32	23	—	9	—	—
Stepney - - -	182	127	—	54	—	1
The Strand - - -	129	110	—	17	—	2
Uxbridge - - -	42	36	—	6	—	—
Whitechapel - - -	196	130	—	64	—	2
<i>MONMOUTH:</i>						
Abergavenny - - -	73	32	—	16	8	17
Bedwelty - - -	41	31	—	4	2	4
Chepstow - - -	44	31	—	7	—	6
Monmouth - - -	98	47	—	16	10	25
Newport - - -	75	72	—	3	—	—
Pontypool - - -	56	30	—	8	3	15
<i>NORFOLK:</i>						
Aylsham - - -	28	16	—	2	—	10
Blofield - - -	28	20	—	6	—	2

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Norfolk—continued.</i>						
Brinton, Melton Con- stable, and Burgh Parva.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depwade - - -	52	26	-	8	4	14
Docking - - -	25	15	-	3	1	6
Downham - - -	33	19	-	5	-	9
Erpingham - - -	38	23	-	4	1	10
St. Faith's - - -	18	14	1	2	-	1
East and West Flegg -	12	5	-	5	-	2
Forehoe - - -	30	16	-	6	-	8
Freebridge Lynn -	20	13	-	4	2	1
Guiltecross - - -	26	19	-	2	-	5
Henstead - - -	28	21	-	2	-	5
King's Lynn - - -	37	23	2	11	-	1
Loddon and Clavering	46	25	-	10	1	10
Mitford and Launditch	68	35	-	13	1	19
Norwich - - -	190	-	-	130*	8	52
Swaffham - - -	36	15	-	9	2	10
Thetford - - -	36	15	3	12	1	5
Tunstead and Happing	27	19	-	2	-	6
Walsingham - - -	48	26	1	2	1	18
Wayland - - -	16	11	-	-	-	5
Great Yarmouth -	67	2	17	43	-	5
NORTHAMPTON :						
Brackley - - -	22	3	10	5	-	4
Brixworth - - -	46	-	31	13	-	2
Daventry - - -	71	-	34	13	8	16
Hardingstone - - -	22	-	12	5	-	5
Kettering - - -	54	-	25	8	2	19
Northampton - - -	101	-	53	21	2	25
Oundle - - -	54	3	36	13	-	2
Peterborough - - -	35	-	23	8	3	1
Potterspury - - -	32	12	11	5	-	4
Thrapston - - -	28	-	18	7	-	3
Towcester - - -	29	1	12	4	2	10
Wellingborough -	50	1	24	9	2	14
NORTHUMBERLAND :						
Alnwick - - -	37	27	-	7	-	3
Belford - - -	6	5	-	1	-	-
Bellingham - - -	24	9	-	-	-	15
Berwick-on-Tweed -	42	20	-	9	-	13
Castle Ward - - -	24	19	-	2	-	3

* Eighty Patients in the Norwich Infirmary Asylum, the license for which was withdrawn, are here classed as Workhouse Patients.

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
Northumberland— <i>continued.</i>						
Glendale - - -	36	15	—	4	—	17
Haltwhistle - - -	11	3	—	7	—	1
Hexham - - -	52	22	—	16	1	13
Morpeth - - -	32	26	—	2	—	4
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	170	83	1	78	—	8
Rothbury - - -	14	6	—	4	—	4
Tynemouth - - -	93	60	—	24	1	8
NOTTINGHAM:						
Basford - - -	126	72	—	34	3	17
Bingham - - -	25	16	—	6	2	1
East Retford - - -	51	22	—	12	2	15
Mansfield - - -	66	32	—	17	3	14
Newark - - -	60	33	—	16	4	7
Nottingham - - -	268	83	—	77	2	106
Radford - - -	51	38	—	6	—	7
Southwell - - -	35	27	—	6	—	2
Worksop - - -	22	12	1	8	—	1
OXFORD:						
Banbury - - -	84	48	8	14	2	12
Bicester - - -	26	18	—	2	—	6
Chipping Norton - -	35	27	—	2	—	6
Headington - - -	32	28	—	2	—	2
Henley - - -	52	31	1	18	—	2
Oxford - - -	52	42	—	9	—	1
Thame - - -	34	14	—	7	1	12
Witney - - -	70	40	—	16	4	10
Woodstock - - -	31	18	—	10	—	3
RUTLAND:						
Oakham - - -	21	16	—	4	—	1
Uppingham - - -	16	9	1	4	1	1
SALOP:						
Atcham - - -	45	29	—	16	—	—
Bridgnorth - - -	37	20	—	7	—	10
Church Stretton - -	16	7	—	2	—	7
Clebury Mortimer - -	30	15	—	5	1	9
Clun - - -	23	13	—	5	—	5
Drayton - - -	23	14	—	6	2	1
Ellesmere - - -	34	20	—	10	—	4
Ludlow - - -	30	19	—	4	—	7
Madeley - - -	65	38	—	3	6	18
Newport - - -	32	18	—	3	1	10

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
Salop—continued:						
Oswestry - - -	51	27	-	20	-	4
Shiffnal - - -	21	8	-	2	6	5
Shrewsbury - - -	43	28	-	15	-	-
Wellington - - -	45	24	-	8	-	13
Wem - - -	38	15	-	15	2	6
Whitchurch - - -	36	15	-	15	2	4
SOMERSET:						
Axbridge - - -	72	41	-	15	4	12
Bath - - -	121	42	-	79	-	-
Bedminster - - -	64	42	-	12	4	6
Bridgewater - - -	38	21	-	12	-	5
Chard - - -	51	32	1	4	-	14
Clutton - - -	66	30	-	15	1	20
Dulverton - - -	14	5	-	1	1	7
Frome - - -	62	28	-	9	3	22
Keynsham - - -	42	23	-	5	1	13
Langport - - -	38	20	-	7	4	7
Shepton Mallett - - -	75	26	-	8	11	30
Taunton - - -	76	39	-	14	5	18
Wellington - - -	74	34	-	5	7	28
Wells - - -	30	18	-	8	-	4
Williton - - -	51	19	-	19	1	12
Wincanton - - -	42	20	-	8	-	14
Yeovil - - -	50	18	-	12	1	19
SOUTHAMPTON:						
Alresford - - -	12	12	-	-	-	-
Alton - - -	27	13	-	14	-	-
Alverstoke - - -	20	17	-	3	-	-
Andover - - -	47	21	1	11	3	11
Basingstoke - - -	58	36	-	7	1	14
Catherington - - -	3	2	-	-	-	1
Christchurch - - -	26	14	-	7	-	5
Droxford - - -	32	24	-	1	-	7
Fareham - - -	45	29	-	6	1	9
Farnborough - - -	9	7	-	-	1	1
Fordingbridge - - -	15	6	-	4	-	5
Hartley Wintney - - -	31	16	-	6	1	8
Havant - - -	22	11	-	9	-	2
Headley - - -	3	2	-	1	-	-
Hursley - - -	6	3	-	2	-	1
Kingsclere - - -	21	18	-	1	-	2
Lymington - - -	36	14	-	11	1	10
New Forest - - -	42	21	-	12	4	5
Petersfield - - -	12	4	-	8	-	-

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Southampton—continued.</i>						
Portsea Island - -	203	77	33	86	-	7
Ringwood - -	13	8	-	5	-	-
Romsey - -	18	6	-	7	1	4
South Stoneham - -	40	20	-	6	5	9
Southampton - -	91	54	-	20	-	17
Stockbridge - -	19	10	-	5	-	4
Whitchurch - -	7	4	-	1	-	2
Isle of Wight - -	108	58	-	34	1	15
New Winchester - -	50	34	-	7	1	8
<i>STAFFORD :</i>						
Alstonefield - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burton-on-Trent - -	51	39	-	8	-	4
Cheadle - -	23	11	-	10	-	2
Leek - -	29	15	-	8	-	6
Lichfield - -	47	25	-	12	-	10
Newcastle-under-Lyme	16	15	-	1	-	-
Penkridge - -	27	17	-	10	-	-
Seisdon - -	26	15	-	6	-	5
Stafford - -	66	34	-	24	1	7
Stoke-upon-Trent - -	79	55	6	18	-	-
Stone - -	34	30	-	4	-	-
Tamworth - -	17	12	-	2	-	3
Utoxeter - -	27	14	-	9	4	-
Walsall - -	76	54	-	14	-	8
West Bromwich - -	117	77	-	25	-	15
Wolstanton & Burslem	68	36	-	27	-	5
Wolverhampton - -	153	91	-	50	-	12
<i>SUFFOLK :</i>						
Blything - -	51	35	-	11	1	4
Bosmere and Claydon	46	26	-	10	-	10
Bury St. Edmund's - -	27	9	9	4	2	3
Cosford - -	47	22	-	11	1	13
Hartismere - -	28	15	-	2	-	11
Hoxne - -	31	21	-	8	1	1
Ipswich - -	103	44	-	26	3	30
Mildenhall - -	12	10	-	-	-	2
Mutford & Lothingland	39	24	-	6	2	7
Plomesgate - -	50	25	1	7	-	17
Risbridge - -	58	20	-	10	4	24
Samford - -	20	11	-	7	-	2
Stow - -	35	18	-	-	-	17
Sudbury - -	74	46	-	9	-	19
Thingoe - -	32	17	-	-	2	13
Wangford - -	42	23	-	11	1	7
Woodbridge - -	54	32	1	11	1	9

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
SURREY :						
Ash - - - -	2	2	-	-	-	-
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.	102	62	21	16	-	3
St. Giles, Camberwell	119	38	19	59	1	2
Chertsey - - -	38	23	2	7	1	5
Croydon - - -	72	28	23	9	-	12
Dorking - - -	31	15	4	12	-	-
Epsom - - - -	67	24	12	24	1	6
Farnham - - -	30	14	6	1	4	5
St. George-the-Martyr	153	42	19	76	1	15
Godstone - - -	25	14	-	5	-	6
Guildford - - -	69	22	16	14	2	15
Hambledon - - -	40	15	5	9	-	11
Kingston - - -	72	22	11	31	-	8
St. Mary, Lambeth -	360	195	80	84	-	1
St. Mary, Newington	196	71	49	71	-	5
St. Olaves - - -	59	20	24	13	-	2
Reigate - - - -	34	12	18	4	-	-
Richmond - - -	42	23	6	13	-	-
St. Mary, Rotherhithe	66	42	17	6	-	1
St. Saviour's - - -	107	40	28	37	-	2
Wandsworth and Clap- ham.	118	67	38	8	1	4
SUSSEX :						
Arundel - - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-
Battle - - - -	29	18	2	1	2	6
Brighton - - -	146	100	5	19	-	22
Chailey - - - -	26	15	-	7	-	4
Chichester - - -	27	20	-	3	1	3
Cuckfield - - -	42	22	-	9	1	10
Eastbourne - - -	21	16	-	3	-	2
East Grinstead - -	35	17	4	10	2	2
Hailsham - - - -	41	18	2	13	1	7
Hastings - - - -	26	18	-	5	-	3
Horsham - - - -	50	16	1	6	16	11
Lewes - - - - -	16	10	2	4	-	-
Midhurst - - - -	23	12	-	5	2	4
Newhaven - - - -	10	6	2	1	-	1
Petworth - - - -	13	7	1	3	-	2
East Preston - - -	23	14	1	7	-	1
Rye - - - - -	30	17	-	6	-	7
Steyning - - - -	41	25	2	10	-	4
Sutton - - - - -	10	7	-	2	1	-
Thakeham - - - -	19	9	-	6	-	4
Ticehurst - - - -	3	19	1	10	2	7

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Sussex—continued.</i>						
Uckfield - - -	50	2 6	2	8	4	10
Westbourne - - -	18	9	1	6	-	2
West Firle - - -	4	4	-	-	-	-
Westhampnett - - -	49	26	2	16	1	4
WARWICK:						
Alcester - - -	40	27	-	5	4	4
Aston - - -	82	61	-	20	-	1
Atherstone - - -	21	9	-	7	-	5
Birmingham - - -	573	355	-	151	9	58
Coventry - - -	64	51	-	13	-	-
Foleshill - - -	37	18	-	9	-	10
Meriden - - -	32	20	-	6	4	2
Nuneaton - - -	38	15	-	6	2	15
Rugby - - -	32	19	4	7	1	1
Solihull - - -	30	18	-	8	1	3
Southam - - -	19	11	-	8	-	-
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	48	36	-	8	-	4
Warwick - - -	98	85	-	7	4	2
WESTMORELAND:						
East Ward - - -	21	10	1	3	1	6
Kendal - - -	77	26	-	35	2	14
West Ward - - -	17	8	-	6	1	2
WILTS:						
Alderbury - - -	46	37	-	5	2	2
Amesbury - - -	13	10	-	1	-	2
Bradford - - -	44	20	-	3	-	21
Calne - - -	46	20	-	16	-	10
Chippenham - - -	69	26	-	17	4	22
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	26	13	-	5	1	7
Devizes - - -	57	38	-	13	-	6
Highworth and Swin- don.	41	25	-	4	2	10
Malmesbury - - -	31	11	-	4	3	13
Marlborough - - -	18	12	1	1	1	3
Melksham - - -	65	33	-	13	1	18
Mere - - -	22	11	-	6	-	5
Pewsey - - -	20	15	-	4	-	1
Salisbury - - -	27	22	-	3	-	2

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>Wilts—continued.</i>						
Tisbury - - -	36	14	-	6	4	12
Warminster - - -	46	29	-	6	1	10
Westbury and Whor- wellsdown.	30	17	-	3	2	8
Wilton - - -	40	12	-	8	3	17
<i>WORCESTER :</i>						
Bromsgrave - - -	60	36	-	12	1	11
Droitwich - - -	49	32	-	9	-	8
Dudley - - -	138	77	-	48	1	12
Evesham - - -	23	12	-	5	-	6
Kidderminster - - -	85	55	-	16	-	14
King's Norton - - -	51	40	-	7	-	4
Martley - - -	43	19	-	12	4	8
Pershore - - -	37	29	-	5	-	3
Shipston-on-Stour - - -	49	34	-	7	-	8
Stourbridge - - -	103	61	-	18	3	21
Tenbury - - -	19	5	-	3	-	11
Upton-on-Severn - - -	58	33	-	9	6	10
Worcester - - -	82	63	-	7	8	4
<i>YORK, EAST RIDING :</i>						
Beverley - - -	42	30	-	7	1	4
Bridlington - - -	15	6	-	4	1	4
Driffield - - -	55	27	-	8	6	14
Howden - - -	33	16	-	6	2	9
Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	85	62	-	23	-	-
Patrington - - -	16	14	-	1	-	1
Pocklington - - -	24	19	-	5	-	-
Sculcoates - - -	80	61	-	19	-	-
Skirlaugh - - -	19	10	-	4	2	3
York - - -	104	23	33	45	-	3
<i>YORK, NORTH RIDING :</i>						
Bainbridge - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-
Bedale - - -	35	12	-	10	3	10
Easingwold - - -	20	14	-	4	-	2
Guisborough - - -	21	20	-	-	-	1
Helm'sley Blackmoor - - -	11	3	-	6	-	2
Kirkby Moorside - - -	8	4	-	2	1	1
Leyburn - - -	22	14	-	3	1	4
Malton - - -	25	24	-	-	-	1
Northallerton - - -	28	28	-	-	-	-
Pickering - - -	12	9	-	1	-	2
Reeth - - -	6	5	-	1	-	-

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>York, North Riding—continued.</i>						
Richmond - - -	32	22	-	4	5	1
Scarborough - - -	65	33	-	17	5	10
Stokesley - - -	10	8	-	-	-	2
Thirsk - - -	22	10	-	12	-	-
Whitby - - -	40	37	-	3	-	-
<i>YORK, WEST RIDING:</i>						
Barnsley - - -	55	34	-	12	1	8
Barwick - - -	27	14	-	11	-	2
North Bierley - - -	124	46	-	46	2	30
Bradford - - -	127	65	-	58	-	4
Bramley - - -	17	9	-	4	-	4
Carlton - - -	37	28	-	4	-	5
Dewsbury - - -	99	75	-	18	-	6
Doncaster - - -	67	48	-	14	-	5
Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	64	40	-	13	-	11
Goole - - -	22	11	-	9	-	2
Halifax - - -	187	46	-	118	1	22
Hemsworth - - -	16	8	-	6	1	1
Holbeck - - -	15	7	-	6	-	2
Huddersfield - - -	165	84	-	62	-	19
Hunslet - - -	12	8	-	3	-	1
Keighley - - -	49	14	-	29	-	6
Knaresborough - - -	35	18	-	10	1	6
Leeds - - -	180	95	1	78	-	6
Great Onseburn - - -	14	5	-	5	-	4
Pateley Bridge - - -	8	3	-	3	1	1
Penistone - - -	35	9	-	20	3	3
Pontefract - - -	13	8	-	-	-	5
Great Preston - - -	28	14	-	13	1	-
Ripon - - -	40	16	-	13	4	7
Rotherham - - -	42	26	-	13	-	3
Saddleworth - - -	39	22	-	14	1	2
Sedbergh - - -	7	6	-	-	-	1
Selby - - -	24	13	-	4	-	7
Settle - - -	15	5	-	8	2	-
Sheffield - - -	241	109	1	79	-	52
Skipton - - -	37	15	-	9	-	13
Tadcaster - - -	5	4	-	-	1	-
Thorne - - -	24	13	-	4	1	6
Wakefield - - -	63	49	-	11	-	3
Wetherby - - -	10	8	-	-	2	-
Wharfedale - - -	22	14	-	-	2	6
Wortley - - -	46	17	-	20	-	9

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
WALES:						
ANGLESEY:						
Anglesey - - -	51	15	-	-	13	23
Holyhead - - -	46	8	-	-	11	27
BRECKNOCK:						
Brecknock - - -	26	11	-	2	8	5
Builth - - -	30	7	-	-	19	4
Crickhowell - - -	43	29	-	10	-	4
Hay - - -	27	8	-	-	5	14
CARDIGAN:						
Aberayron - - -	42	-	2	2	19	19
Aberyswith - - -	31	-	13	2	13	3
Cardigan - - -	45	3	10	-	14	18
Lampeter - - -	12	1	3	-	7	1
Tregaron - - -	16	-	1	-	7	8
CARMARTHEN:						
Carmarthen - - -	77	-	18	6	18	35
Llandilo Fawr - - -	39	-	13	2	2	22
Llandovery - - -	17	-	8	-	5	4
Llanelly - - -	35	1	13	-	4	17
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	36	-	5	1	2	28
CARNARVON:						
Bangor and Beaumaris	75	32	-	8	3	32
Carnarvon - - -	43	14	-	4	10	15
Conway - - -	34	15	-	3	6	10
Pwllheli - - -	64	10	-	8	24	22
DENBIGH:						
Llanrwst - - -	31	5	-	4	12	10
Ruthin - - -	52	17	-	22	2	11
Wrexham - - -	65	37	-	11	5	12
FLINT:						
St. Asaph - - -	65	29	-	6	3	27
Hawarden - - -	23	10	-	12	-	1
Holywell - - -	75	22	-	29	1	23

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
GLAMORGAN :						
Bridgend and Cow- bridge.	47	2	25	3	5	12
Cardiff - - -	46	33	1	9	-	3
Gower - - -	20	-	4	-	8	8
Merthyr Tydfil - -	120	5	51	25	9	30
Neath - - -	69	-	27	11	1	30
Pontypridd - - -	25	12	4	-	3	6
Swansea - - -	97	-	30	16	-	51
MERIONETH :						
Bala - - -	14	3	-	-	4	7
Corwen - - -	27	9	-	8	4	6
Dolgelley - - -	33	10	-	8	3	12
Festiniog - - -	16	4	-	1	2	9
MONTGOMERY :						
Llanfyllin - - -	68	29	-	6	13	20
Machynlleth - - -	26	4	-	1	11	10
Montgomery and Pool	18	-	-	18	-	-
Newtown and Llan- idloes.	58	23	-	15	5	15
PEMBROKE :						
Haverfordwest - -	85	13	18	1	16	37
Narberth - - -	74	4	7	6	21	36
Pembroke - - -	51	9	13	2	6	21
RADNOR :						
Knighton - - -	15	4	-	2	-	9
Presteigne - - -	7	3	-	-	-	4
Rhayader - - -	10	4	-	-	5	1

S U M M A R Y.

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
ENGLAND:						
Bedford - - -	313	193	-	63	2	55
Berks - - -	547	310	19	111	20	87
Bucks - - -	347	235	-	51	5	56
Cambridge - - -	370	194	3	67	5	101
Chester - - -	673	340	1	226	13	93
Cornwall - - -	496	318	-	95	12	71
Cumberland - - -	360	177	4	114	10	55
Derby - - -	433	258	2	103	10	60
Devon - - -	1,196	670	18	242	31	235
Dorset - - -	392	247	20	61	4	60
Durham - - -	558	284	5	174	13	82
Essex - - -	817	481	-	158	19	159
Gloucester - - -	1,267	685	1	365	31	185
Hereford - - -	324	174	-	44	28	78
Hertford - - -	474	265	2	91	2	114
Huntingdon - - -	113	70	1	16	1	25
Kent - - -	1,276	666	100	368	11	131
Lancaster - - -	3,868	1,847	6	1,551	51	413
Leicester - - -	600	322	15	154	11	98
Lincoln - - -	752	445	4	129	33	141
Middlesex - - -	4,554	3,027	171	1,253	10	93
Monmouth - - -	387	243	-	54	23	67
Norfolk - - -	909	378	24	281	22	204
Northampton - - -	544	20	289	111	19	105
Northumberland - - -	541	295	1	154	2	89
Nottingham - - -	704	335	1	182	16	170
Oxford - - -	416	266	9	80	7	54
Rutland - - -	37	25	1	8	1	2
Salop - - -	569	310	-	136	20	103
Somerset - - -	966	458	1	233	43	231

COUNTY and UNION.	Total Number of Patients.	In County or Borough Asylums.	In Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out.	Residing with Relatives.
<i>ENGLAND—continued.</i>						
Southampton - - -	1,016	541	34	274	20	147
Stafford - - -	856	540	6	228	5	77
Suffolk - - -	749	398	11	133	18	189
Surrey - - -	1,802	791	398	499	11	103
Sussex - - -	791	454	28	160	33	116
Warwick - - -	1,114	725	4	255	25	105
Westmoreland - - -	115	44	1	44	4	22
Wilts - - -	677	365	1	118	24	169
Worcester - - -	797	496	-	158	23	120
York, East Riding -	473	268	33	122	12	38
„ North Riding -	362	248	-	63	15	36
„ West Riding -	2,011	1,006	2	717	24	262
<i>WALES :</i>						
Anglesey - - -	97	23	-	-	24	50
Brecon - - -	126	55	-	12	32	27
Cardigan - - -	146	4	29	4	60	49
Carmarthen - - -	204	1	57	9	31	106
Carnarvon - - -	216	71	-	23	43	79
Denbigh - - -	148	59	-	37	19	33
Flint - - -	163	61	-	47	4	51
Glamorgan - - -	424	52	142	64	26	140
Merioneth - - -	90	26	-	17	13	34
Montgomery - - -	170	56	-	40	29	45
Pembroke - - -	210	26	38	9	43	94
Radnor - - -	32	11	-	2	5	14
* TOTAL - - -	37,592	19,859	1,482	9,710	1,018	5,523

* Certain Patients chargeable to Counties and Boroughs are not included in the above total of Pauper Lunatics.

Appendix (I.)

S U M M A R Y.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

[Note.—The following Summaries do not include the Patients in the State Criminal Asylum, or in the Military Lunatic Asylum, Fort Pitt, Chatham.—See pp. 263-4.]

1.—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS (including RE-ADMISSIONS) of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Five Years 1859-63.

	S E X.	Y E A R S.					
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	Males - -	3,074	3,166	3,086	3,099	3,072	18,617
	Females - -	3,154	3,463	3,182	3,046	3,140	18,068
	Total - -	6,228	6,629	6,268	6,145	6,212	31,153
Hospitals - - - - -	Males - -	430	487	495	455	403	2,270
	Females - -	413	442	420	412	402	2,089
	Total - -	843	929	915	867	805	4,359
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - - - -	Males - -	519	379	481	506	394	2,279
	Females - -	586	433	477	499	415	2,410
	Total - -	1,105	812	958	1,005	809	4,689
Provincial Licensed Houses - - - - -	Males - -	505	472	398	426	404	2,205
	Females - -	423	401	416	360	358	1,958
	Total - -	928	873	814	786	762	4,163
TOTAL - - - - -	Males - -	4,528	4,504	4,460	4,486	4,273	22,251
	Females - -	4,576	4,739	4,495	4,317	4,315	22,442
	Total - -	9,104	9,243	8,955	8,803	8,588	44,693

Appendix (I.)

2.—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Five Years 1859-63.

	Discharged.	SEX.	YEARS.					
			1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TOTAL. 1859-63.
County and Borough Asylums - - -	Recovered	Males -	966	894	958	1,096	1,027	4,941
		Females -	1,154	1,138	1,262	1,318	1,267	6,139
		Total -	2,120	2,032	2,220	2,414	2,294	11,080
	Not Recovered	Males -	450	566	409	407	360	2,192
		Females -	354	680	460	353	388	2,235
		Total -	804	1,246	869	760	748	4,427
Metropolitan. Licensed Houses - - -	Recovered	Males -	173	163	174	154	140	804
		Females -	221	167	215	184	175	962
		Total -	394	330	389	338	315	1,766
	Not Recovered	Males -	155	144	194	136	125	754
		Females -	156	141	161	138	132	728
		Total -	311	285	355	274	257	1,482
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	Recovered	Males -	155	111	115	151	105	637
		Females -	199	139	156	149	154	797
		Total -	354	250	271	300	259	1,434
	Not Recovered	Males -	450	147	122	162	151	1,032
		Females -	622	192	173	155	155	1,297
		Total -	1,072	339	295	317	306	2,329
TOTAL - - -	Recovered	Males -	182	135	116	115	98	646
		Females -	183	158	142	139	154	776
		Total -	365	293	258	254	252	1,422
	Not Recovered	Males -	269	273	180	196	193	1,111
		Females -	221	322	116	185	277	1,121
		Total -	490	595	296	381	470	2,232
TOTAL - - -	Recovered	Males -	1,476	1,303	1,363	1,516	1,370	7,028
		Females -	1,757	1,602	1,775	1,790	1,750	8,674
		Total -	3,233	2,905	3,138	3,306	3,120	15,702
	Not Recovered	Males -	1,324	1,130	905	901	829	5,089
		Females -	1,353	1,335	910	831	952	5,381
		Total -	2,677	2,465	1,815	1,732	1,781	10,470

Appendix (I.)

3.—AGGREGATE of the DEATHS of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the FIVE YEARS 1859-63.

	SEX.	YEARS.					
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	TOTAL 1859-63.
County and Borough Asylums - - - -	Males - -	956	1,281	1,185	1,137	1,247	5,806
	Females - -	756	914	932	915	945	5,562
	Total - -	1,712	2,195	2,117	2,052	2,192	11,370
Hospitals - - - -	Males - -	95	96	106	106	125	528
	Females - -	50	53	63	67	63	306
	Total - -	145	149	169	173	188	834
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - - -	Males - -	145	128	125	137	119	654
	Females - -	141	86	88	109	77	501
	Total - -	286	214	213	246	196	1,155
Provincial Licensed Houses - - - -	Males - -	109	110	91	97	104	511
	Females - -	73	81	58	58	60	330
	Total - -	182	191	149	155	164	841
TOTAL - - - -	Males - -	1,305	1,615	1,507	1,477	1,595	7,499
	Females - -	1,020	1,134	1,141	1,149	1,145	5,589
	Total - -	2,325	2,749	2,648	2,626	2,740	13,088

Appendix (I.)

4.—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, on the 1st of January in each of the Five Years 1859-63.

	SEX.	YEARS.				
		1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
County and Borough Asylums	Males - -	7,250	7,952	8,377	8,911	9,370
	Females - -	8,594	9,484	10,215	10,743	11,203
	Total - -	15,844	17,436	18,592	19,654	20,573
Hospitals	Males - -	1,111	1,118	1,202	1,223	1,282
	Females - -	881	867	948	929	952
	Total - -	1,992	1,985	2,150	2,152	2,234
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	Males - - -	1,128	897	890	1,009	1,065
	Females - -	1,423	1,047	1,063	1,123	1,209
	Total - -	2,551	1,944	1,953	2,132	2,274
Provincial Licensed Houses	Males - -	1,306	1,251	1,205	1,216	1,234
	Females - -	1,159	1,105	945	1,045	1,023
	Total - -	2,465	2,356	2,150	2,261	2,257
TOTAL - - -	Males - -	10,795	11,218	11,674	12,359	12,951
	Females - -	12,057	12,503	13,171	13,840	14,387
	Total - -	22,852	23,721	24,845	26,199	27,338

Appendix (I.)

AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS (including RE-ADMISSIONS), of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS; of the NUMBER of PATIENTS, on the 1st January in each Year, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	3,074	3,154	6,228
1860 - - - - -	3,166	3,463	6,629
1861 - - - - -	3,086	3,182	6,268
1862 - - - - -	3,099	3,046	6,145
1863 - - - - -	3,072	3,140	6,212
TOTAL - - -	15,497	15,985	31,482

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	966	1,154	2,120	450	354	804	956	756	1,712
1860 - - -	894	1,138	2,032	566	680	1,246	1,281	914	2,195
1861 - - -	958	1,262	2,220	409	460	869	1,185	932	2,117
1862 - - -	1,096	1,318	2,414	407	353	760	1,137	915	2,052
1863 - - -	1,027	1,267	2,294	360	388	748	1,247	945	2,192
TOTAL - -	4,941	6,139	11,080	2,192	2,235	4,427	5,806	4,462	10,268

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on the 1st January in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	7,250	8,594	15,844	7,952	9,484	17,436	8,377	10,215	18,592	8,911	10,743	19,654	9,370	11,203	20,573

Appendix (I.)

HOSPITALS.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - -	430	413	843
1860 - - -	487	442	929
1861 - - -	495	420	915
1862 - - -	455	412	867
1863 - - -	403	402	805
TOTAL - - -	2,270	2,089	4,359

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	173	221	394	155	156	311	95	50	145
1860 - - -	163	167	330	144	141	285	96	53	149
1861 - - -	174	215	389	194	161	355	106	63	169
1862 - - -	154	184	338	136	138	274	106	67	173
1863 - - -	140	175	315	125	132	257	125	63	188
TOTAL - - -	804	962	1,766	754	728	1,482	528	296	824

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on the 1st January in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	1,111.	881	1,992	1,118	867	1,985	1,202	948	2,150	1,223	929	2,152	1,282	952	2,234

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	519	586	1,105
1860	-	-	-	-	-	379	433	812
1861	-	-	-	-	-	481	477	958
1862	-	-	-	-	-	506	499	1,005
1863	-	-	-	-	-	394	415	809
TOTAL - - - - -						2,279	2,410	4,689

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	155	199	354	459	622	1,072	145	141	286
1860 - - -	111	139	250	147	192	339	128	86	214
1861 - - -	115	156	271	122	173	295	125	88	213
1862 - - -	151	149	300	162	155	317	137	109	246
1863 - - -	105	154	259	151	155	306	119	77	196
TOTAL - -	637	797	1,434	1,032	1,297	2,329	654	501	1,155

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on the 1st January in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	1,128	1,423	2,551	897	1,047	1,944	890	1,063	1,953	1,009	1,123	2,132	1,065	1,209	2,274

Appendix (I.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

(1.)—AGGREGATE of the ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	505	423	928
1860	-	-	-	-	472	401	873
1861	-	-	-	-	398	416	814
1862	-	-	-	-	426	360	786
1863	-	-	-	-	404	358	762
TOTAL - -					2,205	1,958	4,163

(2.)—AGGREGATE of the DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	182	183	365	269	221	490	109	73	182
1860 - - -	135	158	293	273	322	595	110	81	191
1861 - - -	116	142	258	180	116	296	91	58	149
1862 - - -	115	139	254	196	185	381	97	58	155
1863 - - -	98	154	252	193	277	470	104	60	164
TOTAL - -	646	776	1,422	1,111	1,121	2,232	511	330	841

(3.)—AGGREGATE of the NUMBER of PATIENTS on the 1st January in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	1,306	1,159	2,465	1,251	1,105	2,356	1,205	945	2,150	1,216	1,045	2,261	1,234	1,023	2,257

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

No. 1.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS ASYLUM.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	50	41	91
1860	-	-	-	-	(a)230	285	515
1861	-	-	-	-	59	70	129
1862	-	-	-	-	73	71	144
1863	-	-	-	-	63	58	121
TOTAL - - -					475	525	1,000

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	12	19	31	12	3	15	20	22	42
1860 - - -	9	23	32	(a)143	167	310	37	13	50
1861 - - -	10	35	45	-	1	1	24	23	47
1862 - - -	24	31	55	1	-	1	29	27	56
1863 - - -	24	28	52	2	4	6	28	15	43
TOTAL - - -	79	136	215	158	175	333	133	100	238

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	140	153	298	146	155	301	187	237	424	212	248	460	231	261	492
Average Number - }	303			353			443			476			506		

(a) Including the Transfers from the old Asylum to the new.

Appendix (I.)

No. 2.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	71	62	133
1860	-	-	-	-	-	50	35	85
1861	-	-	-	-	-	44	35	79
1862	-	-	-	-	-	40	30	70
1863	-	-	-	-	-	43	40	83
TOTAL - - -						248	202	450

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	17	19	36	41	20	61	16	15	31
1860 - - -	21	17	38	15	14	29	18	12	30
1861 - - -	13	10	23	7	8	15	12	6	18
1862 - - -	14	4	18	4	10	14	13	17	30
1863 - - -	9	14	23	16	12	28	14	6	20
TOTAL - - -	74	64	138	83	64	147	73	56	129

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	115	135	250	112	143	255	108	135	243	120	146	266	129	145	274
Average Number	}	248			249			254			270			283		

No. 3.

CAMBRIDGE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	40	37	77
1860 - - - - -	40	59	99
1861 - - - - -	59	67	126
1862 - - - - -	47	44	91
1863 - - - - -	45	46	91
TOTAL - - -	231	253	484

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	10	10	20	3	-	3	7	3	10
1860 - - -	9	19	28	4	1	5	18	9	27
1861 - - -	14	29	43	6	2	8	17	11	28
1862 - - -	14	22	36	4	3	7	15	12	27
1863 - - -	16	18	34	5	1	6	14	17	31
TOTAL - - -	63	98	161	22	7	29	71	52	123

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	58	56	114	78	80	158	87	110	197	109	135	244	123	142	265
Average Number }	144			178			229			255			278		

Appendix (I.)

No. 4.

CHESTER ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	53	66	119
1860	-	-	-	-	-	70	62	132
1861	-	-	-	-	-	61	68	129
1862	-	-	-	-	-	99	76	175
1863	-	-	-	-	-	83	82	165
TOTAL - - -						366	354	720

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	9	27	36	6	9	15	30	19	49
1860	-	-	-	19	28	47	5	13	18	30	17	47
1861	-	-	-	16	25	41	8	10	18	25	10	35
1862	-	-	-	17	29	46	3	8	11	29	17	46
1863	-	-	-	26	42	68	20	21	41	37	21	58
TOTAL - - -				87	151	238	42	61	103	151	84	235

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	128	163	291	136	174	310	152	178	330	164	201	365	214	223	437
Average Number	}	303			317			341			422			435		

No. 5.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	37	44	81
1860 - - - - -	42	42	84
1861 - - - - -	54	46	100
1862 - - - - -	52	52	104
1863 - - - - -	51	37	88
TOTAL - - -	236	221	457

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	9	19	28	5	7	12	12	11	23
1860 - - -	12	10	22	12	5	17	17	15	32
1861 - - -	10	19	29	8	9	17	24	12	36
1862 - - -	12	21	33	8	5	13	24	10	34
1863 - - -	17	22	39	12	7	19	17	14	31
TOTAL - - -	60	91	151	45	33	78	94	62	156

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	136	150	286	147	157	304	148	169	317	160	175	335	168	191	359
Average Number - }	294			313			328			339			358		

Appendix (I.)

No. 6.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	} The Asylum opened on 2d January 1862.		
1860	-	-	-	-	-			
1861	-	-	-	-	-			
1862	-	-	-	-	-		136	250
1863	-	-	-	-	-		32	68
TOTAL - - -						172	146	318

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1862	-	-	-	21	14	35	3	6	9	6	4	10
1863	-	-	-	11	6	17	1	10	11	5	6	11
TOTAL - - -				32	20	52	4	16	20	11	10	21

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	90	196
Average Number }	-			-			-			175			209		

No. 7.

DENBIGH, ANGLESEA, CARNARVON, FLINT, AND
MERIONETH ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES,	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	53	46	99
1860 - - - - -	55	58	113
1861 - - - - -	52	28	80
1862 - - - - -	37	20	57
1863 - - - - -	74	48	122
TOTAL - - -	271	200	471

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	16	25	41	8	12	20	16	8	24
1860 - - -	20	24	44	7	13	20	29	14	43
1861 - - -	28	15	43	9	6	15	16	5	21
1862 - - -	16	15	31	4	1	5	18	4	22
1863 - - -	21	19	40	13	2	15	18	15	33
TOTAL - - -	101	98	199	41	34	75	97	46	143

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER
in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	103	108	211	116	109	225	115	116	231	114	118	232	113	118	231
Average Number }	216			230			232			232			262		

Appendix (I.)

No. 8.

DERBY ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	44	44	88
1860 - - - - -	58	32	90
1861 - - - - -	70	54	124
1862 - - - - -	54	57	111
1863 - - - - -	62	53	115
TOTAL - - -	288	240	528

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - - -	18	18	36	6	5	11	15	8	23
1860 - - - -	28	14	42	10	2	12	11	17	28
1861 - - - -	30	12	42	3	11	14	21	16	37
1862 - - - -	29	25	54	6	4	10	27	15	42
1863 - - - -	28	28	56	10	5	15	28	20	48
TOTAL - - -	133	97	230	35	27	62	102	76	178

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	131	130	261	136	143	279	145	142	287	161	157	318	153	170	323
Average Number }	271			286			299			318			324		

No. 9.

DEVON ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	96	78	174
1860 - - - - -	74	95	169
1861 - - - - -	87	83	170
1862 - - - - -	98	110	208
1863 - - - - -	87	87	174
TOTAL - - - - -	442	453	895

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	41	33	74	11	4	15	31	23	54
1860 - - -	46	52	98	6	4	10	46	34	80
1861 - - -	39	43	82	2	1	3	28	24	52
1862 - - -	42	43	85	10	4	14	21	35	56
1863 - - -	37	36	73	11	8	19	42	35	77
TOTAL - - -	205	207	412	40	21	61	168	151	319

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	247	324	571	260	342	602	236	347	583	254	362	616	279	390	669
Average Number }	594			592			595			651			662		

Appendix (I.)

No. 10.

DORSET ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	15	24	39
1860	-	-	-	-	-	25	29	54
1861	-	-	-	-	-	22	24	46
1862	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	34
1863	-	-	-	-	-	44	76	120
TOTAL - - -						123	170	293

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.					
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1859	-	-	-	5	17	22	-	2	2	5	3	8
1860	-	-	-	9	11	20	2	10	12	3	6	9
1861	-	-	-	9	15	24	1	3	4	7	5	12
1862	-	-	-	5	12	17	2	2	4	3	8	11
1863	-	-	-	10	10	20	2	3	5	4	5	9
Total - - -				38	65	103	7	20	27	22	27	49

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	72	89	161	77	91	168	88	93	181	93	94	187	100	89	189
Average Number }	165			171			185			190			200		

No. 11.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	92	108	200
1860 - - - - -	75	66	141
1861 - - - - -	82	71	153
1862 - - - - -	99	74	173
1863 - - - - -	68	57	125
TOTAL - - -	416	376	792

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	20	32	52	5	5	10	14	4	18
1860 - - -	27	34	61	8	8	16	28	10	38
1861 - - -	27	33	60	8	8	16	21	5	26
1862 - - -	46	45	91	3	2	5	25	17	42
1863 - - -	33	35	68	5	5	10	25	12	37
TOTAL - - -	153	179	332	29	28	57	113	48	161

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	87	58	145	140	125	265	152	139	291	178	164	342	203	174	377
Average Number }	200			293			326			378			387		

Appendix (I.)

No. 12.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	66	72	138
1860	64	97	161
1861	63	77	140
1862	60	79	139
1863	61	91	152
TOTAL - - -	314	416	730

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859.	25	41	66	6	7	13	26	20	46
1860	20	47	67	5	4	9	29	28	57
1861	29	46	75	1	2	3	23	19	42
1862	25	37	62	2	4	6	17	22	39
1863	35	38	73	1	4	5	24	28	52
TOTAL - - -	134	209	343	15	21	36	119	117	236

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	168	238	406	177	242	419	187	260	447	197	270	467	213	286	499
Average Number }	419			438			460			483			508		

No. 13.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	94	82	176
1860 - - - - -	62	61	123
1861 - - - - -	62	79	141
1862 - - - - -	75	82	157
1863 - - - - -	77	74	151
TOTAL - - -	370	378	748

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	23	30	53	5	10	15	24	29	53
1860 - - -	7	23	30	4	5	9	27	29	56
1861 - - -	27	36	63	10	8	18	34	30	64
1862 - - -	19	33	52	5	6	11	24	27	51
1863 - - -	18	21	39	7	6	13	27	30	57
TOTAL - - -	94	143	237	31	35	66	136	145	281

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	178	256	434	220	269	489	244	273	517	235	278	513	262	294	556
Average Number }	467			508			518			546			573		

No. 14.

HANTS ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	62	63	125
1860 - - - - -	58	86	144
1861 - - - - -	65	97	162
1862 - - - - -	91	100	191
1863 - - - - -	63	80	143
TOTAL - - -	339	426	765

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	17	33	50	4	8	12	41	34	75
1860 - - -	18	25	43	8	12	20	44	24	68
1861 - - -	21	39	60	1	7	8	25	30	55
1862 - - -	33	48	81	16	14	30	20	37	57
1863 - - -	28	42	70	16	25	41	36	30	66
TOTAL - - -	117	187	304	45	66	111	166	155	321

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	238	283	521	238	271	509	226	296	522	244	317	561	266	318	584
Average Number }	515			520			543			570			582		

No. 15.

KENT ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	82	84	166
1860 - - - - -	89	86	175
1861 - - - - -	76	77	153
1862 - - - - -	92	95	187
1863 - - - - -	111	111	222
TOTAL - - -	450	453	903

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	29	38	67	27	18	45	24	25	49
1860 - - -	37	38	75	16	19	35	30	27	57
1861 - - -	31	32	63	8	22	30	51	33	84
1862 - - -	34	31	65	7	16	23	27	26	53
1863 - - -	22	29	51	8	14	22	47	43	90
TOTAL - - -	153	168	321	66	89	155	179	154	333

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	260	349	609	262	352	614	268	354	622	254	344	598	278	366	644
Average Numbers }	600			621			614			628			688		

Appendix (I.)

No. 16.

LANCASTER MOOR ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	86	71	157
1860	-	-	-	-	77	53	130
1861	-	-	-	-	78	78	156
1862	-	-	-	-	72	52	124
1863	-	-	-	-	71	52	123
TOTAL - - -					384	306	690

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	19	38	57	28	21	49	28	20	48
1860 - - -	19	16	35	19	18	37	47	18	65
1861 - - -	20	27	47	13	11	24	40	23	63
1862 - - -	19	21	40	17	12	29	33	23	56
1863 - - -	26	16	42	3	5	8	47	29	76
TOTAL - - -	103	118	221	80	67	147	195	113	308

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	360	361	721	371	353	724	363	354	717	368	371	739	371	367	738
Average Number }	720			722			733			740			745		

No. 17.

LANCASTER; RAINHILL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	36	34	70
1860 - - - - -	114	171	285
1861 - - - - -	157	89	246
1862 - - - - -	84	88	172
1863 - - - - -	59	75	134
TOTAL - - -	450	457	907

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	17	20	37	6	3	9	14	14	28
1860 - - -	14	15	29	11	7	18	23	27	50
1861 - - -	35	33	68	5	3	8	54	37	91
1862 - - -	27	39	66	13	14	27	48	34	82
1863 - - -	17	38	55	7	10	17	33	33	66
TOTAL - - -	110	145	255	42	37	79	172	145	317

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	183	226	409	182	223	405	248	345	593	311	361	672	307	362	669
Average Number - }	404			455			641			665			666		

No. 18.

LANCASTER; PRESTWICH ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	75	95	170
1860	-	-	-	-	92	89	181
1861	-	-	-	-	76	81	157
1862	-	-	-	-	63	79	142
1863	-	-	-	-	186	234	420
TOTAL - - -					492	578	1,070

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	38	48	86	13	12	25	25	24	49
1860	-	-	-	33	47	80	14	22	36	42	25	67
1861	-	-	-	31	51	82	8	5	13	42	26	68
1862	-	-	-	30	36	66	6	7	13	20	33	53
1863	-	-	-	26	26	52	3	5	8	28	26	54
TOTAL - - -				158	208	366	44	51	95	157	134	291

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
January -	245	247	492	244	258	502	247	253	500	242	252	494	249	255	504
Average Number }	505			500			505			506			569		

No. 19.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	69	63	132
1860 - - - - -	58	53	111
1861 - - - - -	43	64	107
1862 - - - - -	40	32	72
1863 - - - - -	38	36	74
TOTAL - - -	248	248	496

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	20	17	37	5	5	10	25	15	40
1860 - - -	23	20	43	9	3	12	15	11	26
1861 - - -	13	32	45	2	4	6	25	21	46
1862 - - -	17	14	31	1	6	7	23	23	46
1863 - - -	16	17	33	3	10	13	16	5	21
TOTAL - - -	89	100	189	20	28	48	104	75	179

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	151	162	313	170	188	358	181	207	388	184	214	398	183	203	386
Average Number }	337			373			392			388			391		

Appendix (I.)

No. 20.

LINCOLN ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	61	55	116
1860 - - - - -	59	61	120
1861 - - - - -	63	78	141
1862 - - - - -	77	56	133
1863 - - - - -	53	70	123
TOTAL - - -	313	320	633

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	14	22	36	5	4	9	12	14	26
1860 - - -	22	26	48	7	5	12	42	32	74
1861 - - -	19	35	54	3	4	7	22	18	40
1862 - - -	17	36	53	26	15	41	24	14	38
1863 - - -	10	24	34	2	7	9	30	18	48
TOTAL - - -	82	143	225	43	35	78	130	96	226

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	161	185	346	191	200	391	179	198	377	198	219	417	208	210	418
Average Number }	368			379			405			432			438		

No. 21.

COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - -	380	508	888
1860 - - -	273	253	526
1861 - - -	251	272	523
1862 - - -	205	223	428
1863 - - -	234	180	414
TOTAL - - -	1,343	1,436	2,779

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	105	63	168	26	30	56	75	60	135
1860 - - -	47	65	112	56	174	230	146	78	224
1861 - - -	69	75	144	26	56	82	118	84	202
1862 - - -	114	90	204	29	24	53	100	67	167
1863 - - -	54	74	128	18	37	55	104	69	173
TOTAL - -	389	367	756	155	321	476	543	358	901

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	518	766	1,284	692	1,121	1,813	716	1,057	1,773	754	1,114	1,868	716	1,156	1,872
Average Number }	1,448			1,819			1,837			1,860			1,886		

No. 22.

HANWELL ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	81	114	195
1860 - - - - -	175	357	532
1861 - - - - -	155	246	401
1862 - - - - -	171	217	388
1863 - - - - -	165	260	425
TOTAL - - -	747	1,194	1,941

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	20	22	42	13	14	27	34	29	63
1860 - - -	18	39	57	44	59	103	58	54	112
1861 - - -	26	59	85	22	34	56	65	76	141
1862 - - -	37	79	116	27	24	51	71	94	165
1863 - - -	38	85	123	26	30	56	72	75	147
TOTAL - - -	139	284	423	132	161	293	300	328	628

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	416	588	1,004	430	637	1,067	485	842	1,327	527	919	1,446	563	939	1,502
Average Number - }	1,021			1,181			1,391			1,473			1,559		

No. 24.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	55	55	110
1860	-	-	-	-	54	68	122
1861	-	-	-	-	81	68	149
1862	-	-	-	-	44	57	101
1863	-	-	-	-	53	51	104
TOTAL - - -					287	299	586

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	27	20	47	9	7	16	19	23	42
1860 - - -	16	39	55	4	2	6	21	20	41
1861 - - -	28	33	61	5	6	11	24	21	45
1862 - - -	16	19	35	25	18	43	18	16	34
1863 - - -	25	20	45	1	2	3	18	23	41
TOTAL - - -	112	131	243	44	35	79	160	103	263

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	139	176	315	139	181	320	152	188	340	176	196	372	161	209	361
Average Number	313			333			368			367			373		

No. 25.

Appendix (I.)

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	81	73	154
1860 - - - - -	41	33	74
1861 - - - - -	31	45	76
1862 - - - - -	44	36	80
1863 - - - - -	40	32	72
TOTAL - - -	237	219	456

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	6	3	9
1860 - - -	15	11	26	2	-	2	7	8	15
1861 - - -	9	14	23	4	1	5	6	5	11
1862 - - -	15	18	33	4	5	9	8	6	14
1863 - - -	23	21	44	4	1	5	7	10	17
TOTAL - - -	70	71	141	14	7	21	34	32	66

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	Opened March 1859			67	63	130	84	77	161	96	102	198	113	109	222
Average Number }	107			144			185			210			222		

No. 26.

NOTTS ASYLUM.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	84	44	128
1860 - - - - -	58	40	98
1861 - - - - -	69	52	121
1862 - - - - -	48	43	91
1863 - - - - -	50	37	87
TOTAL - - -	309	216	525

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS. ...	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	21	18	39	37	23	60	12	15	27
1860 - - -	21	18	39	4	1	5	25	16	41
1861 - - -	16	15	31	19	2	21	21	18	39
1862 - - -	22	18	40	2	2	4	24	13	37
1863 - - -	24	12	36	6	4	10	20	18	38
TOTAL - - -	104	81	185	68	32	100	102	80	182

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	125	134	259	139	122	261	147	127	274	160	144	304	160	154	314
Average Number }	256			268			293			305			320		

No. 27.

OXFORD AND BERKS ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	69	73	142
1860 - - - - -	70	76	146
1861 - - - - -	75	73	148
1862 - - - - -	73	77	150
1863 - - - - -	77	83	160
TOTAL - - -	364	382	746

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	25	32	57	13	7	20	23	23	46
1860 - - -	28	36	64	12	11	23	29	39	68
1861 - - -	26	24	50	16	1	17	35	34	69
1862 - - -	21	38	59	16	22	38	38	27	65
1863 - - -	30	43	73	3	8	11	40	17	57
TOTAL - - -	130	173	303	60	49	109	165	140	305

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	208	265	473	216	276	492	217	266	483	215	280	495	213	270	483
Average Number }	487			491			484			490			488		

Appendix (I.)

No. 28.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	50	73	123
1860 - - - - -	54	72	126
1861 - - - - -	49	68	117
1862 - - - - -	71	63	134
1863 - - - - -	52	60	112
TOTAL - - -	276	336	612

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	30	39	69	4	7	11	17	18	35
1860 - - -	21	20	41	1	12	13	17	27	44
1861 - - -	36	51	87	2	5	7	13	16	29
1862 - - -	23	27	50	5	5	10	27	16	43
1863 - - -	28	27	55	6	10	16	19	18	37
TOTAL - - -	138	164	302	18	39	57	93	95	188

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	163	175	338	162	184	346	177	197	374	175	193	368	191	208	399
Average Number }	347			355			363			380			396		

No. 29.

SOMERSET ASYLUM.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	77	75	152
1860 - - - - -	76	64	140
1861 - - - - -	108	85	193
1862 - - - - -	89	79	168
1863 - - - - -	70	86	156
TOTAL - - -	420	389	809

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	35	38	73	15	10	25	27	19	46
1860 - - -	33	33	66	10	4	14	29	23	52
1861 - - -	38	47	85	7	4	11	29	14	43
1862 - - -	53	48	101	7	2	9	29	12	41
1863 - - -	33	51	84	16	7	23	25	16	41
TOTAL - - -	192	217	409	55	27	82	139	84	223

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	191	204	395	191	212	403	195	216	411	229	236	465	229	253	482
Average Number }	399			406			447			471			488		

Appendix (I).

No. 30.

STAFFORD ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	104	118	222
1860	-	-	-	-	120	130	250
1861	-	-	-	-	124	101	225
1862	-	-	-	-	135	101	236
1863	-	-	-	-	121	98	219
TOTAL - - -					604	548	1,152

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	43	73	116	11	4	15	35	35	70
1860	-	-	-	46	62	108	6	7	13	53	29	82
1861	-	-	-	52	57	109	35	26	61	38	26	64
1862	-	-	-	70	78	148	49	20	69	42	20	62
1863	-	-	-	61	63	124	-	-	-	52	35	87
TOTAL - - -				272	333	605	101	57	158	220	145	365

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	245	214	459	260	220	480	275	252	527	274	244	518	248	227	475
Average Number }		471			513			509			492			483		

No. 31.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	47	65	112
1860 - - - - -	42	65	107
1861 - - - - -	46	55	101
1862 - - - - -	53	61	114
1863 - - - - -	54	61	115
TOTAL - - -	242	307	549

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	22	34	56	2	1	3	22	13	35
1860 - - -	10	37	47	1	2	3	20	18	38
1861 - - -	25	30	55	4	5	9	30	23	53
1862 - - -	22	27	49	4	4	8	18	15	33
1863 - - -	21	35	56	1	5	6	25	25	50
TOTAL - - -	100	163	263	12	17	29	115	94	209

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	130	164	294	131	181	312	142	189	331	129	186	315	138	201	339
Average Number }	306			322			328			322			338		

Appendix (I)

No. 32.

SURREY ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	120	53	173
1860 - - - - -	157	76	233
1861 - - - - -	43	26	69
1862 - - - - -	50	45	95
1863 - - - - -	77	50	127
TOTAL - - -	447	250	697

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	40	28	68	14	10	24	68	30	98
1860 - - -	47	26	73	17	20	37	85	34	119
1861 - - -	25	12	37	10	3	13	30	27	57
1862 - - -	20	15	35	3	3	6	32	16	48
1863 - - -	22	25	47	9	5	14	37	21	58
TOTAL - - -	154	106	260	53	41	94	252	128	380

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	430	525	955	428	510	938	436	506	942	414	490	904	409	501	910
Average Number }	948			944			924			906			915		

No. 33.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	143	164	307
1860 - - - - -	80	104	184
1861 - - - - -	103	65	168
1862 - - - - -	60	69	129
1863 - - - - -	59	22	81
TOTAL - - -	445	424	869

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	4	6	10
1860 - - -	18	26	44	4	-	4	25	9	34
1861 - - -	7	19	26	12	18	30	27	19	46
1862 - - -	18	16	34	2	9	11	22	18	40
1863 - - -	16	18	34	42	3	45	28	15	43
TOTAL - - -	62	84	146	60	30	90	106	67	173

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	Opened July 1859.			136	153	289	169	222	391	226	231	457	244	257	501
Average Number }	232			356			420			481			490		

Appendix (I.)

No. 34.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	65	57	122
1860 - - - - -	36	47	83
1861 - - - - -	40	56	96
1862 - - - - -	47	53	100
1863 - - - - -	43	45	88
TOTAL - - -	231	258	489

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	16	24	40	22	7	29	23	14	37
1860 - - -	12	22	34	3	3	6	19	14	33
1861 - - -	12	19	31	4	12	16	18	14	32
1862 - - -	7	23	30	4	1	5	28	12	40
1863 - - -	18	16	34	3	3	6	25	13	38
TOTAL - - -	65	104	169	36	26	62	113	67	180

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	151	149	300	155	161	316	157	169	326	163	180	343	171	197	368
Average Number }	304			324			341			352			370		

No. 35.

WILTS ASYLUM.

(1.)--ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - -	54	62	116
1860 - - - -	50	61	111
1861 - - - -	53	69	122
1862 - - - -	57	66	123
1863 - - - -	50	58	108
TOTAL - - -	264	316	580

(2.)--DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	22	32	54	7	3	10	33	24	57
1860 - - -	16	33	49	5	6	11	26	13	39
1861 - - -	12	32	44	7	7	14	22	26	48
1862 - - -	32	36	68	12	1	13	13	16	29
1863 - - -	12	28	40	5	2	7	28	25	53
TOTAL - - -	94	161	255	36	19	55	122	104	226

(3.)--NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	146	197	343	138	200	338	141	209	350	153	213	366	153	226	379
Average Number }	339			342			351			372			384		

Appendix (I.)

No. 36.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEAR.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	56	64	120
1860 - - - - -	61	71	132
1861 - - - - -	62	68	130
1862 - - - - -	64	54	118
1863 - - - - -	62	97	159
TOTAL - - -	305	354	659

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	18	27	45	5	4	9	22	18	40
1860 - - -	18	20	38	33	7	40	27	23	50
1861 - - -	16	26	42	6	7	13	27	14	41
1862 - - -	22	24	46	6	4	10	24	21	45
1863 - - -	23	31	54	11	4	15	28	26	54
TOTAL - - -	97	128	225	61	26	87	128	102	230

(3.)—NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	165	179	344	176	194	370	159	215	374	172	236	408	184	241	425
Average Number }	362			374			389			416			435		

No. 37.

YORK; NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	82	60	142
1860 - - - - -	58	69	127
1861 - - - - -	65	57	122
1862 - - - - -	66	53	119
1863 - - - - -	46	53	99
TOTAL - - -	317	292	609

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	17	20	37	23	34	57	23	19	42
1860 - - -	18	18	36	12	4	16	27	19	46
1861 - - -	24	30	54	5	2	7	25	17	42
1862 - - -	18	28	46	17	20	37	25	10	35
1863 - - -	24	29	53	5	3	8	25	18	43
TOTAL - - -	101	125	226	62	63	125	125	83	208

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	235	207	442	254	194	448	255	222	477	266	230	496	272	225	497
Average Number }	441			466			485			492			495		

Appendix (I.)

No. 38.

YORK; WEST RIDING ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	165	166	331
1860 - - - - -	172	161	333
1861 - - - - -	200	214	414
1862 - - - - -	191	182	373
1863 - - - - -	198	189	387
TOTAL - - -	926	912	1,838

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	72	79	151	14	10	24	55	51	106
1860 - - -	49	76	125	12	16	28	67	68	135
1861 - - -	58	74	132	35	32	67	86	81	167
1862 - - -	66	97	163	24	19	43	100	70	170
1863 - - -	67	103	170	26	25	51	87	67	154
TOTAL - . -	312	429	741	111	102	213	395	337	732

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	403	477	880	427	503	930	471	504	975	492	531	1,023	493	527	1,020
Average Number }	926			965			996			1,027			1,044		

No. 39.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	58	60	118
1860 - - - - -	67	61	128
1861 - - - - -	68	74	142
1862 - - - - -	100	99	199
1863 - - - - -	104	107	211
TOTAL - - -	397	401	798

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered,			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	28	41	69	21	22	43	25	13	38
1860 - - -	20	20	40	16	10	26	23	18	41
1861 - - -	21	24	45	13	22	35	21	9	30
1862 - - -	17	29	46	14	15	29	35	15	50
1863 - - -	34	40	74	13	10	23	35	15	50
TOTAL - - -	120	154	274	77	79	156	139	70	209

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	169	186	355	153	170	323	161	183	344	174	202	376	208	242	450
Average Number }	353			335			360			400			485		

Appendix (I.)

No. 40.

BRISTOL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	32	28	60
1860 - - - - -	30	33	63
1861 - - - - -	96	124	220
1862 - - - - -	46	50	96
1863 - - - - -	39	30	69
TOTAL - - -	243	265	508

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	14	11	25	4	-	4	15	7	22
1860 - - -	11	12	23	3	5	8	10	8	18
1861 - - -	5	5	10	58	88	146	10	16	26
1862 - - -	14	9	23	8	9	17	11	19	30
1863 - - -	8	14	22	4	6	10	16	8	24
TOTAL - - -	52	51	103	77	108	185	62	58	120

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	45	54	99	44	64	108	50	72	122	73	87	160	86	100	186
Average Number }	100			109			142			163			195		

No. 41.

HAVERFORDWEST ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	5	- -	5
1860 - - - - -	6	- -	6
1861 - - - - -	- -	1	1
1862 - - - - -	4	- -	4
1863 - - - - -	4	- -	4
TOTAL - - -	19	1	20

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	1	-	1	3	1	4	3	-	3
1860 - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1
1861 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1862 - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	1	3
1863 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	1	-	1	11	1	12	8	2	10

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	13	18	31	11	17	28	11	17	28	10	17	27	9	16	25
Average Number }	29			28			27			28			26		

Appendix (I.)

No. 42.

HULL ASYLUM.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	24	11	35
1860 - - - - -	30	20	50
1861 - - - - -	20	18	38
1862 - - - - -	17	22	39
1863 - - - - -	22	20	42
TOTAL - - -	113	91	204

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	9	8	17	5	3	8	9	7	16
1860 - - -	11	4	15	5	1	6	10	9	19
1861 - - -	3	8	11	7	1	8	7	9	16
1862 - - -	4	7	11	4	-	4	7	4	11
1863 - - -	12	9	21	4	6	10	4	4	8
TOTAL - - -	39	36	75	25	11	36	37	33	70

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	46	45	91	47	38	85	51	44	95	54	44	98	56	55	111
Average Number }	92			92			95			102			112		

No. 43.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR, BERKS.

[Not included in the Summaries, pp. 213-16.]

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	} Opened June 1863.		—
1860 - - - - -			
1861 - - - - -			
1862 - - - - -			
1863 - - - - -	- -	99	99
TOTAL - - -	- -	99	99

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1860 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1861 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1862 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1863 - - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-

Appendix (I.)

No. 44.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

(Not included in summaries at pages 213-16.)

(1.)--ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	174	- -	174
1860 - - - - -	219	- -	219
1861 - - - - -	289	- -	289
1862 - - - - -	214	- -	214
1863 - - - - -	163	1	164
TOTAL - - -	1,059	1	1,060

(2.)--DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	32	-	32	148	-	148	-	-	-
1860 - - -	47	-	47	172	-	172	-	-	-
1861 - - -	39	-	39	247	-	247	-	-	-
1862 - - -	28	-	28	195	-	195	1	-	1
1863 - - -	25	-	25	128	1	129	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	171	-	171	890	1	891	2	-	2

(3.)--NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	27	-	27	21	-	21	21	-	21	24	-	24	14	-	14
Average Number }	26	-	26	26	-	26	24	-	24	25	-	25	30	1	31

The above statement is not fairly applicable for the purpose of explaining the events of this Hospital during the past five years. Its limited accommodation renders it impossible to detain patients beyond a very short period, and from this circumstance and the duration of the mental disorders prior to admission, the proportion of recoveries will not bear comparison with other establishments, where more ample space and facilities for treatment exist. Of the discharges, 219 were transferred to asylums, two given over to the civil power as criminal lunatics, nine to parish authorities, and 101 returned to their duty; the remainder were discharged to friends. Of the latter, 70 had recovered, but, being subject to relapses, and from other causes, were not retained in the service.

HOSPITALS.

Appendix (I.)

No. 45.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL

(NEAR EXETER).

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	5	9	14
1860 - - - - -	13	14	27
1861 - - - - -	11	6	17
1862 - - - - -	5	9	14
1863 - - - - -	9	9	18
TOTAL - - -	43	47	90

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	6	6	12	-	3	3	3	2	5
1860 - - -	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	2	4
1861 - - -	1	6	7	4	2	6	3	1	4
1862 - - -	1	5	6	3	2	5	3	2	5
1863 - - -	4	5	9	2	5	7	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	15	26	41	11	14	25	11	9	20

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	23	31	54	19	29	48	25	35	60	28	32	60	26	32	58
Average Number }	52			54			59			59			60		

Appendix (I.)

No. 46.

BARNWOOD HOUSE ASYLUM, NEAR GLOUCESTER.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1860	-	-	-	-	16	9	25
1861	-	-	-	-	14	11	25
1862	-	-	-	-	21	20	41
1863	-	-	-	-	15	15	30
TOTAL - - -					66	55	121

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1860 - - -	6	2	8	2	1	3	3	1	4
1861 - - -	3	4	7	5	1	6	3	2	5
1862 - - -	5	5	10	5	4	9	2	2	4
1863 - - -	1	2	3	1	5	6	2	-	2
TOTAL - - -	15	13	28	13	11	24	10	5	15

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	8	9	17	17	18	35
Average Number }	-			6			15			33			40		

No. 47.

Appendix (I.)

LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	16	14	30
1860	-	-	-	-	13	14	27
1861	-	-	-	-	17	18	35
1862	-	-	-	-	16	16	32
1863	-	-	-	-	17	20	37
TOTAL - - -					79	82	161

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	7	10	17	3	5	8	3	1	4
1860 - - -	4	8	12	7	6	13	4	1	5
1861 - - -	7	10	17	7	6	13	2	2	4
1862 - - -	8	6	14	12	12	24	6	2	8
1863 - - -	3	11	14	6	6	12	7	1	8
TOTAL - - -	29	45	74	35	35	70	22	7	29

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	28	32	60	31	30	61	29	29	58	30	29	59	20	25	45
Average Number }	60			60			55			53			48		

Appendix (I.)

No. 48.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	25	20	45
1860	-	-	-	-	18	16	34
1861	-	-	-	-	19	23	42
1862	-	-	-	-	18	16	34
1863	-	-	-	-	15	18	33
TOTAL - - -					95	93	188

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	6	10	16	7	8	15	6	3	9
1860	-	-	-	2	6	8	8	9	17	3	1	4
1861	-	-	-	7	6	13	10	10	20	1	4	5
1862	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	2	6	6	1	7
1863	-	-	-	5	9	14	4	4	8	4	-	4
TOTAL - - -				24	37	61	33	33	66	20	9	29

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	33	29	62	39	28	67	44	28	72	45	31	76	49	38	87
Average Number }	63			74			79			82			90		

No. 49.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	26	18	44
1860	-	-	-	-	17	17	34
1861	-	-	-	-	10	17	27
1862	-	-	-	-	13	13	26
1863	-	-	-	-	8	18	26
TOTAL - - -					74	83	157

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.					
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1859	-	-	-	9	9	18	17	7	24	4	3	7
1860	-	-	-	6	6	12	8	7	15	1	2	3
1861	-	-	-	2	7	9	4	9	13	4	3	7
1862	-	-	-	4	9	13	1	6	7	5	4	9
1863	-	-	-	7	6	13	2	7	9	5	1	6
TOTAL - - -				28	37	65	32	36	68	19	13	32

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	38	41	79	34	40	74	36	42	78	36	40	76	39	34	73
Average Number }	78			74			75			71			67		

Appendix (I.)

No. 50.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, MIDDLESEX.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	30	87	117
1860	-	-	-	-	64	106	170
1861	-	-	-	-	57	111	168
1862	-	-	-	-	62	89	151
1863	-	-	-	-	49	91	140
TOTAL - - -					262	484	746

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	28	60	88	12	33	45	3	1	4
1860	-	-	-	25	44	69	20	46	66	3	8	11
1861	-	-	-	35	58	93	20	47	67	5	6	11
1862	-	-	-	29	46	75	18	43	61	5	7	12
1863	-	-	-	21	40	61	35	38	73	2	4	6
TOTAL - - -				138	248	386	105	207	312	18	26	44

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	57	93	150	44	86	130	60	94	154	57	94	151	67	87	154
Average Number }	141			146			152			158			158		

No. 51.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	5	10	15
1860 - - - - -	5	9	14
1861 - - - - -	5	8	13
1862 - - - - -	6	9	15
1863 - - - - -	9	12	21
TOTAL - - -	30	48	78

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.					
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1859	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	1	1	2	4	6
1860	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	3	5	2	1	3
1861	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	1	1	2
1862	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	2	4
1863	-	-	-	6	5	11	2	2	4	2	5	7
TOTAL	-	-	-	15	27	42	6	9	15	9	13	22

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	28	50	78	30	47	77	29	48	77	30	49	79	29	49	78
Average } Number }	77			77			77			77			76		

Appendix (I.)

No. 52.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	52	-	52
1860	-	-	-	-	62	-	62
1861	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
1862	-	-	-	-	37	-	37
1863	-	-	-	-	59	-	59
TOTAL - - -					290	-	290

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	25	-	25	5	-	5	23	-	23
1860 - - -	18	-	18	2	-	2	25	-	25
1861 - - -	28	-	28	47	-	47	20	-	20
1862 - - -	25	-	25	4	-	4	15	-	15
1863 - - -	15	-	15	3	-	3	19	-	19
TOTAL - - -	111	-	111	61	-	61	102	-	102

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	137	-	137	136	-	136	153	-	153	138	-	138	131	-	131
Average Number }	139			144			151			134			141		

No. 53.

Appendix (I.)

NORTHAMPTON GENERAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	52	54	106
1860	-	-	-	-	45	53	98
1861	-	-	-	-	50	50	100
1862	-	-	-	-	61	46	107
1863	-	-	-	-	55	59	114
TOTAL - - -					263	262	525

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	19	34	53	11	8	19	16	12	28
1860 - - -	24	18	42	5	4	9	13	13	26
1861 - - -	20	23	43	3	5	8	20	14	34
1862 - - -	18	27	45	7	7	14	18	16	34
1863 - - -	23	12	35	4	3	7	20	17	37
TOTAL - - -	104	114	218	30	27	57	87	72	159

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	157	158	315	163	158	321	166	176	342	173	184	357	191	180	371
Average Number }	317			329			353			372			396		

Appendix (I.)

No. 54.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	20	21	41
1860	-	-	-	-	9	14	23
1861	-	-	-	-	18	11	29
1862	-	-	-	-	18	6	24
1863	-	-	-	-	12	4	16
TOTAL					77	56	133

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	2
1860	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	4	5
1861	-	-	-	7	8	15	5	4	9	4	2	6
1862	-	-	-	7	4	11	5	2	7	2	-	2
1863	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	2	8	1	2	3
TOTAL - - -				21	19	40	17	10	27	10	8	18

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

1859.				1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	-	-	17	19	36	21	24	45	23	21	44	27	21	48
Average Number }				33			38			45			47		

No. 55.

WARNEFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM, NEAR OXFORD.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	8	2	10
1860 - - - - -	7	2	9
1861 - - - - -	6	2	8
1862 - - - - -	7	2	9
1863 - - - - -	3	3	6
TOTAL - - -	31	11	42

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	3	-	3	3	3	6	-	-	-
1860 - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	1	2
1861 - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1
1862 - - -	5	-	5	4	2	6	-	1	1
1863 - - -	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2
TOTAL - - -	12	-	12	13	7	20	1	5	6

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January .	23	29	52	25	28	53	27	29	56	30	30	60	28	29	57
Average Number }	54			56			56			57			57		

CHARITABLE INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE,
COTON HILL, NEAR STAFFORD.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	18	16	34
1860	-	-	-	-	22	22	44
1861	-	-	-	-	14	16	30
1862	-	-	-	-	13	12	25
1863	-	-	-	-	14	12	26
TOTAL - - -					81	78	159

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	11	9	20	7	6	13	4	2	6
1860 - - -	6	5	11	4	6	10	7	1	8
1861 - - -	6	5	11	2	6	8	4	-	4
1862 - - -	5	7	12	5	2	7	4	1	5
1863 - - -	5	8	13	10	3	13	5	2	7
TOTAL - - -	33	34	67	28	23	51	24	6	30

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER
in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	65	39	104	61	38	99	66	48	114	68	53	121	67	55	122
Average Number }		102			105			122			122			121		

(No. 57.)

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	107	107	214
1860 - - - - -	120	126	246
1861 - - - - -	101	112	213
1862 - - - - -	96	99	195
1863 - - - - -	76	105	181
TOTAL - - -	500	549	1,049

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	46	65	111	72	61	133	10	7	17
1860 - - -	50	62	112	54	34	88	11	7	18
1861 - - -	35	69	104	59	55	114	12	11	23
1862 - - -	32	49	81	45	39	84	11	8	19
1863 - - -	40	60	100	21	47	68	12	9	21
TOTAL - - -	203	305	508	251	236	487	56	42	98

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	216	153	369	195	127	322	200	150	350	195	127	322	203	130	333
Average Number }	333			341			344			327			333		

Appendix (I.)

No. 58.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD, REIGATE,
SURREY.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	36	23	59
1860 - - - - -	51	19	70
1861 - - - - -	46	13	59
1862 - - - - -	45	33	78
1863 - - - - -	40	16	56
TOTAL - - -	218	104	322

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	-	-	-	12	11	23	6	7	13
1860 - - -	-	-	-	23	12	35	16	6	22
1861 - - -	1	-	1	18	11	29	14	9	23
1862 - - -	-	-	-	15	10	25	19	14	33
1863 - - -	-	-	-	18	6	24	35	12	47
TOTAL - - -	1	-	1	86	50	136	90	48	138

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	188	94	282	206	99	305	218	100	318	231	93	324	242	102	344
Average Number }	290			308			318			332			344		

No. 59.

GUY'S HOSPITAL LUNATIC WARD.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	—	—	—
1860 - - - - -	—	—	—
1861 - - - - -	—	—	—
1862 - - - - -	—	—	—
1863 - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	—	—	—

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	1
1860	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
1861	-	-	-	Discontinued in 1860.					
1862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	1	1

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	—	12	12	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Number }	9			—			—			—			—		

Appendix (I.)

No. 60.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	23	21	44
1860 - - - - -	20	11	31
1861 - - - - -	40	12	52
1862 - - - - -	30	31	61
1863 - - - - -	18	8	26
TOTAL - - -	131	83	214

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	9	6	15	5	3	8	10	2	12
1860 - - -	11	4	15	4	5	9	3	2	5
1861 - - -	13	8	21	8	4	12	11	3	14
1862 - - -	6	8	14	4	4	8	8	2	10
1863 - - -	5	9	14	6	1	7	6	3	9
TOTAL - - -	44	35	79	27	17	44	38	12	50

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	75	55	130	74	65	139	76	65	141	84	62	146	96	79	175
Average Number }	131			139			146			163			173		

No. 61.

YORK RETREAT.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	7	11	18
1860 - - - - -	5	10	15
1861 - - - - -	7	10	17
1862 - - - - -	7	11	18
1863 - - - - -	4	12	16
TOTAL - - -	30	54	84

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	2	3	5	1	-	1	3	5	8
1860 - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	4
1861 - - -	4	5	9	1	1	2	2	4	6
1862 - - -	2	8	10	2	-	2	-	5	5
1863 - - -	2	6	8	2	1	3	5	3	8
TOTAL - - -	11	22	33	6	2	8	11	20	31

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	43	65	108	44	68	112	47	75	122	47	75	122	50	73	123
Average Number }	109			116			122			124			122		

Appendix (I.)

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

No. 62.

BETHNAL HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	76	81	157
1860	-	-	-	-	-	31	58	89
1861	-	-	-	-	-	37	51	88
1862	-	-	-	-	-	88	108	196
1863	-	-	-	-	-	48	77	125
TOTAL - - -						280	375	655

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
1859	-	-	-	33	29	62	120	141	261	26	19	45
1860	-	-	-	9	21	30	22	23	45	14	12	26
1861	-	-	-	18	23	41	6	22	28	10	8	18
1862	-	-	-	18	22	40	20	18	38	16	25	41
1863	-	-	-	22	34	56	21	18	39	18	15	33
TOTAL - - -				100	129	229	189	222	411	84	79	163

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	204	251	455	101	143	244	87	145	232	90	143	233	124	186	310
Average Number }	368			237			233			270			310		

No. 63.

GROVE HALL, BOW.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	73	70	143
1860	-	-	-	-	72	49	121
1861	-	-	-	-	88	45	133
1862	-	-	-	-	80	42	122
1863	-	-	-	-	63	40	103
TOTAL - - -					376	246	622

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	15	21	36	26	119	145	20	27	47
1860	-	-	-	17	14	31	14	20	34	27	14	41
1861	-	-	-	10	18	28	14	16	30	26	11	37
1862	-	-	-	22	7	29	19	14	33	31	18	49
1863	-	-	-	9	11	20	20	21	41	21	7	28
TOTAL - - -				73	71	144	93	190	283	125	77	202

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	157	202	359	169	105	274	183	106	289	221	106	327	229	109	338
Average Number }	334			277			308			331			344		

(Appendix (1.)

No. 64.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	89	129	218
1860	-	-	-	-	-	47	93	140
1861	-	-	-	-	-	91	106	197
1862	-	-	-	-	-	64	73	137
1863	-	-	-	-	-	56	63	119
TOTAL - - -						347	464	811

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	14	42	56	80	97	177	24	36	60
1860	-	-	-	3	26	29	32	36	68	18	14	32
1861	-	-	-	10	30	40	21	25	46	22	20	42
1862	-	-	-	18	29	47	24	26	50	20	17	37
1863	-	-	-	13	24	37	25	27	52	18	12	30
TOTAL - - -				58	151	209	182	211	393	102	99	201

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	128	190	318	99	144	243	93	161	254	131	192	323	133	193	326
Average Number }		296			254			283			328			328		

No. 65.

BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	18	9	27
1860 - - - - -	28	13	41
1861 - - - - -	14	10	24
1862 - - - - -	18	12	30
1863 - - - - -	9	9	18
TOTAL - - -	87	53	140

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	8	6	14	4	1	5	3	3	6
1860 - - -	15	2	17	10	5	15	3	2	5
1861 - - -	9	4	13	3	3	6	1	4	5
1862 - - -	5	3	8	8	5	13	3	-	3
1863 - - -	2	4	6	2	1	3	4	1	5
TOTAL - -	39	19	58	27	15	42	14	10	24

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	23	22	45	26	21	47	26	25	51	27	24	51	29	28	57
Average Number }	43			48			55			57			59		

Appendix (I.)

No. 66.

PEMBROKE HOUSE, HACKNEY.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	16
1860	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
1861	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	18
1862	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	11
1863	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12
TOTAL - - -						76	8	84

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	7	-	7	4	-	4	6	1	7
1860 - - -	9	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	3
1861 - - -	2	-	2	4	-	4	12	1	13
1862 - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	6
1863 - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2
TOTAL - - -	23	-	23	9	-	9	28	3	31

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	110	10	120	108	10	118	123	10	133	122	10	132	121	12	133
Average Number	}	120			128			129			131			135		

No. 67.

SUSSEX AND BRANDENBURGH HOUSES, HAMMERSMITH.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	29	10	39
1860	-	-	-	-	-	31	14	45
1861	-	-	-	-	-	34	20	54
1862	-	-	-	-	-	33	17	50
1863	-	-	-	-	-	26	14	40
TOTAL - - -						153	75	228

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	13	6	19	7	4	11	5	2	7
1860	-	-	-	12	5	17	9	4	13	6	2	8
1861	-	-	-	19	8	27	9	9	18	4	3	7
1862	-	-	-	16	4	20	14	12	26	5	3	8
1863	-	-	-	8	7	15	12	4	16	5	1	6
TOTAL - - -				68	30	98	51	33	84	25	11	36

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	31	17	48	35	15	50	39	18	57	41	18	59	39	16	55
Average Number		48			53			52			57			55		

Appendix (I.)

No. 68.

HOXTON HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	51	72	123
1860 - - - - -	33	37	70
1861 - - - - -	35	40	75
1862 - - - - -	39	59	98
1863 - - - - -	46	61	107
TOTAL - - -	204	269	473

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - - -	14	31	45	52	87	139	18	22	40
1860 - - - -	4	5	9	20	46	66	15	14	29
1861 - - - -	3	12	15	15	12	27	10	6	16
1862 - - - -	15	21	36	8	15	23	16	9	25
1863 - - - -	7	14	21	15	16	31	12	13	25
TOTAL - - -	43	83	126	110	176	286	71	64	135

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	103	209	312	70	141	211	64	113	177	71	123	194	71	137	208
Average Number }	289			186			178			203			222		

No. 69.

KENSINGTON HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	7	3	10
1860 - - - - -	9	7	16
1861 - - - - -	10	9	19
1862 - - - - -	11	7	18
1863 - - - - -	10	3	13
TOTAL - - -	47	29	76

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	3	2	5	3	4	7	1	1	2
1860 - - -	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1	3
1861 - - -	1	3	4	4	4	8	5	-	5
1862 - - -	4	2	6	3	3	6	5	-	5
1862 - - -	3	-	3	3	3	6	1	1	2
TOTAL - - -	14	10	24	15	15	30	14	3	17

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	23	29	52	23	25	48	25	27	52	25	29	54	24	31	55
Average Number }	48			50			51			56			56		

Appendix (I.)

No. 70.

PECKHAM HOUSE.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	89	128	217
1860	-	-	-	-	33	89	122
1861	-	-	-	-	92	105	197
1862	-	-	-	-	97	122	219
1863	-	-	-	-	75	79	154
TOTAL - - -					386	523	909

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	22	37	59	119	126	245	25	20	45
1860 - - -	21	32	53	12	18	30	11	16	27
1861 - - -	23	26	49	18	50	68	20	19	39
1862 - - -	24	37	61	41	41	82	21	28	49
1863 - - -	25	36	61	31	26	57	20	17	37
TOTAL - - -	115	168	283	221	261	482	97	100	197

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	145	222	367	68	167	235	57	190	247	88	200	288	99	216	315
Average Number	}	328			239			257			312			313		

No. 71.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STOKE NEWINGTON.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	8	10	18
1860 - - - - -	9	9	18
1861 - - - - -	10	9	19
1862 - - - - -	7	8	15
1863 - - - - -	8	7	15
TOTAL - - -	42	43	85

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.					
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1859	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	4	11	2	-	2
1860	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	4	6	6	2	8
1861	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	1	4	1	2	3
1862	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	1	4	1	3	4
1863	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	3	1	4
TOTAL - - -				10	20	30	18	13	31	13	8	21

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	25	28	53	23	30	53	23	28	51	26	30	56	25	31	56
Average Number }	52			51			50			55			59		

Appendix (I.)

No. 72.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES, in which the Average Number of Patients resident did not in any one Year exceed Fifty.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	64	73	137
1860	-	-	-	-	59	64	123
1861	-	-	-	-	53	81	134
1862	-	-	-	-	60	49	109
1863	-	-	-	-	45	58	103
TOTAL - - -					281	325	606

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	25	21	46	28	39	67	15	10	25
1860	-	-	-	17	26	43	24	35	59	23	9	32
1861	-	-	-	17	28	45	25	31	56	14	14	28
1862	-	-	-	21	21	42	22	20	42	13	6	19
1863	-	-	-	14	20	34	18	36	54	16	8	24
TOTAL - - -				94	116	210	117	161	278	81	47	128

(3.)—NUMBER OF PATIENTS on 1st January in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	179	243	422	175	246	421	170	240	410	167	248	415	171	250	421

Note.—The following are the Houses comprised in the above Group:—

Derwentwater House, Acton.
 The Friars, East Acton.
 Effra Hall, Brixton.
 Clarence Villa, Brompton.
 Earl's Court House, Brompton.
 Montague House, Brook Green.
 Blacklands House, Chelsea.
 Elm House, 6, Upper Church-street, Chelsea.
 Manor House, Chiswick.
 Retreat, Clapham.
 Horse Shoe Hill House, Finchley.
 Munster House, Fulham.
 Normand House, Fulham.
 Otto House, Fulham.
 London House, Hackney.

Upper Mall House, Hammersmith.
 Lawn House, Hanwell.
 Vine Cottage, Norwood Green, near Hanwell.
 Hayes Park, Hayes.
 Wood End Grove, Hayes.
 Hendon House, Hendon.
 Moorcroft House, Hillingdon.
 Wyke House, Isleworth.
 Great House, Leyton.
 Ruislip Park.
 Grove End Villa, St. John's Wood.
 Southall Park, Southall.
 Grove House, Stoke Newington.
 Halliford House, Sunbury.
 Twickenham House, Twickenham.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

No. 73.

DURHAM.—GATESHEAD FELL ASYLUM.

Appendix (I.)

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	3	3	6
1860 - - - - -	—	—	—
1861 - - - - -	—	closed.	—
1862 - - - - -	—	—	—
1863 - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	3	3	6

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	6	6	12	33	37	70	2	1	3
1860 - - -	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	-	-
1861 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1862 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1863 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	6	6	12	43	42	8	2	1	3

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	48	46	94	10	5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Number }	60			—			—			—			—		

Appendix (I.)

No. 74.

DURHAM.—DUNSTON LODGE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	28	23	51
1860 - - - - -	34	28	62
1861 - - - - -	24	25	49
1862 - - - - -	10	13	23
1863 - - - - -	30	15	45
TOTAL - - -	126	104	230

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	16	14	30	10	7	17	6	6	12
1860	8	9	17	12	8	20	8	4	12
1861	3	14	17	13	7	20	8	2	10
1862	6	3	9	81	57	138	-	1	1
1863	3	5	8	5	5	10	-	3	3
TOTAL	36	45	81	121	84	205	22	16	38

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	92	69	161	88	65	153	94	72	166	94	74	168	17	26	43
Average } Number }	158			159			167			46			50		

No. 75.

ESSEX HALL, NEAR COLCHESTER.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	12	5	17
1860 - - - - -	14	5	19
1861 - - - - -	19	12	31
1862 - - - - -	15	13	28
1863 - - - - -	15	7	22
TOTAL - - -	75	42	117

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
1860	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-
1861	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
1862	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	3
1863	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2
TOTAL	-	-	-	11	7	18	4	2	6

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	-	-	-	9	5	14	19	9	28	36	19	55	49	28	77
Average Number }	15			23			44			68			84		

Appendix (I.

No. 76.

GLAMORGAN.—VERNON HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	41	27	68
1860	-	-	-	-	-	48	35	83
1861	-	-	-	-	-	37	43	80
1862	-	-	-	-	-	44	39	83
1863	-	-	-	-	-	54	45	99
TOTAL - - -						224	189	413

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	16	15	31	10	5	15	10	11	21
1860	-	-	-	14	13	27	8	9	17	17	9	26
1861	-	-	-	14	12	26	6	5	11	16	7	23
1862	-	-	-	17	20	37	6	4	10	17	7	24
1863	-	-	-	12	18	30	12	7	19	10	6	16
TOTAL - - -				73	78	151	42	30	72	70	40	110

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	120	92	212	125	88	213	134	92	226	135	111	246	139	119	258
Average Number }		211			222			233			251			282		

No. 77.

Appendix (I.)

GLOUCESTER.—FAIRFORD HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	8	3	11
1860 - - - - -	5	8	13
1861 - - - - -	8	7	15
1862 - - - - -	5	4	9
1863 - - - - -	9	6	15
TOTAL - - - - -	35	28	63

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	6	4	10	14	17	31	6	-	6
1860 - - -	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	-	1
1861 - - -	4	3	7	1	-	1	3	2	5
1862 - - -	1	3	4	-	3	3	2	2	4
1863 - - -	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	3
TOTAL - - -	15	14	29	19	23	42	13	6	19

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	39	38	77	21	20	41	21	25	46	21	27	48	23	23	46
Average Number }	55			45			48			48			47		

Appendix (I.)

No. 78.

LANCASTER.—HAYDOCK LODGE.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	80	92	172
1860	-	-	-	-	75	65	140
1861	-	-	-	-	55	104	159
1862	-	-	-	-	94	88	182
1863	-	-	-	-	67	75	142
TOTAL - - -					371	424	795

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	23	37	60	23	13	36	20	12	32
1860	-	-	-	32	44	76	80	110	190	22	14	36
1861	-	-	-	10	15	25	28	10	38	7	9	16
1862	-	-	-	15	29	44	12	11	23	11	9	20
1863	-	-	-	28	55	83	55	98	153	26	13	39
TOTAL - - -				108	180	288	198	242	440	86	57	143

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	106	99	205	120	129	249	61	26	87	71	96	167	127	135	262
Average Number }		222			207			130			218			240		

No. 79.

NORFOLK.—INFIRMARY ASYLUM, NORWICH.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	12	16	28
1860 - - - - -	} License not renewed.		
1861 - - - - -			
1862 - - - - -			
1863 - - - - -			
TOTAL - - -	12	16	28

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	6	5	11	6	2	8	1	4	5
1860 - - -	-	-	-	36	43	79	-	-	-
1861 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1862 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1863 - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	6	5	11	42	45	87	1	4	5

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	37	38	75	36	43	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average Number }	77			—			—			—			—		

Appendix (I).

No. 80.

NORFOLK.—HEIGHAM HALL.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	21	11	32
1860 - - - - -	9	9	18
1861 - - - - -	14	12	26
1862 - - - - -	9	6	15
1863 - - - - -	9	3	12
TOTAL - - -	62	41	103

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.					
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1859	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	-	3
1860	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	4	7	5	-	5
1861	-	-	-	7	4	11	4	5	9	1	2	3
1862	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	1	6	5	-	5
1863	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	3	2	5
TOTAL	-	-	-	20	19	39	16	13	29	17	4	21

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	16	17	33	29	25	54	26	26	52	28	27	55	23	24	47
Average Number }	42			52			54			52			47		

No. 81.

SOMERSET.—BRISLINGTON HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859 - - - - -	15	11	26
1860 - - - - -	14	8	22
1861 - - - - -	14	8	22
1862 - - - - -	7	5	12
1863 - - - - -	8	10	18
TOTAL - - -	58	42	100

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	5	3	8	9	6	15	-	3	3
1860 - - -	1	5	6	6	3	9	4	1	5
1861 - - -	5	3	8	8	3	11	5	3	8
1862 - - -	5	2	7	2	6	8	3	1	4
1863 - - -	1	4	5	3	6	9	5	2	7
TOTAL - - -	17	17	34	28	24	52	17	10	27

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st-January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	44	49	93	45	48	93	48	47	95	44	46	90	41	42	83
Average Number }	93			97			95			84			77		

Appendix (I.)

No. 82.

SUSSEX.—TICEHURST ASYLUM.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
1860	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
1861	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
1862	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
1863	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13
TOTAL - - -						21	24	45

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	3	2	5
1860	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	3	-	3
1861	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	3
1862	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	2	3	4	1	5
1863	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	2	3	5	2	7
TOTAL - - -				3	11	14	7	6	13	17	6	23

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	34	18	52	32	16	48	30	19	49	31	22	53	29	19	48
Average Number }	50			50			50			52			46		

No. 83.

WILTS.—LAVERSTOCK HOUSE.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
1860	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16
1861	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	15
1862	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16
1863	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	14
TOTAL - - -						34	38	72

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.				Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	6	2	1	3
1860	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	3
1861	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	2	5	1	1	2
1862	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	2	3	3	6
1863	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	4	10	3	2	5
TOTAL - - -				8	20	28	15	10	25	10	9	19

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	31	28	59	29	29	58	32	31	63	33	32	65	35	31	66
Average Number	}	58			60			64			66			61		

Appendix (I)

No. 84.

WILTS.—FISHERTON HOUSE.

(1).—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	68	27	95
1860	-	-	-	-	-	64	35	99
1861	-	-	-	-	-	55	25	80
1862	-	-	-	-	-	70	31	101
1863	-	-	-	-	-	101	68	169
TOTAL - - -						358	186	544

(2).—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.					Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
					Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
					M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859	-	-	-	13	4	17	4	5	9	16	8	24	
1860	-	-	-	7	3	10	12	31	43	23	13	36	
1861	-	-	-	14	7	21	6	5	11	19	7	26	
1862	-	-	-	14	13	27	8	-	8	14	16	30	
1863	-	-	-	12	15	27	28	90	118	21	5	26	
TOTAL - - -					60	42	102	58	131	189	93	49	142

(3).—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

		1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January	-	188	142	330	223	152	375	245	140	385	261	146	407	295	148	443
Average Number }		358			388			399			420			447		

No. 85.

Appendix (L.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES, in which the Average Number resident did not in any one Year exceed Fifty.

(1.)—ADMISSIONS, including RE-ADMISSIONS.

YEARS.						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1859	-	-	-	-	-	210	197	407
1860	-	-	-	-	-	196	196	392
1861	-	-	-	-	-	161	165	326
1862	-	-	-	-	-	162	147	309
1863	-	-	-	-	-	97	116	213
TOTAL - - -						826	821	1,647

(2.)—DISCHARGES, REMOVALS, and DEATHS.

YEARS.	Discharged or Removed.						DIED.		
	Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1859 - - -	87	89	176	151	126	277	39	25	64
1860 - - -	63	74	137	96	106	202	26	38	64
1861 - - -	57	79	136	108	75	183	29	24	53
1862 - - -	52	50	102	80	97	177	36	17	53
1863 - - -	35	47	82	76	60	136	29	22	51
TOTAL - - -	294	339	633	511	464	975	159	126	285

(3.)—NUMBER of PATIENTS on 1st January, and DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER in each Year.

	1859.			1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 January -	551	523	1,074	434	480	964	495	458	953	462	445	907	456	428	884

Note.—The following are the Houses comprised in the above group :—

Springfield House, near Bedford.

Wye House, Buxton.

Plympton House, Plympton, Devon.

Dindsdale Park, near Darlington, Durham.

Witham, Essex.

Northwoods, near Bristol.

Appendix (I.)

(continued)

- Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.
 Westbrook House, Alton, Hants.
 Portland House, Whitchurch, near Monmouth.
 Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans, Herts.
 Hadham Palace, Much Hadham, Herts.
 Brook House, St. Neots.
 North Grove House, Hawkhurst, Kent.
 Tattlebury House, Goudhurst, Kent.
 West Malling Place, near Maidstone.
 Blakeley House, near Manchester.
 Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.
 Clifton Hall, near Manchester.
 Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.
 Walton Lodge, near Liverpool.
 Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford, Lincolnshire.
 Heigham Retreat, near Norwich.
 Heigham Hall, near Norwich.
 The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.
 Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.
 Broom House, Mansfield, N.
 The Retreat, Church Stretton.
 Grove House, All Stretton.
 Bindon House, Langford Budville, Wellingington, Somerset.
 Monument House, Wellington.
 Longwood House, near Bristol.
 Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.
 Fairwater House, near Taunton.
 Moat House, Tamworth, Stafford.
 Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.
 Aspall Hall, near Debenham, Suffolk.
 The Grove, Ipswich.
 Belle Vue House, Ipswich.
 Colville House, Lowestoft.
 The Castle, St. Andrew's-street, Bury St. Edmund's.
 Great Foster House, Egham, Surrey.
 Lea Pale House, near Guildford.
 Church-street, Epsom.
 Timberham House, Charlwood, near Crawley.
 Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick.
 Burman House, Henley in Arden, Warwick.
 Arden House, Henley in Arden.
 Hurst House, Henley in Arden.
 Duddesdon Hall, near Birmingham.
 Belle Vue House, Devizes, Wilts.
 Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Wilts.
 Kingsdown House, Box, Wilts.
 Droitwich Asylum, Worcester.
 Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.
 Park House, Sculcoates, Hull.
 Dunnington House, near York.
 Kilham Retreat, near York.
 Rook Nest, Stanley, near Wakefield.
 Mount Stead, near Otley.
 Greeta Bank, Barnoldswick, Pentham.
 Fern Hall, Osbaldwick, near York.
 Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York.
 Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.
 Terrace House, Osbaldwick.
 St. Maurice House, York.
 Acomb House, York.
 Grove House, Acomb, near York.
 Lime Tree House, York.
 Lawrence House, York.

Appendix (K.)

NUMBER of INSANE PERSONS in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on 1st January 1849.

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County Asylums - - - -	112	113	225	2,953	3,316	6,269	6,494
Hospitals - - - - -	359	422	781	176	178	354	1,135
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	582	595	1,177	781	1,179	1,960	3,137
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	824	752	1,576	1,065	1,153	2,218	3,794
TOTALS - - -	1,877	1,882	3,759	4,975	5,826	10,801	14,560

NUMBER of INSANE PERSONS in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1854.

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County Asylums - - - - -	147	146	293	5,791	6,878	12,669	12,962
Hospitals - - - - -	702	695	1,397	106	110	216	1,613
Metropolitan Houses - - - -	608	598	1,206	418	723	1,141	2,247
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	795	738	1,533	593	407	1,000	2,533
TOTALS - - -	2,252	2,177	4,429	6,908	8,118	15,026	19,455

NUMBER of INSANE PERSONS in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1859.

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County Asylums - - - - -	122	105	227	7,128	8,489	15,617	15,844
Hospitals - - - - -	1,003	773	1,776	108	108	216	1,992
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	663	624	1,287	465	799	1,264	2,551
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	837	704	1,541	469	455	924	2,465
TOTALS - - -	2,625	2,206	4,831	8,170	9,851	18,021	22,852

NUMBER of INSANE PERSONS in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1864.

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County Asylums - - - - -	118	113	231	9,690	11,630	21,320	21,551
Hospitals - - - - -	1,125	806	1,931	170	178	348	2,279
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	831	649	1,480	253	589	842	2,322
Provincial Licensed Houses - - -	987	698	1,685	256	192	448	2,133
TOTALS - - -	3,061	2,266	5,327	10,369	12,589	22,958	28,285

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—IRELAND.



THE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL, AND PRIVATE
LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN IRELAND:

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[3369]

CONTENTS.

REPORT,	Page
DISTRICT ASYLUMS:	5
Armagh,	11
Ballinasloe,	12
Belfast,	14
Carlow,	17
Clonmel,	19
Cork,	22
Kilkenny,	25
Killarney,	27
Limerick,	30
Londonderry,	32
Maryborough,	33
Mullingar,	35
Omagh,	38
Richmond,	40
Sligo,	42
Waterford,	44
WORKHOUSES,	49
GAOLS,	52
DUNDRUM CRIMINAL ASYLUM,	59
LUCAN SPA HOUSE,	68
PRIVATE LICENSED HOUSES,	68

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane of <i>all classes who</i> received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland, during the year ended 31st December, 1863, distinguishing Males and Females,	73
No. 2.—Return of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Inmates of the Workhouses in Ireland on the 31st December, 1863, distinguishing Males and Females,	78

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Table showing the Number of Patients who were in the District Asylums on the 31st December, 1862, also the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	86
No. 2.—Table showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	88
No. 3.—Table showing the duration of Disease previous to Admission in those Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	90
No. 4.—Table showing the Length of Residence in Asylums of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	90
No. 5.—Table showing Authority for Admission of Patients, and Number admitted, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	92
No. 6.—Table showing the Cause of Death of Patients in District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	93
No. 7.—Table showing the Number of Relapsed Cases Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	94
No. 8.—Table showing the Form of Disease of Patients Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	95
No. 9.—Table showing the Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1863,	96
No. 10.—Table showing the supposed cause of Mental Disease of those in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1863,	97

	Page
No. 11.—Table showing Class of Life, or previous Occupation of Patients in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1863,	97
No. 12.—Table showing the Social Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1863,	98
No. 13.—Classification of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1863,	98
No. 14.—Table showing the Educational Condition of Patients in Asylums on 31st December, 1863,	99
No. 15.—Table showing the State as to the probability of Recovery of Patients in Asylums on the 31st December, 1863,	100
No. 16.—Table showing the Relationship to each other of Patients who were under treatment during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	100
No. 17.—Table showing the Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on the 31st December, 1863,	101
No. 18.—Table showing the Number of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863, who are known or supposed to have means, but who contributed nothing towards their maintenance,	101
No. 19.—Table showing the Daily Average of Patients Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	102
No. 20.—Return of Escapes, and Attempts at Escape from District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	103
No. 21.—Superannuation Allowances granted to Officers and Servants of District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	103
No. 22.—Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	104
No. 23.—Table showing the Outlay and Produce of the Year on Farms and Gardens for the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	106
No. 24.—Return showing the Contract Prices of some Articles of Provisions on 31st December, 1863,	107
No. 25.—Return of the Quantity of certain Articles of Provisions, &c., consumed in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	108
No. 26.—Table showing the Number of Dormitories and Beds in each Asylum on the 31st December, 1863,	109
No. 27.—Table showing the Names and Salaries of the principal Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1863,	112
No. 28.—Return showing the scale of Wages and Allowances of Servants and Attendants in District Asylums, on 31st December, 1863,	116
No. 29.—Table showing the Number of Meetings held during the Year ending 31st December, 1863, and the Attendance of Governors thereat,	123
No. 30.—Names of Governors and Number of Meetings attended by each during the Year 1863,	124

APPENDIX C.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Lunatics of all classes who were detained in Gaols in the course of the Year 1863,	129
No. 2.—Return of all Persons committed as Dangerous Lunatics during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	130

APPENDIX D.

PRIVATE LICENSED HOUSES:—

Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	132
---	-----

APPENDIX E.

CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM RETURNS:—

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	133
No. 2.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1863,	133
No. 3.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1863,	133
No. 4.—Outlay and Produce of Farm and Garden for the Year ended 31st December, 1863,	133
No. 5.—Receipts and Expenditure of Central Asylum for the Year ending 31st December, 1863,	134
No. 6.—Dietary,	134
No. 7.—Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Asylum,	135



THIRTEENTH REPORT

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, EARL OF
CARLISLE, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

At the date of our last parliamentary report which we had the INTRODUCTORY. honour to submit to your Excellency for the year 1862, on the extent of lunacy and the condition of establishments for the reception and maintenance of the insane of Ireland, there were under our direct supervision 7,862 individuals, of all classes, comprised within the general denomination of lunatic, independent of whom there were 8,384 returned to our office by the constabulary and police as being considered mentally affected, and at large, the greater portion under the heads of imbecile and epileptic, and for the most part living with their families. Of the accuracy of the returns just referred to, we have presumptive evidence in the fact, that the names of the parties, their ages, places of residence, as well as the supposed character of their affections, were afforded us; but how far they required absolute asylum treatment, or in case of its being required how far they had means of their own to meet the expenses thereof, no reliable information could be given.

The returns, however, have been so satisfactory that we are through them materially assisted in obtaining an insight into the total amount of mental disease, in its varied forms, among all grades and classes in this country. On the 31st December, 1863, the insane immediately subject to our inspection and control

amounted to, and were thus distributed, both with reference to numbers and the general *type* of their disease—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Total insane accommodated.	In District Asylum, . . .	2,439	2,233	4,672
	In the Central Criminal Asylum, . . .	86	41	127
	In Lucan Asylum, . . .	56	17	73
	In Private Asylums, . . .	285	271	556
	In Gaols, . . .	266	123	389
	In Poorhouses, . . .	954	1,501	2,455
		4,086	4,186	8,272
	Lunatics, . . .	.	.	5,690
	Idiotic and Imbecile, . . .	.	.	1,377
	Epileptics, . . .	.	.	1,265
	Total, . . .			8,272

Not diminished. If to the above there be superadded 8,384, contained in the aggregate list supplied to us from the 266 police districts of the country, the total reaches the large figure of 16,256, or nearly the same as appears to have been the amount at the close of the year 1862. We may here observe, that no very perceptible diminution has taken place in the number of the insane in this country within the last ten years, notwithstanding a marked decrease in the population at large. On inquiring throughout the provinces which, on official inspection, it is our duty frequently to traverse, we hear that not only are the infirm of mind and body left at home by their emigrant friends, but that the insane, the epileptic, and debilitated are often sent back to their native country from America, as being ill-calculated for social employment or military duties.

Arrangements for building of Asylums. Under the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., cap. 33, and until a recent date, Asylums for the Insane poor had been erected and established in Ireland exclusively by a Board of Superintendence, which, without any inquiry into the opinions of local authorities, exercised the discretionary powers intrusted to it by the statute; but, in consequence of the repudiation of certain large items of expenditure by Grand Juries, and their complaints to the Executive that in questions of fiscal detail they had never been consulted, a commission of inquiry was instituted, and the result has been the formation of a new Board of Control for the establishment of all future Asylums for the poor of Ireland. Four Commissioners were nominated, of whom we, the Inspectors, constitute two. To obviate any further cause of discontent, the existing Board acts, as far as it consistently can, in unison with the wishes of local committees selected by Grand Juries, on all questions of outlay and architectural design. We refer to this circumstance as being productive of more delays than would have occurred had the present Board acted solely from itself, and thus accounting for, we must confess, the too backward state of some of the new Asylums already ordered three years ago in Council, but particularly, in the case of the conjoint Monaghan and Cavan district, the local authorities of which have been urgent to adopt plans which the Commissioners regarded as being from their nature peculiarly ex-

Commissioners of Control, &c.

pensive. However, as Grand Juries are best judges and responsible for the burthens placed by them on county rates, we have yielded to their views on many points in order to save farther procrastination.

Two of the projected Asylums—viz., those at Letterkenny and Castlebar, will, we anticipate, be occupied by patients within a year; the Institution at Ennis for the county Clare, and the one at Enniscorthy for Wexford in eighteen months; those in Monaghan and Down probably not before two years from the present date.

In the course of the past year, an auxiliary establishment was opened at Clonmel, by which 147 lunatics belonging to the district have been provided for; but as yet none of the six Asylums just referred to have been finished; so, until they are fit for occupation, no small moiety of the insane poor must continue the inmates of prisons and workhouses, or be left to the inefficient and uncertain care of their relatives.

Independently of the Asylums just mentioned—and on the exigency of their erection there cannot exist a doubt—the metropolitan district comprising three counties, viz., Wicklow, Louth, and Dublin, with an aggregate between its rural and civic population of 572,000 souls, is so restricted in point of accommodation, that additional and speedy provision is unquestionably needed for its insane. For years we have endeavoured to contend against the difficulty, but we find it daily becoming greater; the gaols of the district are crowded with no less than 140 dangerous lunatics; and it is in vain as a definite remedy to remove parties from them to the Asylum, their places being at once filled up by committals under the Act.

Want of accommodation in Richmond District.

As your Excellency is aware, we brought the subject on a late occasion under the notice of the Executive, which lost no time in communicating the views of Government with reference to it to the Grand Juries of Louth, Drogheda, Wicklow, and Dublin. The three first named objected to any extension of accommodation until such time as the Asylum contained the full complement of patients apportioned to each of them. This objection at first sight may appear plausible, but not so on examination. The exclusion, or rather deficiency of patients (one, too, arising altogether from want of room) to fill up their rightful number, at most of sixty, can afford no legitimate argument why from two to three hundred belonging to the district at large—many of them, also, in the gaols of Wicklow and Louth—should be deprived of the advantages of Asylum treatment; and even as it is the Richmond or Metropolitan Asylum is overcrowded by about fifty inmates. Under any circumstances, opposed to an enlargement of this institution, containing already 680 patients, we would recommend a division of the district as being much more advisable than having two remote counties attached to it, for distance materially interferes with the facilities of conveyance, and the advantages derivable from institutions for the insane. This opinion we reproduce from the following passage of our report of 1860, and which since then has been corroborated by experience.

“*Cæteris paribus*, one fact is fully established, viz., that the immediate locality in which an Asylum is placed benefits more from it than that

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

which is distant, as at Clonmel, where the patients from the South considerably out-number those from the North Riding of the same county; and again, where the district comprises two different counties, the one in which the Asylum is built, in consequence of a greater facility of transmission, has advantages over its more remote partner: for example, Clare and Limerick are equal in population; the latter has 158 Lunatics in the Asylum at Limerick; Clare, 118 only, while the city itself, with not a fourth of the inhabitants of either, has 52. But a still more striking case is that of the Armagh District Asylum, which contains 72 patients belonging to the county in which it is situated, whilst those from its two associated counties, with twice the population, number only 69. The relation of these two counties with the institution tends still further to strengthen our remarks, for while Monaghan, lying in close proximity, is represented by 41 inmates, those from Cavan, with a larger area and more inhabitants, are confined to 28. Hence, on principle, we think that the supply of accommodation should, as a general rule, be based on the subdivision of existing districts, particularly when embracing extensive areas and constituted of different counties."

**Total accommo-
dation.**

The District Asylums in actual operation amount to seventeen, and contained 4,672 patients on the 31st December; the six in process of erection will accommodate 1,800, to which, if an increased provision for the insane of the Metropolitan District, say 460 beds, be added, the total accommodation would extend to 6,932 lunatics supported by the public rates—the whole population of the country being 5,798,967—calculating as hitherto on the average cost of maintenance per head per annum alone (exclusive of the interest on buildings, fixtures, and the original expense incurred in furniture), the general charge would be in round numbers £138,000 a year, or about five-eighths more than the cost of supporting an equal number of ordinary paupers in union workhouses.

**Transference
of Lunatics
from Asylums
to Workhouses.**

From the great pressure of applications for admission into District Asylums, and the almost continual absence of vacancies in them for the reception of Lunatics committed to gaol as dangerous, as well as of cases likely from their recency to benefit by judicious treatment, an endeavour has been made by some local Boards to arrange with the Guardians of unions to receive into their respective workhouses patients belonging to their electoral districts, the nature of whose malady afforded no reasonable hope of recovery, and whose dispositions were tranquil and conduct inoffensive; the greater portion of them being to be found among the demented, the epileptic, and imbeciles advanced in years. A few Boards of Guardians acceded to the proposition, as at Kilkenny, Waterford, Londonderry, Limerick, &c., where a special but still inferior accommodation was provided. Other Boards, and, it must be said, the majority, dissented altogether from it, for two reasons, the one being that they did not like the trouble of having insane of any kind in workhouses, the other that they escaped local electoral charges by fixing the cost of lunatics on the county cess. That they were strongly influenced by the first reason, we are convinced, from the naked fact that, on our visitations to workhouses, we have been asked to have parties removed to Asylums, simply, as we found, because they now and then gave inconvenience—imbeciles or harmless epileptics—but who, with due care and kindness,

could be very well treated where they were. When the auxiliary Asylum was opened last year at Clonmel, the Governors requested the Inspectors to select from poorhouses such cases as they deemed proper. We accordingly did so; but had we transferred all brought before us as suitable to be sent to the Asylum, it would have been ere this filled with patients such as we have just referred to, and a third institution for the county would be required.

We have not changed in principle, though our views may be somewhat modified in the details of its operation; we are still convinced that the insane of all denominations should be under special control, no matter where located. We think that ample Asylum accommodation should be secured for those likely to benefit thereby, or who require a particular supervision, and that such accommodation should be so established as to be of easy access, and limited, as much as possible, to individual counties. Formerly from four to five counties had an Asylum in common, but, according to existing arrangements, there will be fourteen counties each with a lunatic hospital for itself—viz., Antrim, Armagh, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Down, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Mayo, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford. Twelve counties will have an Asylum in common to every two—Carlow and Kildare, at Carlow; Cavan and Monaghan, at Monaghan; Fermanagh and Tyrone, at Omagh; Leitrim and Sligo, at Sligo; King's and Queen's, at Maryboro'; Roscommon and Galway, at Ballinasloe. The six remaining counties have at present but two Asylums between them—Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, at Mullingar; Louth, Wicklow, Dublin City and County, at Dublin (the Richmond). Subdividing the two last-named districts, each with three counties, and one containing the metropolis, we would detach Wicklow and Louth from the Richmond, uniting Meath, severed from Westmeath and Longford, to Louth, if unopposed by local authorities; or as an alternative erect two small Asylums, for Louth and Wicklow. Thus a satisfactory settlement for the whole country would be effected.

Proposed division of Richmond District.

The enlargement of the Cork District Asylum, now accommodating 501 patients, was brought under the consideration of the Government through a memorial to your Excellency from the Board of Guardians of the Cork Union; on reference to us we reported against its feasibility both from the character of the building itself, and the natural formation of the site on which it stands; we were still more opposed to it, inasmuch as we considered that if any enlarged provision should be made for the insane of the county, it ought to be in a locality such as Skibbereen or Macroom, more accessible to the wants of the West Riding; which has not hitherto equally participated with the east, in the use of the present institution. On a strong resolution passed by the Board of Guardians of the Asylum, expressive of their opinion that no additional accommodation was at present required, your Excellency deferred any immediate interference.

Proposed additional Asylum for Cork District.

Taking into full and mature deliberation the whole subject, as to how the surplus of the chronic, epileptic, and idiotic classes not placed in Asylums, and those whose habits and dispositions

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Availability of
Workhouses as
receptacles for
Lunatics.

render them innoxious, should be supported, and where located ; regarding, too, the rapidly decreasing population of this country, the heaviness of local taxation, and the comparatively empty state of the poorhouses, which at the close of 1863 contained 52,900 inmates, against 144,000 ten years previously, it may not be unworthy your Excellency's consideration to determine whether, in each county, according to its size, two or three poorhouses might not be selected in suitable localities for the reception of such individuals as have been just mentioned, and their maintenance charged, not to electoral districts, but to the unions at large to which they belong. An arrangement such as this would prevent the necessity of establishing at farthest more than two new Asylums, and tend for the future to disembarass gaols altogether of the detention in them of Lunatics. By an Act passed last Session, a somewhat analogous system has been legalized in England. As a matter of course, however, due precautions should be taken to secure adequate attention to the wants of the insane so located, whose management should be under the direct control of this office, in which, too, a power should be vested of directing the exchange or removal of patients to and from Asylums.

The truth is, that under the term "insanity" a much wider field of mental affections is comprised than was formerly the case : peculiarities of disposition, with an excitable temperament, or a mind not fully developed, are too frequently regarded as constituting actual Lunacy ; and though individuals so circumstanced may be benefited by care and a common supervision, we do not consider they require the expensive machinery of a Lunatic Asylum.

No change in
the opinions of
the Inspectors
on this subject.

In stating this as our opinion, however, we are not unmindful of the claims of the insane poor ; and may add, that neither our predecessors nor ourselves have ever omitted an opportunity of urging on the proper authorities the establishment of District Lunatic Asylums on a scale commensurate with the want of accommodation. It is no little satisfaction to us, also, to be able to state, that through the instrumentality of this department (and in many cases, too, under adverse circumstances) orders in Council were issued for the erection of thirteen district institutions, thus raising the aggregate accommodation to over 6,000 beds for the Lunatic poor of Ireland.

Having thus succinctly informed your Excellency of the state and extent of Lunacy in this country, as well as of the progress already made and projected with the object of meeting its requirements, we will now advert to the individual condition of each Asylum during the year 1863, noting down the principal facts connected with its management, and afterwards make a *résumé* of the several workings of the whole.

As in preceding Reports, but more particularly in the ninth and eleventh, the history and characteristic features of our various district asylums have been fully given, it is needless on the present occasion to repeat their details, it may not, however, be out of place to remark that, independent of the knowledge which we personally acquire at our frequent visits to them, and from continued official communications, we are regularly furnished, as

soon as possible after the close of each year, with the proceedings or *res gestæ* during the previous one in forty-seven tabular returns, and under as many different headings, most of which will be found in the Appendix.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

Statistics.

The Armagh District Asylum contained 143 patients on the 31st of December, 1862, and on the 31st of December last, 146—the number being equally divided between males and females. The admissions during the year were 32, of whom 27 were admitted for the first time, the remainder being cases of relapse, one having been previously as many as four times in the Asylum. The discharges during the year amounted only to 16; 12 of them recovered, 3 improved, and 1 removed by his friends. The mortality was 12, or about 7 per cent. on the average daily number under treatment.

As in other institutions of this class, the single outnumber the married in the proportion of 3 to 1; while of the total number resident on the 31st of December last, one-fourth only are set down as presenting any reasonable prospect of recovery.

No suicide, nor injury from personal violence or accident occurred in the establishment.

The attendance of Governors at the monthly meetings of the Board was very regular, averaging five members at each.

This Asylum was officially visited five times in the course of the year; on each occasion we were enabled to report favourably on its condition; and we have now the satisfaction of stating that it has not only been enlarged by the addition of 40 beds, but materially improved in every respect. A spacious refectory has been erected, as well as an infirmary at either side of the house for 12 male and a like number of female patients. Two new day-rooms have also been constructed. The supply of water has been increased to meet all requirements; the kitchen remodelled, and a very commodious laundry, with drying closets, built from the foundation; and at the further suggestion of the Inspectors, ten acres of land lying between the Asylum and the city have been purchased at a cost of £2,400.

Improvements
effected in.

The total accommodation which the Asylum is now, or will soon be, capable of affording, namely, 180 beds, on the separation of the counties of Cavan and Monaghan from the district, will be entirely restricted to the county of Armagh alone.

The proposed Asylum for the two first-named counties, calculated to accommodate 300 patients, has yet, we regret to say, made but little progress, owing to delays over which we had no control; but a good many of the preliminary arrangements having been concluded, we trust to be able henceforward to stimulate its erection. The plans are already prepared, and forty acres of land purchased at a cost of £4,800, close to the town of Monaghan; and we entertain the hope that, by the end of the Autumn of 1865, the building will be in full working order. As it is, we feel

ARMAGH
ASYLUM.

bound to admit that the want of proper provision for the lunatic poor of the district is deplorable, the number of lunatics confined in the gaols of the three counties composing it on the 31st December last, being no less than 49.

BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

The total number of patients in this Asylum on the 31st December, 1862, was 344—184 males, and 160 females. During the year 1863 there were 70 admissions; 42 were discharged, 1 escaped, and 34 died, leaving 337 in the house at the beginning of the present year. The general condition of the inmates has been satisfactory, with little or no bodily disease; for though the mortality was somewhat higher than ordinary, it was principally among the old and debilitated. On our different inspections of this Asylum we found the patients carefully attended to. The house itself is imperfect in many respects, and requires various renovations, which as they can be more easily effected on the separation of Mayo from the district, we have not pressed on the Board of Governors, the establishment being crowded, that till a considerable portion of its inmates is drafted off, no improvements can be well undertaken. There was one matter, however, of pressing urgency, which has been finally arranged, namely, an ample and continuous supply of water to all parts of the institution. After much delay and discussions as to the best mode of obtaining the object, expense being the prominent objection, it was at length decided, on our recommendation, that the cheapest method in the end would be found in adopting the dearest, as the most efficient, and that was the erection of a steam engine of sufficient power not only to draw up water from a river some three or four hundred yards distant, but to propel it to the highest level of the building. From twenty to thirty gallons of water will per head thus be daily available. Plans have been already submitted, and an order in Council passed for the advance of £1,500 to meet the cost. As elsewhere, or perhaps more so in the Ballinasloe Asylum, the incurables far outnumber those who give hope of recovery, the one being 269, the curables only 68. The mass of the inmates belonging to the poorer of the agricultural class are uneducated, so that in manual labour and active exercise they are principally engaged, little room being afforded for reading or mental culture, and hence in the returns before us, the physical far exceed the moral causes, as assigned at Ballinasloe for the production of insanity.

Attached to the Asylum are forty acres of ground, on which the patients, male and female, alike take daily exercise in seasonable weather; these grounds are well tilled and productive, and supply the house all through the year with vegetables, and in favourable seasons with potatoes for four or five months in the year.

The following minutes of inspection were entered by us on the Books of the Asylum in the course of the year:—

"I this day (March 21, 1863) inspected the Ballinasloe Asylum, which contains 340 patients, or 4 within its full number. Of the total

Water supply.

Minutes of
Inspection.

181 are males, and 159 females, belonging to the counties of Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, and to the town of Galway, in the following proportions, 137 to Galway county, 60 to Roscommon, 120 to Mayo, and 23 to the town of Galway.

"The general condition of the patients I consider to be very satisfactory; they are well clad, and evidently well fed. There is little or no bodily ailment throughout the house; the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, are on the whole clean, orderly, and fairly ventilated. The walls of many, indeed I may say of all the apartments, require to be whitewashed, and in some divisions replastered; and as to the wood-work, it should be all thoroughly repainted. The state of the institution with regard to a supply of water, both hot and cold, still continues very unsatisfactory. I have requested the Resident Physician, Dr. Eaton, to communicate with the Architect of the Board of Control as early as possible on this subject. I think the plans submitted by Mr. Kempster for the improvement of the laundry well adapted to the purpose.

"I examined the different articles of food in store, and I think they are of good quality. A number of the male patients I was glad to observe employed out of doors on the farm."

"On my inspection this day (May 19, 1863) of the Ballinasloe District Asylum, the number of patients in it amounts to 340, of whom 182 are males, and 158 females. Of the total 143 are chargeable to the county of Galway, 23 to the town of Galway, 58 to Roscommon, and 116 to Mayo; 40 patients are in the infirmaries, the majority labouring under simple debility of constitution.

"I found the house clean and orderly, and the inmates themselves carefully attended to. Altogether I consider the establishment in a very satisfactory condition; and the farm in an advanced state of cultivation, through the labour of the patients, who are numerous employed on it. I was happy to see a good broad walk nearly a mile in length, made around the grounds since the date of my last visit in February, as thus the female patients particularly will have ample outdoor exercise.

"The procuring a due supply of water through the house is urgently required; and on my return to Dublin I shall arrange that Mr. Wilkinson, Architect to the Commissioners, may come down specially with my colleague or me to make arrangements on the matter.

"There is another deficiency in this Asylum; one, however, much more speedily and more easily to be remedied, I refer to a want of books or periodicals of the cheapest kind for the amusement of the patients. I think the Board would do well in granting authority to the Resident Physician to buying some, say to the amount of £8 or £10 a year.

"Having learned from Dr. Eaton that an attendant, Michael Brennan, acted with cruelty towards one of the male patients, by striking him with a bunch of keys on the head, and thereby inflicting a wound; and, further, that he used threatening language towards the head Superintendent in the division, I ordered his immediate dismissal, and to retain his wages until the next meeting of the Governors, who can take any ulterior proceeding they may deem advisable.

"I examined the provisions, which I considered of good quality; the visits of the extern officers appear to be most regular; some of the books prescribed by the late order in Council are not as yet in use, but I understand are being about to be procured.

"I find the Ballinasloe District Asylum on my visit to it this day (November, 23, 1863) in a very satisfactory state. The different day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms dry, clean, and well-ventilated, as

**BALLINASLOE
ASYLUM.**

also of sufficient temperature. The number of patients in the infirmary comparatively small, and none of them labouring under acute disease. Amongst the inmates there is an infant not two months old, sent from the gaol of Castlebar with its mother, who was committed to prison as a dangerous lunatic. As the mother does not nurse the child, I think the father should be communicated with for the purpose of taking the infant home. The interior of the house has been improved by painting the walls of some of the galleries and day-rooms. I trust the same improvement will be extended generally throughout the whole house. The books prescribed by the Privy Council rules are now in use.

"With reference to the proposed supply of water no time will be lost by the Control Authorities in carrying out the wishes of the Board."

BELFAST.**BELFAST
ASYLUM.****Statistics.**

In this Asylum the accommodation was fully occupied both at the beginning of the year and at its close—the numbers being, on the 31st December, 1862, 365, and on the 31st of December last, 362 patients. During the last year 88 patients were admitted and 79 discharged; of the latter, 59 are returned as discharged recovered, 19 improved, and 1 unimproved, removed by friends. This result of the treatment is satisfactory, the absolute recoveries, calculated on the admissions, being 67 per cent., and 17 per cent. on the total average under treatment. The deaths were only 11, of which 10 proceeded from natural causes, the other resulting from an act of violence—the strangulation of one patient by another—which was made the subject of inquiry before a Coroner's jury, who returned a verdict altogether exculpating the officers and attendants of the Asylum. With the exception of the circumstance attending this death, the Mortality Returns of this Institution for the year just concluded exhibit a most satisfactory state of things—the deaths averaging only 3·01 per cent. on the daily average number under treatment.

Admissions.

Unlike what obtains in other Asylums, the great majority of admissions into this Establishment are by order of the Governors—only five patients out of a total of 88 having been admitted from gaols under the authority of your Excellency's warrant, notwithstanding the large number of Lunatics confined in the district prisons during the year, many of whom stood in urgent need of Asylum treatment.

Recoveries.

The Table of Recoveries exhibits two important facts, already frequently noticed by us; firstly, that success in the treatment of insanity materially depends on the application of curative agencies in its early stages; and secondly, that the recuperative power of the mind is much stronger in youth and early manhood than at subsequent periods of life; for of the 59 persons discharged as recovered, 43 had been received into the Asylum before the disease had existed three months; and 42 were under 40 years of age.

The educational condition of the patients in this Asylum stands high; for only 56 out of the entire number are illiterate—a very low average indeed.

The unmarried preserve the same proportion towards the married

as in other establishments generally, being in the ratio of 3: to 1 ; while the curable constitute, unfortunately, but little more than one-third of the total number confined.

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

The usual number of persons daily employed throughout the year on various duties, is also very high, amounting to 259, of whom 146 were males and 113 females ; the profits of whose labour, although considerable, fall far short of the good effects which employment, as an important curative agent, exercises on the health of those engaged in it.

In no District Asylum is more attention paid to the amusement of the patients, indoors as well as out of doors, than in this, as will appear from the following extract, taken from the last report of the resident Medical Superintendent :—

“Frequently in fine weather the convalescent and ordinary patients of both sexes are taken out for a walk into the suburbs and country for a few miles, accompanied by their own brass band, and their enjoyment of this description of partial liberty outside the walls, is anxiously looked for, and greatly exhilarates them, besides having an excellent moral and curative effect by thus confiding in their steadiness and correct demeanour. So many as 150 and upwards have been taken out on these occasions.

Minutes of
Inspection.

“During the year also, a large number of both sexes was brought to Dr. Mark’s “Little Men” entertainment, as well as to equestrian and panoramic exhibitions ; they also went to see the ghost entertainment.

Amusements of
Patients.

“The band and a few of the patients went, on special invitation, by train to Downpatrick and Newtownards flower shows. Mrs. Macready gave an entertainment in the ball-room connected with this institution.

“Other invitations and exhibitions, which are too numerous to mention, were attended by the patients, and all, without the slightest exception, conducting themselves in the best manner.”

The average attendance of Governors at Board Meetings was five, no postponement having taken place for want of a quorum, which, whenever it occurs, is productive of much inconvenience. The dietary is fair, although, perhaps, not so good as in other Asylums ; but the physicians have full authority to order such extras as they may consider necessary.

Board Meet-
ings.

The cost per head for the year, all items of expenditure included, was only £18 19s.—a circumstance that, in great measure, may be explained by the contract price of coals, an article of large expenditure, being particularly low in Belfast.

Within the past twelve months the interior of this institution has been very much improved, the galleries, corridors, and day-rooms now, for the most part, presenting a very cheerful aspect, as noticed in one of the following reports.

“*Friday, 24th April, 1863.*—On my inspection this day of the Belfast District Asylum, I found it in admirable order—clean, cheerful, and well ventilated. The corridors, dormitories, and day-rooms looked comfortably and homely. I saw all the patients, who appear to be carefully attended to. They are 363 in number—201 males, 162 females. Of the total, 203 are chargeable to the county Antrim, including Belfast and Carrickfergus, and 160 to Down. The men were principally employed out of doors ; the women within, sewing, spinning, or in the laundry, &c. The house is remarkably healthy, five

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

patients only being confined to bed in the infirmaries by illness—at the same time that it is overcrowded. I examined the provisions, and consider them of good quality. Since my last visit, the female divisions have been all materially improved by the papering and panelling of corridors 5 A and 5 B; and I am glad to find a similar improvement is being extended to No. 1 corridor at the male side. Though not exactly the same, the present books used in the Asylum are similar to those directed by the Privy Council; on being filled, the prescribed ones should be adopted. On inquiry, I regret to learn that the visitations of clergymen to this Institution, containing 360 inmates, are *very exceptional*—indeed, about once in three weeks. The grounds were in an advanced state of cultivation.

“I have to report very favourably of the Belfast District Asylum, which, in the various details of management, appears to be satisfactorily conducted. At this date (Friday, 24th July, 1863), so far from there being a vacancy in the Institution, it is overcrowded by fully thirty patients; still I am happy to say that its sanitary condition was never better, only six of the inmates being confined to bed by illness, and none under restraint of any kind. There can be no doubt but that the substantial comforts of lunatics in Irish District Asylums are sedulously regarded in the Belfast as much as in any other; and no matter what may be said or insinuated to the contrary, the public institutions for the insane in this country, if examined into by the telling test of cures, of immunity from accident, of tranquillity and kindness of treatment, are, if not superior, at all events equal to those elsewhere. I could wish, however, to see—not omitting the Belfast Asylum—some-what more of neatness, of cheap ornamentation, and better furniture in the day-rooms, galleries, and corridors of such establishments. Much progress has been already made here, and I trust that the apartments in the tranquil and convalescent divisions, both male and female, will soon present the same cheerful and homely appearance as those in Nos. 1 and 1½, and 5 and 5½. There is a subject to which I have hitherto referred on various occasions, and I am sincerely sorry there exists the same necessity for my doing so again. I allude to the utter absence of clergymen as visitants at the Belfast Asylum, and the opposition of the Board (a solitary opposition in the whole empire) to the attendance of regular clergymen on their insane fellow-creatures.”

“September 8, 1863.—I have this day inspected the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, and have to report most favourably on its general condition. The several corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories are particularly clean and orderly, and since they have been papered and wainscoted, present a most cheerful and civilized appearance, tending much to the comfort and happiness of the patients. I must, however, observe that the woodwork, both inside and outside, is much in need of painting, which, when done, will not only add much to the general appearance of the Institution, but, what is also of great importance, tend to preserve the timber, which in some places is beginning to show symptoms of decay. I have examined all the patients, both male and female; they were, with some few exceptions, quiet and orderly, being evidently carefully attended to. The sanitary state of the house is very satisfactory, there being only five patients confined to bed—viz., three males and two females.

“Furnishing the day-rooms and corridors with cheerful-looking flowers and plants is so very desirable in an Institution of this kind, that I would suggest, for the consideration of the Board, to their di-

recting the erection of a small green-house, where such plants and flowers could be propagated and reared."

BELFAST
ASYLUM.

"*November 2nd, 1863.*—I this day attended the Board, and subsequently went through the Asylum with one of the Governors, Major Crawford. I found the corridors and day-rooms at the female side, which have been just papered and painted, very cheerful, and in every respect much improved. A similar change going on in the male divisions will, no doubt, be alike advantageous. The house generally I consider to be in admirable order. The refractory corridors and bed-rooms, however, are overcrowded and cheerless, and require a very constant supervision. I think it would be advisable to have one superior class head attendant at the male divisions. In the scullery I found milk intended for the patients; it should be kept in the dairy till immediately required. It appears to me that an undue proportion of bones is taken in the meat contract—viz., one pound of bones to five of solid meat. The green-house suggested by my colleague, I was glad to perceive, met the approval of the Board this day."

CARLOW.

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

The Carlow District Asylum, since its erection in 1830, has not only made no progress in its interior arrangements, but from year to year has been latterly declining; the furniture, fixtures, flooring, as well as the laundry and culinary departments showing too visibly the effects of time in its wear and tear. Few or none of those facilities, such as baths, lavatories, water-closets, and other domestic conveniences, provided in all other asylums, except Londonderry, have been as yet introduced into it; for these wants, to which, in our Reports we directed the attention of the Board of Governors, an excuse may be found in the fact that in an Asylum already overcrowded by a double number of inmates, it would be inopportune to undertake changes, or even improvements, which must of themselves in their progress be attended with the greatest inconvenience.

Want of im-
provement.

On the erection of the Asylum now being built at Enniscorthy, the patients, 120 in number, belonging to Wexford, will be withdrawn, when, we hope, the required improvements will be effected, and which, obtained at no great cost, would prove highly beneficial, and in character with what should obtain in a well-regulated hospital for the insane. Notwithstanding, however, these drawbacks, the management of the Carlow Asylum during the past year, has been favourable in its results—204 may be said to be its daily fixed number of inmates at all times, such is the pressure of applications. Forty-one were admitted, and the total discharged in 1863, was 26. Fifteen died, or 7 per cent. of those under treatment; 22 recovered, and 4 left improved.

The totally uneducated constitute about a fifth only of the total, while the married hold a greater proportion to the unmarried in this than in any other like establishment in Ireland, being as 58—91.

Idiots, as a rule, have never been admitted into the Carlow Lunatic Asylum, and epileptics very rarely; there being in it but 7 of the latter class. Of the 204 cases, 86 are associated with

Idiots not
admitted.

**CARLOW
ASYLUM.**

hereditary predisposition, and 23 directly referable to intemperance, 9 to jealousy—8 of the latter being females. Fifteen of those whose malady is from family predisposition stand in the close relationship of brother, sister, or first-cousin.

Although, as already observed, nothing has been done within doors, additional land has been rented and farmed by the patients, who are constantly employed on it. The house is conducted, on the whole, with great quietude and attention to the creature wants of the patients. The attendance of the Board of Governors has been very regular during the year.

**Extracts from
Minutes of
Inspection.**

*“April 22nd, 1863.—*I have to report in favourable terms of the general condition of the Carlow District Asylum on my inspection of it this day. It contains 202 patients—110 males and 92 females—belonging to the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, in the following proportions—60 Kildare, 47 Carlow, 95 Wexford. Of the total number, four males are confined to bed by bodily disease, and four females, but not of any serious character. None are under restraint. The vast majority appear to be incurable, or at least offering very little hope of recovery, though tranquil and orderly under proper supervision. I examined the provisions, and found them of good quality. The dietary of the patients in this establishment is now much improved, through the recommendation of the physicians, and seems quite ample. I think, however, the attendants ought to have a quarter of a pound additional animal food allowed them daily five times a-week. The grounds are in an advanced state of cultivation. In a report of my colleague’s, dated at the close of last year, he recommended that seats with backs should be procured, and placed in the corridors and day-rooms. I agree fully with him as to the great deficiency of such, and would re-submit his observations to the consideration of the Board.”

*“July 18th, 1863.—*I visited the Carlow District Asylum this day. It is, generally speaking, in a satisfactory state. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping-rooms are clean and orderly, notwithstanding the overcrowded condition of the house. The patients seem to be carefully and judiciously attended to; none are under restraint, although on no previous inspection have I noticed so many in a high state of excitement, most probably referable to the long continuance of hot weather. Eight are confined to bed, but not by serious illness. I am sorry to find that nothing has been done in the way of procuring suitable seats for the inmates of this Institution, and that (unlike most, if not all, of the Asylums in Ireland) there is a marked deficiency in it of means of amusement or recreation, both in and out of doors. The walls of the corridors are bare, monotonous, and cheerless. The total number of lunatics in the house amounts to 206; 51 chargeable to the county Carlow, 58 to Kildare, and 97 to Wexford.

“The grounds are kept with much neatness and order in front and around the buildings. The want of seats which I have referred to in the interior of the house is still more evident in the airing yards, where the patients are obliged to lie down on the flagging in consequence of it.”

*“October 13th, 1863.—*I visited this day. The number in the house amounts to 204—111 males and 93 females. Although the establishment is manifestly overcrowded, the general health of the inmates is satisfactory. Four males and three females only are confined to bed; two of the former are labouring under pulmonary consump-

tion, the remaining five are simply in a debilitated condition. I am glad to find that the resident Medical Superintendent is taking steps to get the main sewer of the building cleansed, as from its construction there seems to be no discharge from it, a circumstance which at any time might injuriously affect the health of the patients. A very good proportion of the inmates, both male and female, appear to be industriously employed, both in and out of doors, in this Asylum; something more than a half. The attendance of the Chaplains, I perceive, is very regular, and productive of much benefit. The great deficiency always adverted to by me, with reference to seats and chairs in the day-rooms and corridors, I regret still exists."

CARLOW
ASYLUM.

CLONMEL.

CLONMEL
ASYLUMS
(Parent and
Additional).

The accommodation for the Lunatic poor of both ridings of the county Tipperary is established at Clonmel, a town situated on the south-eastern confines of the county, and distant from the extreme parishes of the northern division of the district from fifty to sixty miles. The question of effecting increased provision for the insane of the county of Tipperary, the parent Asylum containing only 140 beds, was for a long time under consideration. The Inspectors endeavoured to have a second Asylum erected at Nenagh, the Assize town of the North Riding, as being the best and by far the most convenient arrangement. The Grand Jurors of the county, however, and the Board of Governors of the Asylum, considered they could provide the necessary accommodation in a better, because a cheaper, manner, by converting an old disused Workhouse in the immediate vicinity of Clonmel into an auxiliary Asylum; and in order to obviate any further delay in a matter of such urgent necessity as the securing of ample provision for the proper care of the Lunatic poor in Gaols and Poorhouses, as well as those at large throughout the county, the Government acceded to the wishes of the local authorities; a sum of £8,000 has been expended in alterations and additions to the building, which were deemed requisite to render it suitable for the purpose. Although not without misgivings as to the wisdom of the project, we trust that the scheme may, by proving successful, confer a benefit on the whole county alike, and that the Lunatic poor of the North Riding in particular may participate in its usefulness equally with those of the South. In the primitive establishment we have had to notice that the inmates belonging to the South Riding, in which the Asylum is situated, were in the proportion of three to one, as compared with the patients from the North Riding.

The auxiliary building, which was opened in May last, contained, on the 31st December, 147 inmates, all cases of chronic affections, a large proportion of whom were received from the Poorhouses, and the rest from the old Asylum, to make room for the Lunatics confined in the Gaols of Clonmel and Nenagh as "dangerous," and for other cases of an acute or curable nature.

The parent establishment, which, as we have just remarked, is intended for a curative institution, contained only 118 patients, there being vacancies for 20 more, a margin which it would be

CLONMEL
ASYLUMS.

desirable, if possible, to have always at disposal for accommodation of recent cases, or, as circumstances may require, for the reception of patients from the auxiliary Asylum who may stand in need of more particular treatment than the latter institution could enable to be given to them. The establishments are in juxtaposition, and Lunatics are removable from one to the other, as circumstances may render desirable; and as the two Asylums are under the same Board, with a Visiting Physician common to both, and subject to the same rules and regulations and system of management, the supplies for each being obtained under the same contracts, we look upon them as constituting but one institution.

Admissions,
discharges, &c.

The Lunatics resident in both Asylums on the 1st of January, 1863, amounted to 162, there being on the same date as many as 23 in the Gaols of the North and South Ridings. At the close of the year there were 118 in the old building, which, with 147 in the auxiliary, make a total of 265, the gaols being entirely relieved from Lunatics. The difference between 265 and 162 constitute, therefore, the number transferred from Gaols and Poorhouses directly, at the opening of the auxiliary Asylum. Thus far, the arrangement has fully realized the expectations of the local authorities.

As in our last Report we referred to the character and condition of the buildings and grounds, it is unnecessary for us to dwell further on them at present.

The number of patients received into the old Asylum during the year 1863 were 156, of whom 121 were immediately transferred to the auxiliary, the former thus being used as a medium in which the chronic are sifted from those requiring special treatment. Twenty-eight were discharged recovered from the old institution, and none, of course, from the new. The deaths in both were only 11, or about 5 per cent. on the average number under treatment.

The attendance at Boards during the year was regular, the usual number of Governors at each meeting being five.

The expense of maintenance averaged, between the Old and Auxiliary Asylums, £35 4s.—a sum considerably in excess of that of other Asylums—one, however, owing in great measure to the purchase of various articles of furniture, and the outlay attending the arrangement and fitting up of a new building.

“*March 3rd, 1863.*—On my inspection of this the Additional Asylum, I am greatly pleased with the progress that has been made in every respect towards its working with effect; and am glad to observe that Dr. Burton evidently devotes great energy and attention to the duties of his office. The Matron appears equally anxious for the welfare of the establishment, and assists in getting the laundry, kitchen, and domestic offices into good working order. I found each department in it remarkably clean and well ventilated—the patients, both male and female, being alike comfortable, well clad, and evidently carefully attended to. The total number of insane inmates is 111, with the immediate probability of additional cases. I think the resident Physician should make preparations for the opening of two wards, one for either sex. The grounds attached to the Institution have been prepared for cultivation. Altogether the premises are in a very satisfactory state.

The wall at the refractory division (female side), now lath and plaster simply, should, however, be more solidly built."

There are a number of new patients here since the date of my last visit, most of them of the epileptic class, who, I think, were very properly sent from poorhouses, in order that their mental condition should be fully and judiciously tested. If, however, it should appear that the fits are infrequent and not violent, and that the mental faculties are not impaired, the physicians will, no doubt, adopt such a course as will obviate the house being filled with inmates not suited to a lunatic asylum. Though ample accommodation is now afforded for the insane of the district, the Board should not be the less particular in admissions."

"*September 28th, 1863.*—On my visit this day to the Clonmel District Asylum, which I examined minutely in detail, I have to report in the most favourable terms as heretofore of its condition. Every just and reasonable care is bestowed on the patients, and nothing tending to their wellbeing appears to be neglected. I fully coincide in the sentiments expressed by the Grand Jury at Summer Assizes. 'That the satisfactory state of the Asylum reflects credit on the officers attached to it.' One hundred and fourteen patients are at present in the Institution, many of whom have been received from the poorhouses of the district at the solicitation of the Boards of Guardians—no less than six last week from the Tipperary Union. On inquiring into the history and symptoms of these patients, although I think a trial but fair in their regard, I am still of opinion with the resident and visiting Physicians, that they may, without any detriment, be sent back after probation to the workhouses, where with common care they may very properly be located, otherwise in the course of a year both the old and auxiliary Asylums will become filled through incurable cases.

"The visits of the extern Officers are regular and duly entered."

"*September 29th, 1863.*—I this day specially inspected the additional District Asylum for the county Tipperary, and found in it 140 patients, 83 male and 57 females, whose general condition seemed very satisfactory, and indicative of due care on the part of the Officers and Attendants belonging to the Institution. Of the total number, two only were confined to bed by illness; none under any kind of restraint. Twenty-one males were employed on the grounds, and seven inside. Forty-one unemployed. I could wish the latter were the less numerous, and that some means, however trivial, should be adopted to afford temporary occupation. Of the females from sixteen to twenty only would seem available for work, eight of them being constantly engaged in the laundry. The patients of both sexes I consider to be alike well and comfortably clad. The sitting-rooms, bed-rooms, and corridors are fresh, airy, and in all their details clean and orderly. The single cells on the ground floor are for the most part cold and cheerless. I think the greater portion of them (leaving a few for patients of confirmed dirty habits flagged or tiled) should be boarded, and wainscotted at the bed-sides, for a few feet from the ground.

"The sleeping accommodation for the attendants is indifferent. Occupying the same room as the insane, their beds should be partitioned off, as at the old Asylum. Presses for the females should be procured, as at present they have no place whatever for their clothes. In the female infirmary two or three additional easy chairs are much needed. I would strongly suggest (as at the female side) that an hospital should be allocated for the aged and infirm males. This can be easily effected by the conversion of one of the unoccupied corridors

CLONMEL
ASYLUMS.

to the object. The attendance of the visiting Physician I find to be most regular, as also that of the Chaplains.

The grounds are very much improved, and in a better state than I could have anticipated within less than ten months. I examined the contract provisions—bread, meat, milk, &c.—and found them of good quality. A stove would be advisable in the store-room, and some more shelves."

CORK ASYLUM.

CORK.

Statistics.

The Cork District Asylum, the second in size in Ireland, and belonging to the county and city of Cork, contained, on the 31st of December, 502 patients, being four over its regular complement. During the year 1863, 170 were admitted, 128 discharged, and 43 died, two deaths being due to accidental causes. Of the admissions, 56 were transferred from gaol under the warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, and 114 admitted by the order of the Board.

In 64 cases the age of patients on admission was under thirty years, and in 17 cases between fifty and sixty.

The duration of insanity previous to admission, in regard to the patients discharged as cured during the year, was in 96 cases under three months, while 73 of the recoveries were effected within a period of six months after admission into the Asylum, thus affording a further proof, if any were wanting, of the great benefit arising from early treatment in mental disease.

The class of "totally uneducated" constituted a third of the entire number under treatment; and the married formed a similar proportion.

Under the heads of "imbecile" and "epileptic" we find in this Asylum no less than 123 inmates, many of them having been sent in the first instance from Workhouses to Gaols, as "dangerous Lunatics," and then transferred to the Asylum under the operation of the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Still the probably curable Lunatics amount to 230, a larger proportion than the average of most other Asylums.

Although various attempts at escape were made in the course of the year from the grounds, which are very extensive, only one patient succeeded in even temporarily evading the vigilance of the attendants.

The returns of occupation are on the whole satisfactory, the number of male patients daily employed, chiefly out of doors, amounting to 130, while the returns of females employed in household affairs—in the laundry, needlework, knitting, and other kinds of occupation—exhibit a daily average of 153.

Amusements,
&c.

With regard to the amusement of the patients, we are glad to be able to state that the means of diverting their minds from their delusions, and of contributing to their cheerfulness and happiness have been increased, but still not to the extent we could desire.

The attendance of Governors at Board Meetings is full and regular, eight members, on an average, being present at each.

The annual cost per head was only £16 14s. 6d., a sum less than in any other Asylum in Ireland, and which is accounted for by the fact that the supplies for the Cork Asylum are obtained at a lower rate generally than elsewhere ; whilst the dietary, although ample in quantity, is not so generous as it might be. Further, there have been no superannuation pensions granted as yet to officers or servants, with the exception of a small allowance to one attendant.

CORK ASYLUM.

This institution has been frequently visited during the year, and the following are extracts from some minutes of inspection:—

*“April 1, 1863.—*I find the Cork Asylum, on inspection this day, in a very satisfactory condition. The house is fully occupied, and I therefore cannot but concur in the opinions expressed by the Committee of the Grand Jury, as entered on the 17th March, at the Spring Assizes, viz.—‘That a very important question may soon arise as to the necessity of further accommodation, unless some relief may be obtained through the poorhouses, or otherwise.’ The solution of this question rests, in great measure, with Poor Law Guardians belonging to the various Unions of the county and city of Cork. The grounds belonging to the Asylum are in a very forward state of cultivation and of general improvement.”

Minutes of Inspection.

*“July 2, 1863.—*I have, on the last two days, minutely inspected the Cork Lunatic Asylum, and found it, on the whole, in a very satisfactory condition.

“There are some matters, however, to which I shall subsequently, in my Report, direct the attention of the Board of Governors. The total number of patients in the house amounts to 509, or 9 above the due complement. Of these 267 are males and 242 females. With regard to chargeability, 136 are supported by the city, 373 by the county; thus the city, with a population of 80,000, has for its insane, relatively speaking, double the accommodation of the county, with 464,000 inhabitants. As to the proportional number of inmates from the East and West Ridings there appears no direct information on the books, owing to the fact that the county at large pays for both alike; no doubt can, however, exist but that the West Riding, being more remote, does not equally participate in the benefits of the Asylum. Very many of the patients belonging to it have been admitted through the gaol as dangerous lunatics, and not by the more correct mode of application to the Board. I may here observe that magistrates in this, as in many other counties, adopt a very loose practice in their committal to prisons of parties reputed to be dangerously insane; hence Asylums have been prematurely occupied, and for the most part by incurable cases.

“With reference to the immediate inmates of the Cork Asylum, they appear to be very carefully and judiciously attended to; they are cleanly in person, tranquil, well-behaved, and, with few exceptions, well-clad. The female divisions are particularly neat; the beds, bedding, as well as the floors in the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories are kept in a most creditable manner. I am happy to notice, that a great improvement is being effected generally at the female side of the house, by painting and re-colouring the walls; to add efficiently to it, however, there should be an addition of cheap but comfortable furniture in the sitting-rooms, which are at present rather nude and cheerless.

“I have suggested to Dr. Power certain arrangements, which can be carried out at little or no expense, and which I trust will tend materially to the comfort and easier management of the patients. Amongst

CORK ASYLUM. —————
 them is the conversion of the day-rooms on the 3rd corridor, No. 1, female division, into dormitories, and changing the dormitories on the second landing into sitting or work-rooms; thus, there will be better means of supervision, and no necessity of carrying meals to a third story. Indeed it would be advisable had the 96 tranquil and convalescent patients in No. 1 division a refectory on the ground floor; a similar system might be adopted in the corresponding division at the male side. I have also recommended, now that the day-rooms throughout the institution are to be painted and re-coloured, that a flat boarding, from three to four inches wide, should be laid along the skirting of them, to prevent chairs or forms coming in contact with, and thus breaking the plastering of the walls.

"The male side of the Asylum I found, generally speaking, very clean and in good order. In some dormitories the bed-ticking should be renewed, and the beds themselves better filled. Straw is the material principally used. I am satisfied, though in the first instance much more expensive, that hair mattresses would in the end prove more economical if adopted in the tranquil and convalescent wards. The bedsteads in the Cork Asylum are, for the most part, too large—nearly a third wider than necessary; they might easily be reduced, whereby less covering would be wanted, a saving effected in regard to the size of sheets and blankets, and at the same time the dormitories would become less crowded. I found the hospital, too, in good order, clean and well ventilated, the patients in it labouring more under infirmity than actual disease.

"The farm is now in a very satisfactory state, parts of it which before were untilled and valueless being abundantly cropped; and I was happy to learn from the Steward that he is about to improve the grounds which have been so long neglected in front of the buildings.

Unsatisfactory
condition of
airing courts.

"In September, 1862, I directed the attention of the Board to the insecurity of protection afforded by the walls around the city reservoir adjacent to the Asylum. Nothing has since been done by the Corporation to guard against the contingency of accident, which might be attended with very disagreeable results, in regard to a supply of pure water to so large a city as Cork. The condition of the airing yards is most unsatisfactory; the sheds in them scarcely deserve the name, so wretched is the accommodation which they afford. There are not seats in them for a sixth of the patients. For example, on the day of my visit I saw 21 patients, for want of seats, lying on the broken ground or gravel in No. 1 airing yard; in No. 2, 24 lying down, 25 standing, and 12 only had seats. In the third division 26 of the epileptic and idiotic class were lying on broken stones, in fact, having no other place to occupy. The Resident Physician brought the state of the 3rd airing court prominently under the notice of the Board, but as yet nothing has been done to remedy the evil. On inquiry, I was informed that the sewerage and water-closets of the establishment generally are not in good order. I have long remarked on the condition of the store-rooms; in them there is a notable absence of common requisites; the meat-store is about as bad as it can be, and that for clothes, linen, blankets, &c., is made a common receptacle for condemned tins, pots, brooms, brushes, and utensils of all denominations. There is not a single closed shelf or chest of drawers in it. At a very moderate outlay, improvements absolutely required, and so apparent as not to need comment, could be easily carried out.

"The refectory lately established for the working patients (a step in advance in itself) is from want of air, though a spacious room, highly

disagreeable immediately after meals. A louvre, as the windows do not admit a thorough draft, should be formed in the arched roof. CORK ASYLUM.

"The kitchen department is satisfactory. I cannot say so much of the laundry; the walls are dingy, and the drying-yards have a neglected appearance.

"So far as the patients themselves are immediately concerned, I feel it a duty to direct the attention of the Governors to any deficiencies I may notice, and I have consequently in the present report brought under their observations certain wants, in the hope that they will be speedily remedied, if they coincide in my views.

"On reference to the daily statement book since the date of my last visit in April, I find the sanitary condition of the Asylum has continued very favourable, fortunately, too, with an immunity from accidents, so much more likely to occur in Lunatic than in other institutions. A considerable number of the patients have been usefully employed both in and out of doors, while several means of amusement have not been neglected. On the first day of my visit over two hundred of the inmates attended at a musical entertainment, gratuitously given them by Dr. Mark, and which they all seemed to enjoy. I cannot therefore but express regret at hearing that it is in contemplation of the Board to sell the band instruments, procured a year or two since, from the want of performers on them. One would have thought that in a community numbering between male patients and attendants over 300, and particularly in a locality with such musical pretensions as Cork, that some ten or eighteen could be found among them already instructed or capable of being instructed in band playing."

Some of the above suggestions have been carried out. The band is to be re-established, and we hope that in the course of the current year the deficiencies referred to will be obviated, as thereby the condition of the Cork District Asylum would be rendered most satisfactory.

KILKENNY.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

The Kilkenny District Asylum has been uniformly successful in its various details of management, the Board of Governors being most regular in its attendance, and while exercising a strict scrutiny into all financial matters, not the less liberal in administering to the wants and comfort of the patients. The house, on our different visitations, presented an appearance of order and regularity which we duly noted, while the general condition of its inmates bespoke the care bestowed on them, professionally and otherwise. The full complement of beds, 172, has nearly at all times during the past year been occupied; and were it not that the adjacent Workhouse—the largest in the district—receives from it occasionally idiots and epileptics belonging immediately to the Union, the Asylum would not be equal to the necessities of the county. No other workhouse in the district is alike available, and this want of reciprocity under existing circumstances is to be regretted, as we find that no inconvenience whatever has been caused by the sojourn of the sixteen already transferred to it. There are two paid attendants—a male and female—for the insane, who are placed on a dietary in every respect similar to that given in the Asylum. The absence of

Kilkenny
Workhouse.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

a day-room and suitable dormitories is, however, too apparent ; but as the attention of the Guardians has been directed to the deficiency, we trust it will soon be remedied.

Statistics of
Asylum.

During the past year there were 21 admissions—9 by order of the Board, and 12 from prisons. Ten were discharged cured, and three improved ; ten died—all from natural causes—leaving 162 in Asylum on the 21st December. This establishment was visited on the 2nd August by your Excellency, when you were pleased to express your approbation of its neatness and the unexceptionable order which its various departments presented, as well as with the culture and beauty of the grounds. The subjoined reports entered on our inspections will best testify to the general state of the house:—

Minutes of
Inspection.

*“February 9, 1863.—*I have to report very favourably of the state of this Asylum, and consider that its inmates are treated judiciously and with every attention to their safe custody and personal comforts. The provisions, I was glad to notice, were of an unexceptionable quality. The male side of the house is becoming overcrowded, under which circumstance it is unfortunate that, with the exception of the Kilkenny Union, the other Union Poorhouses of the county object to the admission of quiet and irrecoverable patients, so as when the necessity arises to facilitate the admission of dangerous or curable cases. Of the two alternatives, the better is to secure accommodation in a regular Asylum for those who require it most.

“The house generally requires to be whitewashed; before doing so, the walls should not be simply swept down, but well scrubbed with coarse stone or brick. Some of the attendants’ rooms are very cheerless and unfurnished. I think the openings in almost all the fireplaces are too large, owing to which there is a loss of heat and want of draught in the chimneys.”

*“June 15, 1863.—*I this day made a minute inspection of the Kilkenny District Asylum, containing 85 male and 76 female patients—the full complement of the former, and nine under the number of the latter, according to the existing accommodation of the house. The sanitary state of the Asylum is very satisfactory. I saw all the inmates. They appeared to be carefully and judiciously attended to, cleanly, and well-clad; those usefully employed in and out of doors being 36 males and 54 females. None were under restraint of any kind or in seclusion. I examined the bedding, which was good. The day-rooms, corridors, and sleeping apartments were all orderly and remarkably well ventilated. On a previous occasion I had to find fault with the way in which some of the attendants kept their bedrooms; on this visit I saw no cause whatever of complaint. The provisions—meat, oatmeal, bread, and milk—seemed to me unexceptionable, and the more so in regard to milk and meat, which are taken at a very moderate contract.

Improvements
suggested.

“Altogether I consider the condition of the Kilkenny Asylum to be highly creditable to its management. I should like to see a larger supply through the house of comfortable seats with backs to them, and in the infirmaries a couple of easy chairs with cushions. The hand-rails are a great improvement along the staircases, and may very properly be used all through the divisions. The galvanized iron wire in the laundry yards is clearly too weak; and I would suggest that what is now in use should be taken down and doubled on itself, the difference that may be required to be about the third or fourth of an inch in diameter. The grounds appear to be well cropped, and im-

mediately in front and at the side of the building neatly kept. Between the new ball-alley and excursions from the Asylum under careful supervision the patients will have a great addition to their pastimes. I examined the books, &c., &c., and perceived that the extern officers are regular in their attendance.

"Having lately visited some celebrated Asylums, I am disposed to think that, though we may not have all the finish and decorations in ours that distinguish them, still as regards material comforts and the previous position of the inmates in either, our district institutions for the insane hold a very fair position, and from day to day are making a marked progress in neatness."

"October 8, 1863.—Inspected the Asylum this day, and found it very orderly. Many of the patients were out on a walking excursion in the country. With reference to an inquiry made of me by the resident Physician as to the admission of additional patients, I do not consider that the infirmary constitutes any portion of the general accommodation of the establishment. It is altogether an exceptional department, provided for contingencies, such as the treatment of accidents, and cases of acute or epidemic disease that should be separated from the general body of the inmates. Fortunately no malady of a contagious character has hitherto manifested itself in this Asylum, but a liability thereto not the less exists. I apprehend that a freedom from overcrowding and good ventilation have proved eminently useful here."

"The house is all but occupied with its full number of patients, so it will need much discretion in the selection of parties suitable for admission. Curable cases, or those neither advanced in life nor long mentally affected, being more likely to derive benefit in the Institution, I apprehend that otherwise an enlargement of the buildings—and one, too, at a considerable expense for erection and subsequent maintenance of their inmates—must be the result. I have examined the books, inquired into the mode in which the contracts have been carried out, and seen the present stock of provisions, on which I have to report favourably.

"I should not omit to remark that within doors I found a very large proportion of the female patients industriously occupied, and thirty-six men engaged on the farm, &c., &c."

KILLARNEY.

This Asylum contained 205 patients on the 1st of January, 1863, fifteen more than at the beginning of the previous year; the number at the close of the year being 212—129 males and 83 females. The discharges during the year amounted to 24, of whom 16 were recovered; and the deaths, all of which, with one exception, were owing to natural causes, did not exceed 12—a very moderate rate, constituting only 6 per cent. on the average daily number under treatment. There were 43 admissions during the year, 22 of them by order of the Board, 14 by the Physicians as urgent cases, and the remainder by the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. Ten out of the 43 admissions were cases of relapse, one of them having been in the Asylum five times. In 14 cases out of the 16 discharged recovered, the duration of the disease previous to admission did not exceed three, and the period during which they were under treatment in the Asylum was in five cases under six, months.

KILKENNY
ASYLUM.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

Admissions,
discharges, &c.

KILLARNEY
ASYLUM.

The educational condition of the patients in this Asylum stands comparatively low, 87 of the 212 being unable to read or write; while the single preponderate over the married in the ratio of 100 to 40.

The proportion which the curable cases bear to the incurable is very small, the former class amounting to only 43, while the latter comprises 169, or nearly four-fifths of the entire number.

The amusement and occupation of the inmates is carefully looked after, the male portion being afforded every facility to enjoy the sports to which they had been accustomed, and the females furnished with suitable amusements. Of the 25 Governors who constitute the Board, 13 take an active part in the management of the Asylum, and by their constant attendance and vigilance evince the most lively interest in its welfare.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to £4,444 18s. 1d.; being at the rate of £20 0s. 9d. per head per annum.

The Asylum was duly visited in the course of the year, the Inspector finding reason, as on previous occasions, to feel satisfied with its condition under the efficient management of its resident medical superintendent, and his colleague.

The following Minutes were entered on the Visitors' Book of the Asylum on the occasions of special visits during the year:—

"January 17, 1863.—I this day minutely inspected the Killarney District Asylum, and have the satisfaction to report, for the information of the Board of Governors, that I found it in excellent order, particularly those portions of it, and the most important, appertaining to the lunatic inmates. Their beds and bedding were remarkably clean and in good repair; the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, warm and at the same time well ventilated; the female divisions particularly neat in every detail, in fact the whole establishment generally I consider to be in a most creditable condition. I could, however, desire that the rooms occupied by the male attendants were kept with more regularity and a greater regard to cleanliness. I had reason, too, to find fault with the state of the bedroom in which the cook and housemaid sleep, as well as with the state of two of the store-rooms filled with lumber principally, but still containing articles of almost daily use. It would be advisable to have shelves and a cupboard or two placed, along the walls of these rooms.

"The sanitary condition of this institution is highly satisfactory, one patient only out of 207 being confined to bed by illness.

"I examined the provisions, which all appeared of good quality. The clerk and storekeeper informs me that the contractors afford no cause of complaint.

"The male patients, with three or four exceptions, were out of doors, many being industriously employed on the grounds. On inquiring individually into each case, with Drs. Lawler and Murphy, I am of opinion that not more than five or six could with propriety be sent out of the Asylum, even if the poorhouse authorities of the union to which they belong were disposed to receive them.

"On some subjects of detail connected with improvements, I have spoken with the resident Physician who will bring them under the notice of the Board in due course.

"With respect to queries directed to be addressed to the Inspectors, at the last meeting of the Governors, I would observe—

Inspector's
visits.

"1st—That there is no exemption in the Lunacy Acts releasing Asylums from the obligation of having contract bonds, &c., stamped in the usual manner. 2nd—I apprehend the Board of Governors have no authority or legal power to recover the amount undertaken to be paid for the support of lunatics in a District Asylum, as, strictly speaking, such an institution was erected solely for '*the Insane Poor*,' and was not intended for paying patients, the latter being admitted altogether through the benevolent feelings of the Board.

"With reference to the power of the Board to order the discharge of E. M.S., it is discretionary with it to act as it deems fit, on a certificate from the two Physicians, that although continuing to be insane she may be removed without reasonable apprehension of danger to herself or others.

"It should, however, be remembered that *destitution*, as in poor-houses, is not the proper test of a person being a *pauper* lunatic or belonging to the class '*insane poor*.'

"*September 30, 1863.*—I have to enter a most favourable report of the condition of the Killarney District Asylum, which in its various details of management appears to be very satisfactory. The house is maintained with marked cleanliness, order, and regularity, while the patients themselves, as a body, are well and comfortably clad, and so healthy that of the total 220 not one is confined to bed by illness, or under any denomination of personal restraint. The beds and bedding in the dormitories, single as well as associated, are kept with becoming neatness. The corridors and day-rooms are fresh and well ventilated. In my last report I had to find fault with the negligent manner in which some of the attendants kept their own apartments, I now find a material improvement in them. Altogether the state of this Institution is highly creditable to the governors, and the officers and servants connected with it.

"The male side of the house is fully occupied, while there are thirty female vacancies. I find in it eight paying patients. On a former occasion I directed the attention of the Board to the subject of payment in regard to the inmates of District Asylums, and at its desire a case was submitted for the opinion of the Law Adviser, and subsequently for that of the Attorney and Solicitor-General. I now find that the opinion of the latter, which support the views expressed by me, has not been forwarded as yet to the Governors. On my return to Dublin I shall have it sent down for their information.

"The question of increased accommodation must, I apprehend, quickly occupy the attention of the Board. It appears to me that the easiest and most economical mode of obtaining it would be by the conversion of the day-rooms on the third or uppermost floor into dormitories, and by partitioning off (as has been done in Kilkenny) a portion of the corridor for sleeping purposes, thus from twenty to thirty additional beds can be made available. This arrangement would, however, necessitate the erection of a large and commodious shed at the rear of the buildings, which would serve as a general day and work-room. I at present merely throw out the above as a suggestion, as the details of this arrangement could only be entered on satisfactorily, and discussed at a meeting of the Board.

"On reference to the book of attendance, I perceive that the extern officers are most regular in their visits.

"The provisions which I examined appeared to be of good quality."

LIMERICK
ASYLUM.

LIMERICK.

This Institution, notwithstanding the crowded condition of its various wards during the past year, has, nevertheless, been most satisfactory in its working. The sanitary state of the house has been generally healthy, and no epidemic occurred.

Improvements. In our last report the completion of the new chapel and of the Turkish Bath was observed upon, and we are glad to find that these improvements have been productive of the best results.

Considerable advantage, too, accrued from the new laundry, which has recently been finished, the former arrangements having been most defective and inconvenient.

We had also occasion to refer in our Twelfth Report to the fact that the Asylum books did not appear to be kept as accurately as could be desired, and we are now happy to report that a very great improvement has taken place in this respect.

**Want of a
refectory.**

The want of proper refectory accommodation is much felt, but pending the completion of the new Asylum at Ennis, we do not think it would be judicious to undertake any considerable alterations, as the removal of the Clare patients will leave an amount of space unoccupied in the Asylum that can best be allocated when that time shall have arrived, for it would be extremely difficult to arrange in advance as to how the rooms to be vacated can be turned to the greatest advantage, or indeed what portion of the Asylum may need to be re-organized or remodelled. The statistical returns, which are given in detail in the Appendix, show very satisfactory results.

Amusements.

The amusements provided for the patients, and which we commented upon in our last report as being of a very limited character, though increased, are still insufficient. We recommend the institution of a band, occasional excursions beyond the bounds of the Asylum, and periodical assemblies for recreation: means which have been attended elsewhere with the happiest effects.

**Inspector's
visits.**

The following are the special reports of our visitations during the year:—

“February 24, 1863.—The general condition of the Limerick District Asylum, on examination of it this day, I find to be satisfactory. The number of patients 418—208 males, 210 females—154 of the aggregate being chargeable to Clare, the remainder to Limerick county and city.

“No inmate of the Establishment is under restraint, and two only confined to bed by bodily illness. The day, sleeping-rooms, cells and corridors were, on the whole, cleanly and well ventilated. The bedding all through the house seems to be good. In the dormitories, occupied by tranquil patients, and which are in part flagged, I think it would be advisable to have matting at the bed sides; and that small stoves should be erected and used in damp and cold weather at the corner of the returns on the lower corridors, where the cells are occupied by the refractory classes.

“I regret to observe on the wretched condition of the laundry, in which I see no less than twenty-three females actually jammed against each other at the wash tubs, for want of space; bad as the laundry was before it is now much worse and more confined by the room taken from it for the Turkish Bath. Everything connected with the department is in the worst repair; a fact which, on inspection, the Go-

vernors will have ample opportunity of noticing, particularly on washing days. I would therefore respectfully urge the attention of the Board to the propriety of improvements therein.

"I examined the books, &c., &c., which seem to be kept with due regularity, and was glad to see that the Clerk and Storekeeper keeps a record of the quality of the provisions, a most wholesome check over the contractors.

"The Chaplains and visiting Physicians attend regularly, entering their visits on such occasions."

"*May 3, 1863.*—On my inspection of the Limerick Asylum this day, its general condition was very satisfactory. The rooms and corridors were clean and orderly, and the bedding particularly neat all through the establishment. The patients, both male and female, appear to be carefully attended to. I have frequently observed that the female lunatics belonging to this District were more excitable than in any other in Ireland. I never had occasion to notice it more than on the present visit. None of them, however, were under any restraint. I saw the inmates at dinner, the men within doors principally, and the women outside in their airing courts—an arrangement which, in the absence of regular refectory accommodation, can be well adopted in the summer months.

"The sanitary state of the house is good though more crowded than it ever has been, the total number of patients being 429, 211 males and 218 females, of which aggregates 197 are chargeable to the county of Limerick, 73 to the city, and 159 to Clare.

"I examined the statutory books, which are correctly kept; but neither the dietary book nor that for the daily issue of stores as directed by the Privy Council rules, has been as yet replaced. The Clerk and Storekeeper exercises a strict supervision over the articles contracted for, rejecting them when of inferior quality."

"*December, 1863.*—I this day inspected the Limerick District Asylum, and find in it a greater number of patients than on any former visit—a total of 438, 221 males and 217 females. They are chargeable—78 of the two sexes to the city of Limerick, or about one to every 600 of its inhabitants at large; 196 to the county of Limerick, or about one to every 1,400; and 164 to the county of Clare, or about one to every 1,700 of the population of the county. It is needless to comment then on the necessity of having the additional accommodation for the District established at Ennis.

"There are two female patients here, who, I think, would be more suitably placed in a private licensed house, as I am informed their means afford it; and, considering the great pressure on the Asylum, it should be reserved altogether for the insane poor.

"The establishment generally, though much over-crowded, appears to be in good order. The bedding clean and comfortable. I cannot but consider the sanitary condition of the Establishment remarkably favourable, as evidenced by the broad fact that only two of its inmates are confined to bed by illness. I think it advisable that the patients, both male and female, should take exercise in the open ground at the rear of the building (and for which proper walks have been constructed), when the weather is dry and temperate.

"The laundry, I am happy to observe, is at length finished and substantially good.

"I examined the various books which are now being adopted in accordance with the Privy Council rules.

"The Clerk and Storekeeper in his daily entries gives on the whole favourable returns of the contracts."

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY.

The Londonderry Asylum contained, between both sexes, 232 inmates on the 31st December last—117 males and 115 females; fully 60 more than under ordinary circumstances it should accommodate. Such, however, is the pressure on this small institution, from two important counties, that for years it has been much overcrowded.

The new establishment at Letterkenny is now so far advanced that within a year we anticipate it will be furnished, when the Donegal patients, amounting to 140, will be removed to it.

Statistics.

Of the entire number (232) above mentioned, 30 only are returned as curable, the remainder, or 87 per cent., being incurable. With such a mass of chronic cases the recoveries cannot be expected to indicate any very encouraging result. The discharged, however, as cured, during the year, 13 males and 12 females, constitute a proportion of 40 per cent. on the admissions, 62; of which 24 were by transference under your Excellency's warrant; the rest, with the exception of five urgent cases, received by the Resident Physician pending the usual monthly meetings, being by order of the Board of Governors. And here it may be repeated, as elsewhere, that the paramount advantages of early treatment were perceptible, as in the cured the duration of disease prior to admission did not in any instance exceed six months, and in ten fell short of one. In illustration, too, of the difficulty with which the classification of curable and incurable is beset, when the mental powers are not totally subdued, we may observe that one individual was restored to reason after a residence of nearly ten years in the Asylum.

Twenty deaths occurred during the year from natural causes. This amount, 8·77 per cent., far from excessive, is above the general mortality in Irish Asylums. Fortunately there was no accident, no suicide, or attempt thereat, during the year; neither was there an escape.

The prevalence of a hereditary tendency to insanity in the Londonderry District is exhibited very strongly by the return of the assigned causes of mental derangement among the patients belonging to it; for in the cases in which they had been accurately ascertained, no less than 54 were ascribed to that cause alone, and particularly with parties from the mountain ranges of Donegal, where hitherto, from want of general means of communication and more clannish habits, intermarriages may have been more prevalent. Enumerated among the more immediate degrees of relationship are three brothers, two sisters, a brother and sister, two first-cousins, &c.

The educational condition of the inmates is very low, nearly one-half being unable either to read or write.

The single, as elsewhere, largely predominate, being 150 to 58 married.

The returns of occupation are very satisfactory, four-fifths of the total average of patients appearing to have been constantly employed, the majority of the men in agriculture, and the women in spinning, needlework, washing, &c.

These engagements are, however, varied by occupations of a

lighter and more agreeable kind, such as ball-playing, cards, draughts, battle-door, by the men; and dancing, music, reading, instruction, &c., for all fit to participate therein.

LONDONDERRY
ASYLUM.

On our different inspections we have found the house, considering it to be very inconveniently crowded, in a desirable condition, clean, and orderly; but until the Letterkenny Asylum is occupied, no improvements (and many are required) can be undertaken.

Attached to the Asylum are twenty-nine acres, around which the city is gradually extending; in fact, at no distant period, judging from present appearances, the farm will be in the centre of Derry, which to be enlarged at its seaward side must pass the Asylum altogether. We have reason to think that enterprising gentlemen in that city are disposed to purchase the concern, grounds, and all—in fact, we were applied to on the subject.

Change of site
desirable.

If this offer was sufficiently liberal in the opinion of the local authorities, it would, in our opinion, be far more advisable to erect a new Asylum on one of the many rural and suitable elevations in the neighbourhood than to incur additional expenses in adding to and repairing an old building, deficient in all modern improvements.

In no Asylum in Ireland is there a larger and more constant attendance of Governors than at Derry.

MARYBOROUGH.

MARYBOROUGH
ASYLUM.

The various matters suggested by us for improving or increasing the accommodation at this Asylum have either been already carried out or are progressing towards completion—they comprise an addition for sixty patients, infirmary accommodation, a new chapel, lavatories, water-closets, enlarged kitchen, and provision store, &c.

We are happy to say that the expectations expressed in our Twelfth Report have been fully realized, and that, under the management of the new resident medical superintendent, Doctor Shiell, the condition of the Institution and of its inmates continues to be most satisfactory.

The number of patients resident on 31st December, 1862, was 191. 46 admissions took place during the year, 8 of them being cases of relapse. The total number under treatment was, therefore, 237. 20 patients were discharged perfectly recovered, and 8 improved. 17 deaths, all from natural causes, occurred within the year, or 9 per cent. on the daily average under treatment. The recoveries amounted to 43·48 per cent. on the admissions, a very satisfactory average, particularly as it appears there were only 52 patients classed as probably curable remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year out of an aggregate of 188 lunatics.

Admissions,
discharges, &c.

There has been a slight increase in the average cost per head per annum arising from temporary causes, not from any increase in the actual expenditure for the maintenance of patients.

In our last report we observed upon the paucity of amusements provided for the patients in this Asylum, and we are now glad to be able to say that the remarks we then made have not been ineffectual. A ball-court has been erected at a cost of £110, and the

Amusements.

MARYBOROUGH
ASYLUM.Visits of
Inspectors.

amusement of the inmates in various ways has, the resident Medical Superintendent states in his annual report, been strictly attended to. We regret, however, to observe that nothing has yet been done towards the formation of a band of music, but we trust that some steps will be taken for that purpose during the current year. The consulting and visiting Physician, Doctor Jacob, having resigned his office, his son, a fully qualified practitioner, was appointed thereto.

The following are from our reports of inspection during the year, and the statistics of the Asylum will be found in detail in the Appendix :—

*“ March 23, 1863.—*I have this day inspected the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, and found the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, particularly clean and well ventilated. The several alterations and improvements made within the last few months have added much to the comfort and well-being of both the patients and attendants, reflecting great credit on the Resident Physician, who is evidently most zealous in the discharge of his duties.”

*“ April 25, 1863.—*On my inspection of the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum this day, I find it presenting its usual appearance of extreme cleanliness and good order as to the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors. I examined the bedding—which is mostly of straw—it is very clean and fresh. The bedclothes, particularly the blankets, require washing; the quilts are, very many of them, so worn, that I would suggest their being renewed. The bedsteads, which are very old, and many of them in bad order, require painting; or, what would be better, to get rid of them altogether, and substitute new of a different make in their stead.

“ There are at present in the Institution 57 males and 52 females belonging to the King’s county; and 41 males and 41 females, belonging to the Queen’s county, making in all 191 inmates, leaving 7 vacancies on the female side of the house to complete the full number.

“ On the female side I found a great proportion of the patients employed in knitting, sewing, and in the laundry. The men are employed at out-door work on the lands. All the inmates appeared most tranquil and orderly, none being under restraint but one female, confined to her room from temporary excitement.

“ On going over the land I found that Dr. Shiell has had walks made to exercise separately the sexes. The line of separation is being made of rustic paling, which presents a most cheerful appearance.

“ I beg to suggest, for the consideration of the Governors, the very great comfort it would be to the patients, having cocoa-fibre matting placed on the corridors; it would also add much to the cheerfulness of the day-rooms, if the walls were hung with pictures.”

*“ July 13, 1863.—*I this day inspected the Maryborough District Lunatic Asylum, containing 191 patients—108 chargeable to the King’s and 83 to the Queen’s county—of the total, two males are confined to bed by illness—no female. With this fact before me, I cannot but regard the sanitary condition of this establishment as particularly favourable, and indicative of a careful and judicious system of treatment, on the part of the resident Medical Superintendent. I saw all the inmates, and consider that due attention has been exercised in administering to their creature comforts. They were, as a body, well clad, orderly, and tranquil, very many of them industriously occupied in and out of doors, and none under any kind of restraint. The house itself is cleanly in its various divisions. The day-rooms, corridors,

dormitories, and single sleeping apartments, appear to me to be kept in a satisfactory state, and fully ventilated. I cannot, however, but remark on the great want of comfortable furniture throughout the wards—six chairs only, in an Institution containing 191 inmates, constitute but a very sorry allowance, particularly as there is not a single form with a back. I have requested the resident Physician to bring these deficiencies, as well as others connected with water-closets, and the supply of pure water, under the observation of the Board at its next meeting.”

MARYBOROUGH
ASYLUM.

We have reason to anticipate that the requisites above referred to will be provided before the termination of the contract for building and the general improvements which are now in progress.

MULLINGAR.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.

The patients in this Asylum have been steadily increasing in numbers during the year. At the date of our last report they amounted to 273—126 males and 147 females; the number resident on 31st December last being 305—150 males and 155 females, showing an increase within the year of 32 patients, and 5 over the accommodation, originally intended for 300 lunatics. This circumstance, coupled with the insufficiency of room in the Richmond Asylum for the lunatics of the city and county of Dublin (so long as the insane of the counties of Wicklow and Louth have to be provided for therein), which was not only commented on by us in our annual reports from year to year, but has also formed the subject of representations to Government from the civic authorities, induced us to look forward to the formation of a new district, to consist of the counties of Meath, separated from Mullingar, and Louth, from Richmond, as the best means of meeting the difficulty; but this proposition will be discussed when we shall review the condition of lunatics in gaols.

Proposed separation of Meath from its district.

The statistics of the year are given in detail in the Appendix, and as nothing occurs in them that would seem to call for observation, we do not feel it necessary to enter into them in this part of our report. On the subject of amusement, however, we may observe that very great progress has been already made. We stated in our last report that we have frequently suggested that steps should be taken towards the formation of a band, as nothing had then been done in that direction. The hesitation felt on the subject was owing, we believe, to an impression which prevailed in the minds of the local authorities that it would be very difficult, not to say impossible, to organize one—that a sufficient number of persons capable of being taught could not be found in the Asylum, and that the patients would show little disposition or ability to learn. The following observations contained in a recent statement furnished by the resident Medical Superintendent do not confirm the apprehensions so entertained:—“A brass band has been lately established, under the guidance of a regular master, and indeed it is a source of great wonder, as well as gratification, to all connected with the Asylum, to witness the aptitude of many of the patients to acquire a knowledge of music, the good effect of which is remarkably visible amongst the entire of the patients.” We can,

Amusements of Patients.

MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.Visits of
Inspectors.

from personal observation, fully corroborate the above, having listened with great pleasure to the very creditable performance of the band in the recreation-hall of the Asylum, and observed its cheering and enlivening effects upon the patients who were present on the occasion.

The following reports were made by us on several visits of inspection, and will give perhaps a more accurate idea of the actual condition of the Institution and its working than any general observations we could make:—

“January 26, 1863.—Visited and inspected the house, containing at this date 279 patients—130 males and 149 females. I found it very orderly and comfortable and with an abundant supply of fires, most necessary in this inclement weather, and than which nothing can tend more to the health and well-being of the insane. I notice a deficiency of indoor means of amusement and occupation. At the Richmond, for some time past, and now in other Irish Asylums, there are schools, and though no great progress can possibly be expected in them, still they afford a temporary engagement for the mind.

“I have requested the Manager on his next visit to Dublin to go to the Richmond Asylum and see the schools there.

“The Board of Education will supply the Asylum with books, &c.”

“March 7, 1863.—I inspected the Mullingar District Asylum this day, and have reason to report satisfactorily of it. I saw all the patients, of whom one only is confined to bed by illness—none under restraint of any description. The house is now all but occupied, there being but fourteen vacancies; so, as I have already observed, great discretion should be exercised by the Board in the selection of suitable applicants for admission. On this my visit I found some of the sewers were opened, and that the resident Physician had been examining into the causes whence the deficiency of a due supply of rainwater from the roofs of the building arose. It appears to me highly advisable that the Board of Governors should have the matter fully investigated, and, if necessary, the means of obtaining additional facilities for securing a supply of soft water, so essential for laundry and other purposes.

“I think an excessive expenditure for coals exists in this Asylum from stokeries and an almost useless kitchen-range, an over expenditure of from £80 to £100 a-year. I would therefore recommend the Governors to consider the propriety of erecting a range such as that at the Sligo Asylum, which was constructed by the Messrs. Hodges, of Dublin, with the best results, both as to a great economy of fuel and general utility.”

“May 11, 1863.—I have this day inspected the Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum; there are at present in the Institution the following number of patients:—

50 males and 63 females.	Total, 118, from Westmeath.
56 „ 59 „	Total, 114, from Meath.
26 „ 30 „	Total, 56, from Longford.

Making in all 288, leaving twelve vacancies. Having examined each patient, I find them all presenting a most satisfactory appearance, both as to their clothing and personal cleanliness: their bodily health is very good, but one being confined to bed. The day being wet they were occupied in the several day-rooms—the men with cards, periodicals, and newspapers—the women were engaged knitting, sewing, &c.; and all were (with some exceptions in the refractory divisions) quiet, orderly, and contented, and those that were capable of expressing their feelings

spoke in grateful terms of the kind treatment they received from Dr. Berkeley and the Officers under him. I minutely examined into the general state of the house, and found the day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories particularly clean and well ventilated; the beds, bedding, and bed-clothes are very clean and in good order, with the exception of the coverlets, many of which are worn out and require to be renewed. On the occasion of my last visit I observed on the state of the water-closets on the male side, which were very much out of order, and recommended immediate attention to them. I now find that they are being repaired and improved by having the seats leaded and urinals placed in each—those that are finished are very perfect, being easily kept clean and free from unwholesome odour. Several of the doors in the passages require painting, not only for appearance sake but for the preservation of the wood. I would suggest for the consideration of the Board their directing plain, lead-coloured paint to be used instead of grained oak, as being more preservative and less expensive.

“On looking over the land I find that several improvements have been made, such as levelling fences, making walks, &c. There is a good stock of vegetables, and the other crops are remarkably clean and healthy.”

“August 3, 1863.—I have this day inspected the Mullingar District Lunatic Asylum, and have to report favourably on the general condition of the establishment as to cleanliness and order, the beds, bedding, and dormitories, as also the corridors and day-rooms are kept in very creditable condition.

“The patients, all of whom I have personally inspected, appear to be carefully attended to.

“The sanitary state of the house is very satisfactory, there being only two women and one man confined to bed.

“I found the women chiefly employed at needlework, the men at agricultural labour on the grounds, which are kept in very good order, producing most excellent crops.

“The in-door occupation is principally reading, but I should like to see a more liberal supply of other means of amusement, such as bagatelle tables, draughts, &c. A musical band would be very desirable, the enlivening effects of which prove most beneficial in the Asylums in which it is established.

“The possible failure of a sufficient supply of water for the establishment, having but one pump well, has been more than once brought under the notice of the Governors, who, as I am informed by the Resident Medical Superintendent, at once sanction the sinking of a second well, and directed that tenders should be invited for that purpose, but as yet none have been offered.

“I regret to find that the anticipated failure now exists, the water-closets and lavatories being this day without water.

“On going over the grounds the Manager pointed out a site for a pump-well, where, from its position, there was every likelihood that a good supply of water could be obtained at a reasonable expense; I therefore recommend that a pump be sunk without further delay.

“I would also recommend that window-curtains be put up in the corridors, sleeping-rooms, and day-rooms on the female side, which could be of an inexpensive material and made up by the patients; and that seats with backs and small tables be placed in the corridors on both sides; this would be a great advantage to the patients in wet weather as they then would not be confined or crowded together in their day-rooms.”

“November 9, 1863.—On my visit to the Mullingar District Lunatic

**MULLINGAR
ASYLUM.**

Asylum this day I found its general condition very satisfactory. I regret there are in it only five available vacancies, so that probably in the course of a couple of months the house will be fully occupied. I have requested the Resident Medical Superintendent and Visiting Physician to submit to the Board at its next meeting a list of those inmates who being simply idiotic and imbecile, without any dangerous tendencies, might be removed to their respective localities and placed in the union workhouse, wherein, with a little care and a better scale of dietary than is afforded to ordinary paupers, they can be safely maintained, otherwise the gaols of the district will become receptacles for dangerous lunatics, while really urgent and curable cases, for want of proper accommodation and treatment, may become incurable, and thus perpetual burthens on the ratepayers of the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford.

"There are various points requiring immediate attention in this Asylum, but particularly referable to dampness in the halls and corridors, the state of the sewerage, and the supply of soft water.

"I have directed the Clerk and Storekeeper to keep an exact return of the quantity of coal as issued respectively for the different departments in the Institution—the laundry, kitchen, officers' apartments, divisions numerically, &c., &c., both male and female.

"The sanitary state of the patients is highly favourable, and every credit is due for their judicious management, both medically and morally.

"I heard with great satisfaction the performance of the band, which, considering the short period since its establishment, has made much progress.

"The visits of the extern officers appear, from the daily statement book, to be regular."

OMAGH.**OMAGH
ASYLUM.**

The sanitary condition of the inmates of this Asylum has been throughout the past year very satisfactory, and particularly so during the winter season, as compared with former ones. The admissions, from a want of accommodation, were less by seventeen than in the preceding twelve months, while the recoveries were more numerous—viz., 61 to 57.

There has also been a decrease in the number of deaths, equivalent to a fourth—viz., from 32 to 24, and which the Resident Medical Superintendent attributes, in some manner, to the great improvement made in the clothing of the inmates, on the deficiency of which we observed in our last report.

Nothing of a remarkable nature occurred in this Asylum during the period under consideration, with the exception of an accidental death from an overdose of morphia, administered to a patient by an attendant. A coroner's inquest was held in the case, and we ourselves also fully inquired into the circumstances.

It appeared that the patient, who was suffering from cough, had been taking medicine prescribed for him by the consulting and visiting Physician, the dose being a table-spoonful three times a day, this was subsequently altered to a mixture of morphia, the written directions on the label being a tea-spoonful three times a day. The bottle was left in the room occupied by the attendant who had charge of the patient, during his absence, and his attention was

Accidental
death of
patient.

not therefore specially directed to the change that had been made, and as the two medicines resembled each other, he, without reading the directions, administered a table-spoonful of the mixture of morphia, supposing it to be the same medicine as that which the patient had been taking previously. This dose was repeated twice, and death ensued. The Coroner's jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the attendant, but the Grand Jury assembled at the ensuing assizes, on a full consideration of the facts, ignored the bills of indictment.

We alluded in our last report to the dampness of the southern and western wings of the building, and have now to observe that measures were duly taken by the Board to remedy the defect, and, as the resident Medical Superintendent reports, with success. We also commented on the insufficiency of the means of amusement provided for the patients, expressing a hope to see a band soon established. This latter suggestion, we are glad to find, has been adopted, and the band, which has been organized, is reported to be not only a source of enjoyment to the patients, but in many instances to exercise a beneficial influence over them.

Improvements
made.

The following is an extract taken from the report made on an inspection of the Asylum on March 26, 1863:—

"I visited the Omagh District Asylum this day, and found it very clean and orderly, both as to the day-rooms and sleeping corridors. Many improvements have been lately effected, such as pointing the walls, and the formation of sculleries in the divisions. There appears so much difficulty in keeping the water-closets in order, that I would strongly recommend MacFarland's patent water-closet lately erected in the new part of the Omagh Gaol, to be substituted for those at present here, which are very defective, unsatisfactory, and impossible to keep clean and free from bad odour.

"I am informed by Dr. West, that the Roman Catholic burial ground is so over-crowded, that he has received verbal notice from the Chaplain that no more interments can take place there. Under these circumstances I would suggest to the Board their taking into consideration the necessity of either enclosing a piece of ground within the walls, or taking some in the immediate neighbourhood, which would form a cemetery for both the Protestant and Roman Catholic patients."

Since then the proposed closets have been introduced, but no decision has been come to by the Board with regard to a burial ground.

The cold, comfortless condition of some of the dormitories noticed in a later report still exists, but we trust to see it remedied in the approaching summer months. A proposal for heating a portion of the house was submitted to the Commissioners of Control, but being deemed unsatisfactory, has not been sanctioned by them. As the drying rooms attached to the laundry are insufficient, both the improvements may be carried out under one contract. The pleasure grounds and terraces in front of the house are now tastefully laid down, and ornamented with a variety of shrubs and evergreens; but the farm, comprising only 24 acres, is evidently too small for the general number of male patients, 160, in the Asylum. From sixteen to twenty acres should be taken in addition, and which from their position,

Improvements
still necessary.

**OMAGH
ASYLUM.**

scarcely a hundred yards distant at the south-west side from portions of the building, it would be particularly advantageous to obtain. We have already directed the attention of the Governors to the subject, being among other reasons induced to do so from the conviction that the purchase of the land in question would ultimately prove very economical, and that by having milk supplied altogether from the farm, and not partially, as at present, a much superior and cheaper article would be had. In support of our opinion, we may observe, that last year, after paying all expenses, including the Steward's salary and other allowances, there was a net profit, between produce sold and consumed at home, of £185 9s. 7d. The Asylum is now so fully occupied that it will require great discrimination in selecting cases for admission, otherwise the gaols of Fermanagh and Tyrone will, as formerly, be made receptacles for dangerous lunatics.

The Omagh Board of Governors is particularly regular in its meetings, some, too, of the most frequent attendants having to come to them from distant portions of the district.

**RICHMOND
ASYLUM.**

Admissions,
discharges, &c.

RICHMOND.

The Richmond Asylum contained on the 31st December 680 inmates. The admissions during the year were exactly the same as in the preceding twelvemonth—viz., 158; while the recoveries, it is satisfactory to notice, were not only greater in 1863 by 9 per cent., but the deaths, on a similar aggregate of patients, proportionably less. The cures, if calculated on admissions, were at the rate of 50 in the 100, and 11·68 if on the daily average under treatment. In 45 out of 79 actually recovered, insanity had not existed over six months; a fact exemplifying the greater curability of the disease when promptly attended to. The mortality was principally caused by cerebral or pulmonary affections—almost all of a chronic character; and no death resulted during the year from accident, suicide, or violence.

In the Richmond, from its larger number of inmates, more immediate opportunities are afforded for acquiring statistical information than in any other District Asylum; and what are furnished from it corroborates what is obtained elsewhere through minor details. The single are three times more numerous than the married; while the probably curable among 680 do not exceed 86, or little more than a seventh of the whole. As showing, too, the extent of committals of lunatics to gaol as dangerous, a third of the 158 admitted during the year were from prisons under your Excellency's warrant.

Limited state
of accommo-
dation.

From the pressure of applicants in the usual form at Board meetings, many of them, too, of great urgency, the resident and visiting Physicians selected some quiet but hopeless cases, as, in their opinion, removable to the respective union workhouses when their chargeability was ascertained, but the local Poor Law Guardians would not recognise their claims. Hence, and from

the great number of insane committed to the metropolitan gaols, no district in Ireland is, relatively speaking, so limited in its lunatic accommodation as the Richmond.

RICHMOND
ASYLUM.

The educational state of the patients, as remarked in our last annual Report, is favourable. The regular establishment of schools, and their being placed under the National Board, was principally effected through the exertions of the resident Physician. The daily attendance at them, independent of singing and music classes, during the past year, was 58 males and 89 females. Much progress cannot be expected in learning from insane pupils previously uneducated, still their time, from a regular system of teaching, becomes usefully occupied, while habits of discipline and quietude are inculcated by their teachers. Thus far the introduction of schools has been productive of unquestionable benefit.

School
established.

Socially speaking, in no institution with which we are acquainted is more attention bestowed on the comforts, amusements, and occupation of the patients, than in the Richmond. On these points it has certainly made a great advance within the last few years. The dietary is as full, good, and varied, as could be desired, and the supply of clothing ample. Suitable books for reading and light periodicals are liberally supplied. Games in and out of doors; dancing and singing parties are encouraged; and we are gratified to observe that the pleasure grounds and farm, together over sixty acres, are at length well and neatly laid down, principally by the patients, who daily average 80 at out-door work, while in other manual occupations about 90 are generally employed. The number of females in the laundry, or engaged in needlework, knitting, cleaning the house, &c., amounts to 200, one day with another.

Amusements of
patients.

The work-rooms, four in number—originally a collection of dark and gloomy cells or small dormitories, which were thrown down and reconstructed for their present use in 1862—are well lighted and commodious; last year they were painted, papered, and comfortably furnished.

The average cost per head, in 1863, was £23 14s. 11d., as against £26 10s. 4d. for the preceding twelvemonth; the excess for 1862 being mainly caused by the structural alterations just referred to, and to sundry repairs throughout the buildings, which were all charged to the then current account. In our next Report we hope to record another diminution of expenses, as about £1,600 were laid out last year on some additions and the purchase of new furniture and bedding.

The farm has been remunerative; the net profits returned, after meeting an outlay of £171 16s., being £156 10s.

The distribution of patients from the different component portions of the district on the 31st December was as follows:—362 were chargeable to Dublin city, with a population of 240,000; 157 to the county of Dublin population, 160,000; 73 to Wicklow, population 86,000; and 70 to Louth and Drogheda, population 88,000.

Thus it appears that as regards population, the metropolitan city and county have to support nearly twice as many patients in proportion as either of the rural counties—a fact referable to the

**RICHMOND
ASYLUM.**

great and continued influx of strangers into them, and the more extensive committal of dangerous lunatics to their gaols.

The attendance of the Board of the Richmond Asylum is most regular, and cannot but entail serious trouble and inconvenience on the Governors, who meet twice in each month; the entire business devolving, it may be said, at present, on eight members.

**Visits of
Inspectors.**

We ourselves visit the establishment constantly, being anxious to forward its general working and utility in every way at our command, and are happy to observe that the several suggestions made by us from time to time have been uniformly carried out.

**SLIGO
ASYLUM.****SLIGO.**

This Asylum has from the date of its opening, in the year 1855, up to the present time, been conducted in a very efficient manner, and has attained a deservedly high character in public estimation, both as a curative establishment and one in which the comforts, amusements, and general well-being of the patients are carefully attended to.

**Amusements of
patients.**

The statistics are given in full, as usual, in the Appendix. The amusement of the patients continues to engage the earnest attention of the Resident Superintendent, and of his subordinates, and he has reported to us on the subject in the following terms:—

“As heretofore we have experienced the most happy results from the amusing occupations at our disposal.

“A large number of the patients, male and female, were brought into the town to witness the fireworks on the marriage of the Prince of Wales; also to the regatta on the Lake, the Christy Minstrels, and Mr. M'Cabe, the celebrated mimic, performed before the patients in the large dining-hall. Large parties were taken regularly to the sea for bathing during the season. The school progresses favourably, and is decidedly beneficial. Several of the patients are making considerable progress in music.”

**Suicide of
patient.**

No escape occurred during the year; but we regret to say that there was one case of suicide, a female having hanged herself in the bath-room, with a piece of rope composed of cocoa-fibre matting, apron-check, and calico, which she had cunningly concealed on her person. It was no doubt a very premeditated case; but it would appear from the evidence taken at the inquest that she had not previously manifested any suicidal tendency, and as she had pleaded illness, eluding the attendants in charge during breakfast hour, they were held blameless by the jury, a verdict in which we, under the circumstances, concurred. In this Asylum there has been, ever since its opening, a larger margin of vacancies than in any other of a like size in Ireland, the Board and physicians paying particular attention to the admission of patients, and restricting it as far as possible to those likely to benefit thereby.

**Visits of
Inspectors.**

The reports made by us on the occasions of our visits, are to the following effect:—

“*February 16, 1863.*—On inspection of the Sligo Asylum I found the establishment generally in a most satisfactory state, the patients carefully and judiciously attended to, their creature comforts and amuse-

ments liberally regarded, and the house at large cleanly, well supplied with fires, and at the same time well ventilated. None of the inmates were under any kind of restraint whatever, and six only confined to bed from bodily indisposition. I examined the provisions, which all appeared to me of good quality. The office and other records are regularly kept. In the course of the spring I think the Asylum generally should be re-done up—the wood-work, walls of corridors, day-rooms, &c.; and it would materially improve the back-hall if light were admitted into it from the front, by the upper wood panels of the cross-door being substituted by glass.

“The total inmates amount to 188—87 women, 101 men, 55 being in the aggregate chargeable to Leitrim, and 133 to Sligo—a marked disproportion *quoad* their respective populations.

“I cannot but express my admiration of the liberality of the resident Physician in providing a magic lantern (which, I understand, cost £30) for the amusement of the patients.”

“June 22, 1863.—I have this day visited the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum, containing 193 patients—102 males and 91 females, 133 being from the county of Sligo, and 60 from Leitrim county. They all, both males and females, presented the appearance of being most carefully looked after and attended to in every particular, their personal clothing being clean and in good order; their demeanour orderly, tranquil, and in almost all cases cheerful. Their bodily health is very good, only two being confined to bed, evincing great care and attention on the part of both the resident and visiting Medical Officers. There is none in seclusion, neither has there been for some time. Mechanical restraint is never resorted to under any circumstances. The corridors, day-rooms, dormitories, and water-closets, as also the lavatories, are clean, orderly, well ventilated, and kept with great neatness. The laundry, drying-room, kitchen, and store-rooms, are in the same creditable order. The general appearance and working of the entire establishment reflects great credit on Dr. M'Munn and the other officers of the Institution. There are 16 males and 15 females attending the school, and making very marked progress in learning, which, in my opinion, cannot but prove beneficial.

“His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Right Honourable John Wynne, F. M. Olpherts, esq., Mr. Hatchell, Private Secretary, and Mr. Arkwright, A.D.C., visited the Asylum this day; I also accompanied him. After having been conducted through the entire Institution by Dr. M'Munn, the resident Medical Superintendent, His Excellency was pleased to express himself much gratified at the general state of the house, and the orderly, neat, and tranquil appearance of the patients.”

Visit of His
Excellency
the Lord
Lieutenant.

“December 23, 1863.—I have much satisfaction in making a very favourable report of the general condition in which I found the Sligo District Asylum on the two days of my inspection during the present visit to it. The various departments of the Institution appear to be orderly and well conducted in detail. I was particularly pleased with the cleanliness of the bedding, which is ample in quantity, as well as with the airiness, and at the same time warmth of the corridors and day-rooms occupied by the patients. From the fact of their being all located during the day on the one landing, economy of fuel, and with it a better supervision are obtained. The sanitary state of the house is good, three of ten inmates only being confined to bed by illness. I examined the provisions, which are unexceptionable; and I understand the various contracts have been fairly carried out. The grounds are

**SLIGO
ASYLUM.**

very much improved since my last report; and I learn from Dr. M'Munn that the Steward, who seems a most efficient officer, has, on an average during the year, about thirty patients daily employed on the farm. The total number of inmates amount this day to 188, of whom 132 are chargeable to Sligo, and 56 to Leitrim. By judicious management the house is far from being full; at the same time there are no outstanding applications for admission, and no dangerous lunatics in the gaols of the district. I have made a few minor suggestions to the resident Medical Superintendent. The extern officers appear most regular in their attendance.

"The Books of the Sligo District Asylum, I have to observe, are kept with the most creditable accuracy."

**WATERFORD
ASYLUM.**

WATERFORD.Admissions,
discharges, &c.

The Waterford Asylum within the past year has been materially improved, and its extent of accommodation increased. On the 31st December, 1862, the number of patients in it amounted to 130; at the same date last year to 146. The most important of the improvements consisted in the erection of two infirmaries, one at either side of the house, for males and females, each containing twelve beds; the want of suitable provision for cases of acute or dangerous diseases having been long felt. There were fifty-four admissions in the course of the past twelve months; a larger proportion than has taken place in any other Asylum, taking its size into account. Twenty-seven were discharged; seventeen as recovered, eight more or less improved; the deaths from natural causes were ten, and one from suicide, on which a coroner's inquest was duly held. The party died from a wound inflicted on himself with a knife, which he surreptitiously obtained, and kept concealed on the grounds. Another man made four attempts at self-destruction. Of the admissions, twelve, or nearly a third, were dangerous lunatics, under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. And of the discharged cured no less than eleven had been ill under three months; and twelve had not reached their fortieth year. The totally uneducated and those who can read are about equal; while in this, one of the smallest, as obtains equally in the largest Asylums, the single are three times more numerous than the married.

The returns from the Institution differ, however, on one material point from what holds elsewhere—viz., the insane probably curable exceed the incurable, being 90 to 56. We are, however, disposed to think that more hopeful anticipations are entertained of recoveries in this district Asylum than in others, as relapsed cases are not unfrequent in it.

We have constantly observed in the Waterford Asylum a marked relationship and hereditary tendency to disease amongst its inmates. At present, for example, in a community of only 146, there are two brothers, eleven first-cousins, a mother and daughter, and two sisters, all insane, and, as appears, in the closest consanguinity. The number of patients employed—twenty-four men and thirty-eight women—is not as large as we could desire. At the same time we have had occasion to notice on our different visits increased facilities

for in-door amusement, drafts, music-books, &c., and for out-door recreation and exercise.

WATERFORD
ASYLUM.

By the retirement, on a pension, of the Manager, Captain Dobbs, who for twenty-five years had conducted the establishment, and we are gratified to say, in a satisfactory manner, as testified by a resolution of the Governors, your Excellency was enabled to appoint a medical gentleman as his successor, in the person of Dr. Burton, who was transferred from the Auxiliary at Clonmel to take charge of this Asylum.

Retirement of
Manager, and
appointment of
Dr. Burton.

All our public institutions for the insane are thus placed under the immediate management of medical practitioners.

The expenditure in the Waterford Asylum for the year just expired amounted to £23 1s. 8d. per head, a larger sum than usual, £424 of the total outlay being for furniture and bedding intended for the infirmaries, as well as for repairs and alterations. It also included, under the head of incidental expenses, a sum of £142 10s., paid to an architect employed by the Board of Governors, whose plans and specifications they subsequently disapproved of as being too costly. An action was about being brought, when the matter was referred to arbitration and the above sum awarded.

The following are extracts from the reports of the Visiting Inspector:—

Visits of
Inspectors.

"*March 2, 1863.*—Visited and inspected the Waterford District Asylum, which in every respect is satisfactory. I think the flooring of the new water-closets should be leaded, or covered with well-glazed tiles; light fire-guards ought also be procured. The Manager submitted a plan for the improvement of the laundry, which he thinks can be executed for about £35, and by which a considerable saving of fuel would be effected; it may be well to adopt it if the Board, on examination into details, find it practicable."

"*July 16, 1863.*—On my inspection this day of the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum, I found every part of it most regular and orderly; the patients have all the appearance of being most carefully attended to. The females are chiefly employed in sewing, knitting, &c. The males on the refractory side were playing at foot-ball; the quiet and orderly divisions were employed in reading and writing. There are in the house at present 136 patients; 72 males and 64 females. The healthy condition of the patients is very satisfactory, there being only one patient (a female) confined to bed."

"*October 6, 1863.*—I have to report in very favourable terms of the general condition of the Waterford District Asylum; the patients appear to be very comfortably attended to, and I found the various departments clean, orderly, and well ventilated; two patients only were confined to bed from illness. The infirmary and new apartments add materially to the well-being of the inmates. I think it advisable that curtains or blinds should be hung in them. I fully agree in the opinion of the Grand Jury Committee, that grass plots are preferable to gravelled yards for the female patients. Having had the pleasure of meeting the Board, some suggestions which I submitted will, with its sanction, be carried out by the resident Physician, with reference to the rooms for refractory patients, the water-closets adjoining the infirmaries, easy-chairs, &c."

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.General
statistics.

Summing up the number of Lunatics in the different District Asylums of this country during the year 1863, and taking a retrospect of the operation of these institutions in the same period, it would appear that on the 1st January the total of patients in them amounted to 4,505—2,319 males, 2,186 females. During the progress of the year 1,420 Lunatics were admitted—753 males, 667 females. Of these numbers 354—namely, 219 males, and 135 females—were transferred from gaols as dangerous lunatics, under warrant of your Excellency. The discharges as actually recovered were 627—292 males and 335 females; 116 were taken home by their friends improved or convalescent—50 males and 66 females; while 168 unimproved—106 males and 62 females—were for the most part exchanged for more urgent cases from Workhouses. Only 6 patients escaped—5 males and 1 female; 329—175 males and 154 females—died from natural causes; 7—5 males and 2 females—from accident; consequently there remained under treatment on the 31st December, 4,672 Lunatics—2,439 men and 2,233 women.

The expenditure in maintenance, &c., for the year just terminated reached £97,022 8s. 2d.

Of the 4,672, no less than three-fourths are returned as probably incurable—a proportion not peculiar to our public institutions for the insane, but one that holds good in every country—England, France, America—the natural tendency of the insane being to accumulate, as may be easily inferred from the fact that a third of those attacked by mental disease, with its different complications, become permanently affected; whilst from the more improved system of management now adopted, and the care bestowed on the insane, their term of existence averages the common period, but particularly among the humbler classes, whose intellectual powers had been naturally less worked upon.

We would here take the opportunity of observing, in answer to a prevalent opinion, that when cases become so chronic as to hold out no hope of recovery, they might be removed from regular Asylums to establishments of less organized and experienced details—that, perhaps, in no class are so many individuals to be found who require more attention than in that comprising incurables, whose delusions and strange conduct need constant watching and control.

Testing the condition of our District Asylums during the past year by the proportion of recoveries and deaths, as well as by the economy in their maintenance, we should say that they fully uphold their position as contrasted with similar national establishments.

Recoveries.

On admissions the cures equalled $44\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or if calculated on the daily average under treatment, $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This, comparatively speaking, is certainly not inferior to what occurs elsewhere. The convalescent discharges—many of them far advanced to recovery, if not cured altogether—amounted to 116, or on admissions to 8.16 per cent. That we are justified in relying on a large number of cures under the above head, may be deduced from the fact that the total relapses for the year did not exceed an eighth of the total admitted.

Deaths.

In respect to deaths, Irish Asylums have for a series of years been particularly fortunate, the mortality being invariably less

than in any other like institutions. Nine per cent. per annum may be considered on an average the proportion which generally obtains, as against 7.26 in the District Lunatic Establishments of this country. We regret that among the deaths, two of which, however, might fairly be regarded as natural, though instantaneous, the parties, epileptics, being suffocated whilst in the act of deglutition, seven should be set down as accidental, but blameless, as returned at the inquests; still they are five too many. Among the immediate causes of death, in 110 cases cerebral diseases are set down; and in 93, pulmonary consumption. That the brain should be engaged seems quite natural, from the direct association or connexion of mind with the organ in which it is supposed to exist, but it is not at all so clear with reference to disease of the lungs, and the more particularly, as in no bodily disorder terminating fatally is the intellect so unclouded to the very last moment of existence as in pulmonary consumption.

Regarding the Statistics of Lunacy, as shown in the present Report, and comparing them with those already given by us in preceding ones, we find so great a uniformity that they may be assumed as definite, and almost regulated by a fixed or natural law.

1. The proportion of insane between the sexes is, for all practical purposes, equal, although the causes productive of mental disease is not alike in the same extent. Physical causes would appear to predominate among men who are more exposed to their action; while the moral or emotional are much more prevalent with females.

Proportion
of insanity
between the
sexes.

2. Hereditary predisposition would appear to exercise an equal influence over either sex. Out of 2,324 authenticated cases before us, this predisposition existed in 561—292 men, 269 women; while in the same aggregate, insanity being referable to intemperance, in 283 cases 212 were males, and only 71, or a third, female patients.

Hereditary
predisposition.

3. We have stated that moral or sensational affections, such as grief, anxiety, fear, disappointment, &c., are more general in the development of insanity among females. This observation we may evidence by the fact, that taking among others widowhood as a classification, we find 192 women labouring under aberration of mind against 71 men; and for loss of children, 14 mothers and 6 fathers.

Causes of
insanity.

4. Monomania from religious causes would seem to be rather exceptional, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, to be of irregular occurrence, prevalent comparatively at one time, and unknown at another. Religious excitement does not necessarily proclaim religious delusions—quite the reverse. According to our experience, the largest numerical proportion of insane, in respect to profession, is to be found by fully six to one in the clerical community; yet in scarcely a single instance does the delusion turn on sacred subjects. In the past year nine cases only were admitted where the exciting cause to the insanity was set down as religious.

5. The period of life, judging from the present and former statistics obtained by us, at which mental diseases is most prevalent is between the ages of twenty and thirty-five; and during the same period the recuperative powers of the mind

**DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.**

Prevalence of
insanity among
the married in
England, and
among the
single in
Ireland.

appear to be stronger, and gradually to decline with years. Of the total recoveries, 427 were in patients not arrived at forty, the oldest cured being seventy-six.

There is one point at which the statistics of lunacy in England and in Ireland diverge to a remarkable extent. The unmarried in the Asylums of this country are three times as numerous as the married, while in England the very reverse obtains. The total unmarried on the 31st December last, in Irish Asylums, amounted to 3,094; the married to 1,060; the widowed to 220. There are no similar Parliamentary tables for England; but taking up individual hospitals there for the insane, we find, for example, in the two years, 1862 and 1863, the Resident Physician at Rainhill, in Lancashire, returns out of an aggregate of admissions of 306, 106 as single, 163 as married; the difference, 37, being widowed. At Prestwich, the single were in like manner 51; the married, 72; the widowed, 13. Dr. Sherlock, in his ninth and tenth reports of the Worcester Asylum, on 248 admissions, gives 98 as unmarried, and between married and widowed, 150—119 of the former, 31 of the latter. In the Wakefield Asylum, Yorkshire, out of 373, received in 1862, the single are recorded, 121; the widowed, 43; and the married, 209, &c. In the Wiltshire Asylum the married and widowed received in 1862 were 58—44 and 15; the single, 35. Thus so far it would seem that in Ireland disordered manifestations of the mind are mixed up with celibacy, and on the other hand with matrimony among our less excitable neighbours. That the insane here should stand in the proportion it does is quite intelligible, when the number of the married and unmarried in the population at large is taken into account; but it is not quite so clear, why in England, with twenty millions of inhabitants, and according to the last Census, 6,988,000, or a third of the whole married, there should be in the two social states so marked a disproportion of mental disease. In France a more equable relationship is maintained, the insane single exceeding by about eighteen per cent. the married lunatics.

**Expenditure of
Asylums.**

6. The annual cost per head for maintenance during the past twelvemonth, one Asylum with another, amounted to £20 19s. 9d. This is a somewhat larger average than usual. It should, however, be recollected that not only have provisions been increasing in price for the last few years, but a more liberal dietary has been gradually afforded. Food, especially animal food, is now as dear as in England; while in respect to some other articles of consumption, particularly in the expensive item of coals, we stand at a clear disadvantage.

In one important outlay, however, our expenditure is much below that in the sister countries. We refer to the cost incurred by the maintenance of officers, attendants, and servants generally.

**Remuneration
of Medical
Superintend-
ents.**

The Resident Medical Superintendents in Irish District Asylums, though fully on an equality in professional status and acquirements with their brethren in England and Scotland, receive smaller salaries and less domestic allowances, at the same time that they have more duties to perform, inasmuch as on them the fiscal management of their respective institutions mainly devolves.

The attendants too, as a body, are underpaid; hence, persons of inferior position, and with little or no education, are so frequently engaged. The system reacts prejudicially on the Asylum and its inmates, for it cannot be fairly expected that an establishment with indifferent subordinates, particularly for lunatics, can be steadily and satisfactorily conducted—one, too, in which habits of order, cleanliness, and regularity, should be methodically inculcated by example. As it is, a class of persons, both male and female, offer themselves for employment, very frequently with the sole object of earning in the course of a year or two a few pounds wherewith to emigrate. Hence a serious disadvantage accrues to the insane from a constant change in those placed immediately over them, and who as soon as they have become really useful from a knowledge of their business, and of the peculiarities of their different charges, abandon the country to seek an easier and a better livelihood abroad.

DISTRICT
ASYLUMS.

Attendants
underpaid.

7. Unmistakable progress (certainly much needed) has been already made, and is daily going on, in the extent and variety of amusements, and light occupations for the inmates of District Asylums; and although as yet in some of them the corridors and day-rooms present less homely appearances of comfort and of that little domestic ornamentation which belong, no doubt, to a superior class than is generally to be found in our public institutions for the insane, and from the absence of which, overlooking the existence of more substantial requisites, and of results the most encouraging, hasty observers may be inclined to deduce erroneous conclusions, we can still report in regard to these minor details *that* steady improvement from year to year, which it has always been our object to encourage.

Occupations
and amuse-
ments.

Education, to a certain extent, is not neglected, whilst music parties, excursions, and athletic sports, are beginning to form an everyday portion of Asylum life; and your Excellency has not failed, on your frequent visits to institutions for the insane, to be gratified at the uniform reports you heard of the solace which religion bestows on the many who, in the midst of their varied delusions, do not forget the hopeful doctrines of their faith. It is therefore with regret we have to refer to the continued and practical opposition evinced towards the admission of chaplains into the Belfast Asylum by its influential Board of Governors.

Educational
instruction.

WORKHOUSES.

WORKHOUSES.

According to official returns obtained by us, through the Poor Law Commissioners, from all the Union Workhouses (163) in Ireland, the total number of lunatics, imbeciles, idiots, and epileptics resident in them on the 31st December, 1863, exceeded that at the close of the preceding year by 220. The aggregate in 1863 being 2,455, of which total 30 are represented as requiring special treatment, many of them offering hopes of recovery; 900 quite incurable, but who need some supervision; and 1,255 not unfit to associate with the ordinary paupers. Were the 2,455 equally divided, 15 would be found in each of them separately; but

WORKHOUSES. in some of them the numbers are far greater than in others—as, for example, Dublin, Limerick, Belfast, Derry, which, one with another, contains each from 40 to 140 of the combined classes ; while elsewhere, as in Kenmare, Gort, and Westport, they are limited to two or three individuals.

Anticipating that the subject of lunatic accommodation in Unions, from the crowded state of Asylums, must necessarily occupy public attention, we have been particular in our inquiries into the character and general management of the insane of all denominations in Workhouses, at the same time not omitting on our visitations to improve their condition, as far as it lay in our power, by procuring for them a more generous dietary and more creature comforts than had been previously sanctioned. In most cases our interference has been useful ; many Boards of Guardians, actuated by a humane spirit, are disposed to grant every allowance which the restricted capabilities of a Workhouse admits of. Special wards have been set apart for the habitation of the masses in question, and paid attendants employed to look after them.

Far, however, from upholding the expediency of costly buildings or regular staffs for harmless epileptics and the utterly demented, incapable alike of valuing such expenditure or benefiting materially by it, we cannot help noticing, almost in every Poorhouse throughout the kingdom, the absence of suitable day-rooms, means of employment, no matter how simple, as well as space for exercise, the airing yards belonging to the idiot cells, as they are called, being for the most small, damp, and sunless. Should any arrangements, therefore, be adopted by which provision may be effected in Workhouses for certain of the mentally affected, it appears to us highly advisable that the Commissioners of Poor Law should have authority to direct such changes, structural and other, in them as the Inspectors might recommend, in regard to the better treatment of their deranged inmates.

Suggestions regarding allocation of Workhouses as receptacles for the insane.

Class of insane in Workhouses.

Adverting to the insane actually in Poorhouses, it would appear that about three-fifths are females, and in the genuine meaning of the term, not more than an eighth of the whole lunatics ; who, being, for the most part, of very impaired intellect, and advanced in life, have little recuperative power. Occasionally, however, some of them become intemperate and intractable ; when, through the intervention of Guardians who happen to be Justices of the Peace, they are promptly committed to gaol as dangerous ; this mode of getting rid of them being less troublesome and more certain than by regular application for admission into a District Asylum. The provisions of the 1st Vic. affording officials well-disposed to find excuse for escaping trouble and inconvenience the necessary facilities for doing so, they are not slow in seeing causes from which they may depose to dangerous acts or tendencies in the parties. The breaking of a window, for example, or the tearing of a pillow-case, has supplied sufficient reason for magisterial interference, with all the circumstances of a police escort for some twenty or thirty miles, in transferring to gaol some decrepit offender. Thus the exercise of a power given by an Act of Parlia-

Committals to Gaols therefrom.

ment for a totally different object than that to which it is converted degenerates into an abuse, as regards the individual, and is attended with no inconsiderable and uncalled-for expense.

WORKHOUSES.

In our preliminary observations we referred to the general unwillingness of Guardians to exchange, even for convenience sake to themselves and benefit to the patient, a really curable or violent case from a Poorhouse for a tranquil idiotic one; still little difficulty is made in the committal of the same party to prison, not unfrequently, too, with the worst results. This, on the whole, is a bad system, and defeats its own object; entailing, as it does, though not directly on electoral divisions, still not the less certainly increased taxation on county rates. The remedy we are disposed to suggest would consist in a power being vested in our office, by an order of your Excellency in Council, to effect exchanges from time to time (due caution being exercised on the score of chargeability), between tranquil and fatuous inmates of Asylums, and the curable, or dangerous in Workhouses, until such time, at least, as full provision will have been made for the lunatic poor.

Refusal of
Guardians to
exchange
Lunatics in
Workhouses for
quiet cases in
Asylums.

Some years ago it was proposed to erect four large depots for idiots and incurables, one in each province; but the project failed from its impracticability, the main objection being comprised in the few following words, extracted from a Report to the Executive, by the Inspectors, in 1858:—"We do not think provincial depots would be successful: the number of counties would cause much embarrassment in their working, and the unavoidable expenses and inconvenience consequent upon the conveyance and return of patients from remote localities—perhaps from 100 to 150 miles distant—constitute the most serious objections. It appears to us more feasible that lunatic districts should have their own receptacles for chronic cases."

Chronic Depôts.

In the discharge of our official duties, and particularly in reference to the reputed insane in Workhouses, we feel a double obligation imposed upon us—the first, and most important, as regards the patient, the second as regards local taxation. We trust it is needless for us to repeat our desire to ameliorate in every way the condition of the lunatic poor; but we think that eventually we shall best succeed in doing so by limiting our interference to those who appear to us genuine objects for its exercise. If every person reported to this office as being a fit object for Asylum treatment was to be sent to a District Institution the existing Lunatic accommodation, as well as that in progress, would not be one-half sufficient. To illustrate this observation practically, we may observe, that on the opening of the auxiliary buildings at Clonmel—the parent Asylum containing only 140 beds, while the population of the county at large is 320,000—the Board of Governors passed a resolution in April last, that no person should be received from a Poorhouse without an authorization from either of the Inspectors. After having cleared the two gaols of their dangerous Lunatics we visited the Unions in order to examine all who were alleged to be suitable for admission into the Auxiliary Asylum. We selected those only whose history

WORKHOUSES. and symptoms rendered them, in our opinion, proper cases for removal. Had we accepted as such all who were brought before us the Asylum would have been at once filled, to the exclusion of more hopeful cases, by a mass of imbeciles and harmless epileptics, who simply require for their well-being considerate care and kindness in a Workhouse.

We cannot state with any degree of accuracy the cost per head per annum of the insane classes in Poorhouses, as we have not been furnished with separate accounts in their regard. Further, the scale of dietary and the creature comforts are not uniform in them: one with another it might be approximately set down at about £10 each in the year, or a little under one-half of the cost in Asylums.

With regard to the mortality, though fully 3 per cent. greater than in our Asylums, it exceeds but in a trifling degree the mortality in other Hospitals for the insane.

GAOLS.

GAOLS.

The first Act of the Legislature (1st Vic., cap. 27.) empowering Magistrates to commit Lunatics to Gaols was passed, as your Excellency is aware, in consequence of the death in one of the public streets of Dublin of a gentleman of high position, at the hands of a Lunatic, who, the day before, from a want of accommodation, had been denied admission into the District Asylum. This Act, not being deemed sufficiently guarded in its provisions, was amended seven years afterwards by the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, which alike intended for the safe custody of persons who otherwise might become dangerous to themselves or others, rendered sworn depositions necessary to the fact, that the Lunatic had committed, or intended to commit, an indictable offence; in which case two Justices, before whom the offender might be brought, were authorized, if they deemed fit, to call to their assistance a medical practitioner before signing the warrant of committal. Thus, so far as the enactment itself is concerned, the liberty of the subject was protected, and due precaution afforded against sending individuals to prison who had not made themselves amenable to law by any meditated or overt misdemeanor.

If Magistrates took a correct view of their discretionary powers under the Act, a wholesome protection would be at their disposal for the public good; but, we believe, no statutes are more constantly disregarded by them than those having reference to the imprisonment of Lunatics, inasmuch as too frequently they neither investigate as they ought to do cases brought before them, nor even see the parties themselves; although nothing can be more definite or more clear than the wording of the 2nd section of the 8th and 9th Vic., that they shall satisfy themselves on "view and personal examination" as to the actual condition of the Lunatic. The exception in practice is for the Lunatic to be brought before two Magistrates, as in nine cases out of ten one Justice alone sees him—a second signing the committal, as a matter of course;—indeed we

Abuse of Acts
1 Vic. c. 27,
and 8 & 9 Vic.
c. 107.

have known instances where the Magistrate, satisfied with a medical certificate testifying to the existence of mental derangement, has, of his own authority alone, sent the Lunatic under escort to prison. It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise, that the most unsuitable cases for such confinement are to be found in Gaols; and the less so when it is recollected that on the most trivial grounds, individuals very far advanced in life—from seventy to eighty years of age, palsied and infirm, whether actually of disordered mind or imbecile and epileptic, are likely to be manufactured into dangerous Lunatics, through the instrumentality of their relatives, or of officials anxious to get rid of their charge, as has been already stated by us, in the shortest possible mode.

The question of land—that endless source of dissatisfaction in this country—forms occasionally an ingredient in the committal of dangerous Lunatics. Family discussions and disagreements arise thereon; and if one member of the social circle, who happens to be very eccentric and excitable, claims more than his share—or, it may be, his rightful share in the tenure—it has now and then occurred that the party found his way to gaol, a duly committed and dangerous Lunatic.

Notwithstanding the manifold abuses to which it has given rise, under existing circumstances we do not object to the above-mentioned statute; on the contrary, when properly administered, it is productive of good—it indirectly opens District Asylums to the truly destitute insane. A father of a family, for example, in a remote parish of a county, earning a few shillings in the week for the scanty support of his wife and children, is suddenly prostrated by a violent attack of insanity, seventy to eighty miles from the Asylum, without a human being to take charge of him, or a single farthing available for his conveyance to it, either of his own or derivable from county or union rates. Possibly, too, he may not be received into the poorhouse. For his immediate protection, then, as well as of those around him, there is no alternative but the one, and that is, conveyance under warrant to Gaol, whence he may be transferred to the Asylum when a vacancy offers.

Again, at least until we shall have ample and suitable provision for the insane, we should not desire to see the provisions of the Act repealed; for if they were, matters might become worse, as Magistrates would then be obliged, under the common statutes, to commit as criminal those who before were regarded as simply dangerous to themselves or others, by taking informations founded on charges of the most frivolous character, and returning them to the assize or quarter session court; thereby imposing a useless trouble and uncalled-for expense on the Executive—to which procedure even now a strong tendency is being shown by the Justices of some counties—as in Cavan, where last year no less than seven Lunatics were indicted for different offences of a trivial character.

No doubt, owing to the increased accommodation for the insane poor effected in different parts of Ireland within the last ten or a dozen years, the Gaols of certain districts have been disencumbered of permanent Lunatics, their sojourn in them being limited to a

GAOLS.

Acts beneficial'
in some respects.

GAOLS.
—

few days ; still within the same period there has been annually an almost equal number of committals, averaging, one year with another, from five to six hundred. We have been unremitting in our endeavour to meet the evil of this unreserved committal of the insane ; from our Report to Parliament for the year 1857, we reproduce the following passages, as still indicating our sentiments on the subject :—

“In a practical point of view this system of committing lunatics is attended with further serious disadvantages. No history of the cases is given, nor information afforded to guide the physician in his treatment of them ; and when recovered, a material embarrassment occurs in their discharge, for it very frequently happens that the exact locality of the parties is unknown, and in the absence of a law of settlement, Boards of Governors have no authority to direct their admission into poor-houses. The detention of lunatics in gaols varies much as to time—some few remaining in them even for years.”

And again, in the Ninth Report, we state :—

“We have already alluded to the subversion of prison discipline caused by the detention of dangerous lunatics in gaols, where, as there is no regular staff to look after them, they must in great measure be entrusted to the care of ordinary prisoners. On a late visit to the gaol at Ennis, the Local Inspector complained to us that from the number of insane confined in it, he had not sufficient attendants to take charge of them ; and that as some were violent he felt much difficulty in calling on untried men to do so.

“It is clear that no legislation can remedy these defects until such time as appropriate accommodation will have been provided throughout the country for our insane poor.”

Returns of
Lunatics in
Gaols.

On reference to the statistics in our office, we find that in 1838, 72 Lunatics were committed as dangerous to prison ; in 1839, 107 ; in 1840, 111 ; and four years subsequently, 382. The population of Ireland in 1844 was eight millions, and the accommodation in District Asylums amounted only to 2,112 beds. At present, in 1864, just twenty years later, with its inhabitants reduced to five millions and a-half, and District Asylum provision for 4,900 ; we have 389 confined in Gaol as being insane. This fact tends to prove the increased freedom exercised in sending Lunatics to prison on the one hand ; and on the other, a *very liberal* notion among Justices of the Peace and medical practitioners as to the dangerous phases of mental derangements ; and to which, perhaps, might be further added, the propriety of the former being more particular in the exercise of certain statutory powers, and of the latter employing more professional care before signing certificates of lunacy.

That formerly a very different estimate was formed of what constituted true insanity in this country, from the theories and more wide-spread acceptance of the term in the present day, may be derived from the fact that Dean Swift, little more than a century back, with all his opportunities of information, questioned the existence of sixty “genuine madmen” in Ireland, amongst its then population of two millions and a-quarter. Were he now to visit the hospital established through his benevolence, and maintained by his for-

tune, he would find in it 141 Lunatics; and, between public and private institutions, upwards of 8,200 insane inmates, or, taking into relative consideration the inhabitants at large in 1742 and 1864, about 80 to 1 more at present than he could have anticipated.

GAOLS.

As copies of the warrants and documents connected with Lunatic committals are immediately forwarded to this office, we take due cognizance of them, and when irregularities or illegalities occur communicate with the local authorities or Executive, as the case may be; further, as no Lunatic is transferred to an Asylum, or liberated by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, except through our intervention, we naturally take care that the provisions of the Act, when informalities take place, shall be first rectified.

Committal warrants.

With reference to the immediate statistics of the year 1863, there were at its opening 378 Lunatics in Gaols; during its progress 709 were committed—455 males and 254 females; of the aggregate 253 were discharged, 406 were transferred to Asylums, and 39 died; consequently there remained 389 in detention on the 1st January, 1864, or, in proportion to the number of Gaols, 10 insane to each. But they are not thus equally distributed. We find them almost all in the Gaols of six out of the sixteen districts into which Ireland is now divided for lunatic purposes.

The new Asylums in process of erection at Monaghan, Letterkenny, Castlebar, Down, and Wexford will, when finished, void all the Gaols connected with five of these districts—viz., the Armagh, Derry, Ballinasloe, Belfast, and Carlow. The aggregate of Lunatics confined in them being 235—viz., 49 in the Gaols of Monaghan, Cavan, and Armagh, belonging to the Armagh district; 43 in the Gaols of Donegal and Derry, belonging to the Derry district; 39 in the Gaols of Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo, belonging to the Ballinasloe district; 43 in the Gaols of Down and Antrim, belonging to the Belfast district; and 61 in the Gaols of Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, belonging to the Carlow district.

The prisons, however, which are by far the most thronged with Lunatics are those attached to the Richmond or Metropolitan Asylum; and they hold no less than 135 of the insane class, who are thus respectively divided—109 in the city gaols, 13 in the county of Dublin prison, 6 in the Louth, and 7 in the Wicklow.

Crowded condition of Dublin Gaols.

To meet the urgency of the Metropolitan requirements, no provision has been as yet determined on, notwithstanding the continued dissatisfaction expressed by the different Boards of Superintendence and the Inspectors-General, who are solicitous to have the institutions placed under their control, discharged of all insane occupants. The subject was brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary, who, fully cognizant of the merits of the case, is anxious to remedy the present inconvenience effectually, and, if possible, with the approval of all the various local authorities interested in the arrangement. He, consequently, as we could not take the initiative in any active operation (our interference being limited

GAOLS.

to a statement of facts and advice thereon), addressed the following minute to us, in order that he might subsequently communicate with the Grand Juries, who in the district represented the city and county of Dublin, the town of Drogheda, and the counties of Louth and Wicklow :—

“ INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS.

“ January 5, 1864.

Proposed
division of the
Richmond
District.

“ The attention of Government having been called to the large number of ‘ dangerous lunatics ’ confined in the gaols situate within the district of the Richmond Asylum, and to the inadequate accommodation for lunatics within the district, I shall feel obliged by being favoured with their report as to the proper steps to be taken for relieving the gaols from this class of prisoners, either by enlarging the Richmond Asylum, or by detaching from its present district some of the counties composing it, and erecting for such counties separate asylums, or annexing them to other districts.

“ (Signed),

“ ROBERT PEEL.”

“ Office of Lunatic Asylums, Dublin Castle,

“ 21st January, 1864.

“ The Inspectors have the honour to state that, in accordance with the Chief Secretary’s minute of the 5th inst., they have fully considered the present limited accommodation for the insane poor of the Richmond district, and the best mode, in their opinion, of meeting it.

“ The Richmond Asylum belongs to the district comprising the city and county of Dublin, the counties of Wicklow and Louth, and the town of Drogheda. Its total accommodation at present extends to 680 beds, including, however, 40 beds which, as they are in the Infirmary, and used solely for cases of bodily disease, must be deducted from the total, in forming an estimate of the accommodation at all times practically available.

“ The actual Asylum provision for the insane poor of the district may therefore be set down at 640 beds.

“ The aggregate population of the district is 587,000, of whom 410,000 belong to the city and county of Dublin. Under ordinary circumstances, a lunatic asylum with 640 beds ought to be more than ample for the requirements of this latter population ; but, taking into account the exceptional character of a metropolis, owing principally to the constant ingress of strangers thereinto, this accommodation would not appear to be extravagant.

“ The condition of the city and county of Dublin gaols—overcrowded with lunatics—has for many years been a cause of anxiety to the Inspectors, as the Chief Secretary will have learned from their reports to Parliament. At the present date they contain 140 persons committed as ‘ dangerous lunatics,’ for whom there is not a single vacancy available in the Richmond Asylum.

“ Referring to the distribution or chargeability of the patients in the latter institution, it appears that 73 of them belong to Wicklow, 62 to Louth, and 11 to the town of Drogheda, the prisons of which counties are also incommoded with lunatics ; so that (totally irrespective of gaol cases) the insane at large and the inmates of workhouses likely to derive benefit from proper asylum treatment, are entirely unprovided for.

Inspectors
opposed to
enlargement of

“ Adverting to the two propositions of the Chief Secretary, the Inspectors are opposed to any further additions to the Richmond, con-

sidering that its enlargement would be a negation of the principle of medium-sized asylums, now (from their superior practical utility) almost universally recognised, whilst in an economical point of view, experience has proved that asylums of a large size are not proportionably more cheaply managed.

"As the beds occupied by the 145 patients belonging to Louth, Wicklow, and Drogheda, would, in the event of their immediate removal, be filled by the lunatics now confined in the metropolitan gaols, it follows that the accommodation afforded by the Richmond Asylum is no more than what is absolutely required to relieve the pressing wants of the city and county of Dublin.

"On the 11th August, 1862, the Inspectors addressed a communication to the Under Secretary on the necessity of a division of the metropolitan district. The Government referred the subject to the Grand Juries of Louth and Wicklow. The former considered that, as the full complement of beds to which Louth was entitled in the Asylum was not occupied by patients from that county, the ratepayers should not be called upon to incur any further expenditure, either by a separation of the district, or by additions to the original building. The Grand Jury of Wicklow came to a similar conclusion.

"On reference to the statutes under which Asylums are established in this country, particularly the 1st and 2nd Geo. IV., c. 33, the Chief Secretary will perceive that the power of the Lord Lieutenant in Council to direct adequate accommodation for the insane poor is absolute, whenever and in what manner soever His Excellency shall deem fit to exercise it. Hence the objections of the Grand Jurors of the above-named counties, resting on such light grounds, cannot be regarded as forming any solid reason against the exercise of the Lord Lieutenant's authority; the more so as, in case of separation, the equitable claims of the ratepayers of the counties of Louth and Wicklow for their outlay on the Richmond Asylum will be reimbursed.

"Having thus expressed their opinion in regard to the disposal of the Richmond Asylum, by allocating it solely to the city and county of Dublin, the Inspectors take up the subject with reference to providing for the insane poor of the detached counties, Wicklow and Louth.

"Were the two counties lying in apposition to each other, as their conjoint population numbers only 176,000, an Asylum in common would be advisable; but they are separated by the counties of Dublin and Meath, while the other counties adjacent to Wicklow, viz.:—Carlow, and Kildare, and Wexford, have or will soon have institutions of their own, and which, indeed, are most inconveniently situated *quoad* Wicklow. It would seem, then, that Wicklow must have an Asylum for itself, erected either at the county town, or at Rathdrum. The latter site would be more central; and in case of the projected railway to Shillelagh being carried out, would, on the whole, be better. The ridge of high mountains traversing the centre of the county from north to south is a disadvantage which cannot be remedied, as regards the facile transmission of patients from one side of the county to the other.

"Next, as to Louth, with 98,000 inhabitants. Left to itself, an Asylum must needs be established in it, say for 140 patients. But if Meath be separated from the Mullingar district and united to Louth, a common Asylum can be constructed at Navan, a most central point for either. The only difficulty to this arrangement would probably be the opposition of the Meath ratepayers, on the ground that the Mullingar Asylum, now ten years in operation, is scarcely as yet fully occupied.

GAOLS.

Richmond
Asylum.New Asylum
for Wicklow
recommended.New Asylum
recommended
for Louth and
Meath.

GAOLS.

“Regarding the subject prospectively, the Inspectors are in favour of an Asylum at Navan.

“The various counties affected by the changes suggested would then stand as follows, as regards extent of accommodation, viz. :—

	Population.	Accommodation.
Dublin, city and county, . . .	410,000	640
Wicklow,	86,000	130
Louth and Meath,	186,000	240
Longford and Westmeath,	162,000	300

“In conclusion, the Inspectors apprehend that, by the separation of Meath from the Mullingar district, the Asylum of that district would afford more than the necessary accommodation to the remaining counties of Longford and Westmeath. It may be worth consideration how far the surplus accommodation could be made available for the objects pointed out in the Inspectors' Eighth Report, page 9, to which the Chief Secretary is respectfully referred.

“(Signed),

“JOHN NUGENT.

“GEO. W. HATCHELL.

“To the Chief Secretary.”

Treatment of Lunatics in Gaols.

With reference to the treatment of Lunatics in Gaols, we have to report favourably of the general care bestowed on them, instances of which have come under our notice in the course of our frequent inspection of these establishments; for, as regards those gaols in which a large number of Lunatics are usually confined, we do not restrict our visitations to the mere statutable limitations—a single annual visit to each of them.

Formerly the insane in Gaols were placed on the same dietary as ordinary prisoners, but within the last few years a marked improvement on this head has been gradually taking place; as, with few exceptions, three meals a day, with animal food four times in the week or oftener are now usually allowed.

As local Boards of Superintendence leave the question of diet altogether to the discretion of their Medical Officers, on our inspection we do not fail to remark, for the information of those gentlemen, on any deficiency which may come under our notice, and in almost all instances our suggestions have been readily adopted. In one case, however, we regret to say, they were totally disregarded. We refer to the Monaghan Gaol, in the Minute Book of which the following remarks were entered on the 18th of October, 1863 :—

Dietary of Lunatics in Monaghan Gaol.

“With regard to dietary, I should strongly recommend that animal and vegetable food should be given to the insane here, as in most county Gaols, at least twice or thrice in the week. Lunatics cannot be considered in the category of criminals, no matter what offences they may have unfortunately committed; and no class requires, on an average, more nutriment or more clothing.”

Finding that the foregoing had not been acted upon, the Inspectors brought the subject again under the notice of the Physician to the Prison, who in his reply observes, that he does not think meat, being a heating dietary, fit for Lunatics confined as they are in the Monaghan Gaol; an opinion in which we are far from coinciding.

Independent of dietary, various other means tending to the domestic comfort of the Lunatics, have been likewise increased. Special warders have been appointed to look after them, and assistants selected from the well-conducted prisoners who receive some little indulgences for their services. In some Gaols, also, where the insane class is numerous, and the buildings admitted, as at the Richmond Bridewell, Wexford, and Naas, day-rooms have been prepared for them. But the great and irremediable deficiency consists in the want of employment, classification, and means for out-door exercise; coupled with which we have found that on some, but very rare occasions, personal restraint has been resorted to, of an objectionable nature in the absence of proper appliances.

Taking the daily average number of Lunatics in Gaols during the past year the discharges afford a favourable return—as most of those removed under the orders of Magistrates were recovered or improved. The deaths were by no means excessive, amounting only to 39, or 10 per cent. on the daily average resident—a mortality certainly greater than obtains in most District Asylums by about 3 per cent., but scarcely larger than the per-centage of mortality in other hospitals for the insane throughout the United Kingdom. And but for the improper committal to Gaols of some Lunatics, in the last stages of illness, the returns of mortality would be unquestionably still less. In corroboration of this remark we need only to refer to the case of a pauper who, although in his seventy-sixth year, was recently committed to the Roscommon Gaol from the Athlone Workhouse, as a dangerous Lunatic, and who died of debility three days after his committal; and to another feeble old man committed to the Cavan Gaol from the Bawnboy Workhouse, who did not live a week after his admission. Cases such as these constitute not the least serious instances of the abuse of the statute to which we have above adverted.

DUNDRUM CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

Heretofore, without entering at any length into the subject of criminal lunacy in Ireland, we directed our observations for the most part to the condition and management of the patients actually in this institution during the periods embraced in our separate Parliamentary reports, and to occurrences taking place in it from the date of one report to that of the next in succession. On the present occasion, however, as the Asylum is already in its fourteenth year of operation, and it being as yet, it may be said, the only one practically established in this or any other country, we purpose giving a general *resume* of its working since its first opening in 1850.

The question of insanity in its complicated bearings, both medical and legal, on the commission of deeds compromising human life itself, and the social relations of mankind, is one of the deepest interest; while recently, in a deplorable case to which it is almost needless from its notoriety to refer, it has given rise to no inconsiderable discussion and difference of opinion.

The proposition of erecting a State Asylum in Ireland for criminal lunatics was first discussed by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1845. The establishment was first opened in 1850.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

of Lords in 1843. Subsequently, in 1846, an Order in Council was passed for its construction in the vicinity of Dublin, on a site comprising around it about twenty-nine acres of land, and in a most salubrious position.

Rules and regu-
lations.

The buildings were finished in 1849, when the Earl of Clarendon placed the institution virtually under the sole control and management of the Inspectors, who, previous to the admission of any patients into it, submitted a code of rules for its general regulation to the Privy Council. This code was immediately ratified; and being found efficient for all purposes, has not since been added to or amended. Independently of laying down the duties of the various officers and attendants in the Asylum, it authorized the removal of lunatics on the recommendation of the Inspectors, and, irrespective of their mental condition, to District Asylums, and thus to a certain extent the adaptation of the establishment to the future wants of the country was provided for; and were it not for an unforeseen contingency to which we shall advert hereafter, the Dundrum Asylum would have proved of ample size.

It was originally constructed for 120 patients, 80 males and 40 females; besides having a detached infirmary containing ten beds. At the date of its occupation, or rather that of the preceding census of 1841, the estimated population of the country was about eight millions; while there were of all denominations in respect to the nature of their offences, 186 criminal lunatics to be disposed of, between gaols, asylums, and convict prisons. As it was quite clear that all of them could not be accommodated at Dundrum, it became necessary to make a selection.

The Inspectors consequently proceeded to do so, and the principle they adopted was in the first instance to remove to it all who had committed homicide, or attempted capital crimes, or perpetrated deeds of violence against the person; such parties having been acquitted at trial on the plea of irresponsibility, or having become insane subsequent to conviction. The character of the offences, however, was not the only criterion for transference to the Asylum. Lunatics, though indicted of simple misdemeanours, if in disposition violent, dangerous, or ungovernable, were regarded as fit subjects for admission. The total received in the first year was 89; 59 males, and 30 females.

Suitability of
cases for
admission.

The fact of a Criminal Asylum being recognised, and its inmates supported by Government, local Boards, whether of District Asylums, Union Workhouses, or of Prison Superintendence, urged on the Inspectors that every insane person, totally regardless of the charge with which he might be indicted, ought to be sent, as a matter of course, if convicted, to Dundrum.

The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was taken on a group of some fifteen cases selected by the Inspectors for the purpose, as to whether it was mandatory under the Statute that the Lord Lieutenant should send *all* criminal lunatics to the Government Asylum, and whether after having sent them, the Lord Lieutenant by warrant might not order their discharge, irrespective either of their offences or mental condition.

To the first query the answer was, that the powers of the Lord Lieutenant were discretionary; to the second, that he might dis-

charge or not, as he thought fit; but that in case of imprisonment (the individuals becoming of disordered mind after sentence) there was no actual authority to enforce detention after the term of penal servitude had expired. At the same time, the Inspectors were very properly expected to protect the parties themselves and the public as far as lay in their power.

On these general data, so far as the important question of admissions and discharges is concerned, we have hitherto acted.

We will now proceed, after stating the results of management from the opening of the Dundrum Asylum up to the present year, to detail the application of the general principles by which we have been governed in our recommendations to the Executive, and the grounds whereon we rested them.

The total admissions from the year 1850 to the 31st December, 1863, amounted to 250—173 males, 77 females; of whom 79 were discharged; 57 males, 22 females; 3 escaped; the deaths were 41—31 males, 10 females. There consequently remained at the date above given, 127—86 men, and 41 women.

Statistics of
Asylum since
its establish-
ment.

Of the 57 males, 22 were transferred to asylums, 26 altogether liberated, and 9 sent to prison; 5 of the latter for the remainder of their penal servitude, and 4 charged with murder, to stand their trial, having on their first arraignment been found incompetent to plead. These parties were subsequently acquitted on the proof of insanity prior to the act, and discharged from the dock; their previous lengthened confinement, the shortest over five years, being duly considered.

Of the 22 females, 9 were placed in the asylums of the districts to which we found them chargeable from birth or residence; 12 were liberated, and 1 was remitted to prison.

Analyzing the total discharged with respect to the nature of their offences, they would stand thus:—homicides, 10 males, 3 females; convicted of burglary, 12 males; shooting at, 5 males; stabbing, 1 male; cattle stealing, 7 males; felonious assaults, 5 males, and 4 females. The difference, 32, being constituted of minor offenders. To the homicides, with the exception of one man, who undertook to leave the country, freedom was unreservedly granted.

Among the 41 deaths recorded (30 men, 11 women), 12 were male homicides, 8 infanticides, 9 had committed dangerous assaults, 2 were charged with firing at, and 10 were simple misdemeanants.

The escapes (three) were effected, one by a convalescent infanticide, and two by male convicts, both reported sane, and whose period of imprisonment, in one instance not having a month to run, had all but expired.

Of the aggregate, or 127, in Asylum on the 31st December, 45 were homicides, 31 men, 14 women; 21 were charged with violent assaults, 15 men, 6 women; 9 for shooting at with intent; the residue, being petty culprits, but who, having evinced tendencies to violence or insubordination, and thus coming within the category already noted, were regarded by us as suitable inmates for the establishment; 4 of the male and 2 of the female homicides are recovered, as are also 10 men, 5 of them convicted of an assault, the other 5 of firing at, and two women charged with larceny; thus leaving 73 male patients and 36 females still insane.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.Paucity of
deaths.

The deaths altogether (none, fortunately, from accident, or the result thereof) have been stated to be 41, an amount which, if calculated on the daily averages under treatment for fourteen years, does not reach $2\frac{1}{6}$ per cent. annually; in other words, the mortality appears to be nearly 1 per cent. less than in the population at large, and fully under 5 per cent. of what occurs in Irish District Asylums, which, too, offer a lower rateage of deaths than other similar institutions; in fact, this peculiarly low scale of mortality in the Dundrum Asylum, one that could not have been anticipated, was the chief reason which necessitated the enlargement of the buildings; for had the deaths been as numerous, as might by comparison have been naturally expected, there would be now an available margin of at least forty vacancies. As it is, of the 127 existing patients, nearly one-fourth are over sixty years of age; and all for the most part in good bodily health. Hence it is evident that were it not for the numbers we have had discharged, an establishment more than double in size to the present would have ere this been found requisite. And here we may observe, that while we deem it incumbent on us to keep down expenses chargeable to Government, we, at the same time, desire to recognise to the full the legitimate claims of the public on it for the maintenance of criminal lunatics under the Statute.

Discharges.

Reverting to the discharge of lunatics from the Central Asylum, twelve homicides are enumerated as having obtained unrestricted freedom, and one conditional on his leaving the country. The last had been at best but a doubtful case; however, as he was acquitted by a jury on the assumption that though of sound mind on indictment, he was insane when the crime was perpetrated; and having full right to be regarded as such after three years' confinement, without exhibiting a single symptom of disease, he was liberated; but breaking his engagement, which he knew could not be legally enforced, he came back within a twelvemonth. None of the above parties, as far as we have reason to believe, have suffered a relapse; neither has their return home, save in the instance just referred to, given any dissatisfaction whatever.

Prior to recommending the free discharge of a lunatic as recovered we satisfy ourselves, and in proportion to the gravity of the offence are the more particular in doing so, that the party is fully restored to reason, and when the taking away of human life is concerned, that there has been an unbroken recovery of the mind for at least a term of eighteen months, coupled with uniform good conduct. Further, we are as cautious as possible to avoid offending the prejudices or feelings of families aggrieved by the loss of relatives. In instances of violent assault, or shooting at, we communicate, when in our power, with the complaining parties; in minor cases, as well as when convicts are in question, there is no necessity to do so, as the latter, when cured, on the termination of their penal confinement have a right to be liberated. Provisionally, up to the present, in no one instance of any kind have we had cause to regret the results of our recommendations to the Executive.

The shedding of human blood, and the deprivation of life, at

all times occurrences from which the mind instinctively recoils, are if possible associated with feelings of greater horror when effected at the hands of a maniac; for the act is deemed by society at large as the practical expression of a fixed propensity, to be carried out whenever the opportunity offered; and as if man, when uncontrolled by reason and devoid of intellect, had by nature a disposition to deeds of violence. Indeed so much would this feeling seem to prevail, that a marked antipathy exists in the public mind against the readmission of a homicide lunatic into society. The same apprehensions are not entertained towards the individual who in the full possession of intellect commits in a moment of passion or excitement an unpremeditated murder.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

—
Homicidal
propensity
exceptional.

From our experience, we are inclined to question, as a general rule, the justice of this antipathy; at the same time we are free to confess, and regret for the sake of the genuine lunatic, that mixed up with it, and forming no small ingredient thereof, is the belief that the assumption of mental disease based on the metaphysical theories and abstract reasonings of professional men, is put forward in opposition to the more rational and intelligible definition of what, in the absence of unequivocal symptoms of its existence, constitutes the essence of legal insanity, or, the probable connexion of a delusion with the offence itself.

As to a homicidal propensity among the insane, or a predisposition to kill for the mere object of killing, we apprehend it to be of the rarest occurrence. The act when preconceived appears to us to be almost uniformly directed against an individual alone, and to result from some lurking idea or fancy of an actual or intended wrong. As case in point, from out of many, we may adduce that of a patient in the Asylum who now has long laboured under the delusion that one of the attendants is determined to poison him. This man, if the opportunity offered, would most probably, in self-defence, make away with his supposed enemy. He already attempted to do so. Yet he is allowed to live freely among his companions, so inoffensive is he in his feelings and dealings towards them. No doubt the epileptic maniac would blindly attempt at the period of a violent paroxysm to destroy any one who came in his way without forethought or object, but his is an exceptional position, so rare that we have had but three or four instances of the kind at Dundrum.

The suicidal predisposition is much more common with lunatics than the homicidal; but still the insane who purpose self-destruction will effect it only in their own way. If, for example, by drowning, they may have the most prompt and deadly weapons at hand, and so far from using them, be horrified at the idea; the delusion and mode of suicide being, as it were, cause and effect. In 1852, a gentleman of great literary acquirements, resident in one of our private licensed houses, endeavoured for a considerable time to starve himself to death; prevented by constant watching from doing so, in order to attain his ends he feigned sanity—recovered apparently his appetite, and from being the most lugubrious on every subject assumed his former gaiety. In the belief

Suicidal predisposition more general.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

of a cure, he was unadvisedly brought home by his family. The day or two after his return he disappeared, and in the following week was found starved to death in the attic of a back lane near Liverpool. When in the asylum he had ample opportunity of effecting self-destruction in various other modes. An officer became insane some eight years ago, and was confined in a private establishment near Dublin; he had a certain amount of liberty granted him, and might at any moment have destroyed himself, but his disposition to do so was by drowning. This gentleman, who probably could be placed in charge of an armoury with perfect safety, for the purpose of effecting his object in a particular locality crossed a country intersected with high walls and fences. Our intention in adducing these cases is to show that when the deprivation of life is in question by a lunatic, be it his own or that of a fellow-being, the act is for the most part limited in his own mind by certain conditions and dependent on certain delusions, and thus to combat on behalf of the truly insane any suppositions or apprehensions in the public mind antagonistic to their liberation, when there exists just reason to believe in the permanency of their cure.

How far
clemency may
be extended to
homicides.

The deed of an individual manifestly labouring under aberration of mind may frequently and fairly be regarded, no matter how unfortunate in result, as simply symptomatic of the disorder, acting be it from the irritation to which he is too often subjected, or from sudden impulse, or a fixed delusion, he commits the offence without weighing its consequences to himself or others. Now, if exciting causes be removed, and that the mind be restored to its primitive healthy condition, with its reasoning powers unimpaired; in other words, if the patient sees, feels, and recognizes during a certain and continuous period the true character of his offence, for which, being a lunatic, he was held irresponsible, he surely ought not to be dealt with more unfavourably than the sane man, whose punishment for a similar act from extenuating circumstances would be little more than nominal.

Insanity, as a bodily disease, is curable; consequently when there is recovery from it, and a justification to expect its continuance, it would be unfair to deny the benefit of mental health to the recovered lunatic, infanticide, or other; for no position can be more painful than that of a sane person of feeling and understanding confined with the insane as criminal, to labour under the impression that during life he himself is to be regarded and treated as such.

We have thus dwelt on the subject of discharges generally from the Dundrum Asylum, and the principle by which our recommendations to your Excellency and other Lords Lieutenant have been grounded, conscious as we are that by many a strong sentiment is expressed that no lunatic who had killed a fellow-creature ought to be emancipated, and that while we ourselves would be exposed to censure did any untoward event result from the freedom of an insane homicide, it would have a worse effect by tending to close the doors of the Asylum to future orders of liberation.

Believing, then, that by continued observation a legitimate con-

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

clusion may be arrived at, so far as human foresight admits, in regard to the restoration of the mental powers in cases of pure insanity, and provided the moral perceptions of the patient, as indicated by his conduct and language, afford no cause of doubt, we have not hesitated, on the joint certificate of the two physicians attached to the Asylum, if their opinion coincided with ours, to recommend, from time to time, the discharge of recovered lunatics, irrespective of the character of their offence. When a person of sound mind and memory perpetrates a crime, no matter how grave, in his defence he is afforded the benefit of antecedent or extenuating circumstances. The same advantages certainly to a similar extent are practically withheld from the lunatic. The facts *in limine* of mental aberration being recognised at trial, the offence is at once condoned; but in the end, though punishment is not awarded, he may be a greater sufferer from a confinement, dependent on pleasure, and not fixed in proportion to the circumstances of the case.

Principle on
which Inspectors
have acted.

As directly bearing on this point we may instance the case of a respectable party of eccentric habits, now for many years in the Asylum. Considering himself to have been defrauded, he fired a pistol, charged, however, with powder alone, at his solicitor, within the precincts of one of the courts of law. For this he was tried. The counsel employed by him obtained, much to his dissatisfaction and surprise, an acquittal on the plea of insanity; and the result has been his confinement in Dundrum for the last ten years. Quite reconciled to his abode, and taking the benefit of the verdict, he is unwilling to quit it, much to the satisfaction of the prosecutor, who memorialled at one time strongly against his discharge. Had this gentleman been tried and found guilty in the ordinary mode, probably, after an imprisonment of some months, he would have been unconditionally liberated.

We have now had long and continued opportunities of insight into the habits and character of insane homicides at Dundrum, seventy-six being placed under our supervision in the establishment there since its opening, forty-five of whom are still resident in it. If asked our opinion whether as a class they evince any particular disposition to malevolence or insubordination, we should say that they are equally well-disposed and obedient as ordinary lunatics; and had we to select individuals whose kindness is particularly noticeable they would probably be taken from among those whose offences were the most appalling; for, after all, human nature is not so bad as some would represent it.

Quiet conduct
of Lunatics who
had committed
capital offences.

Truth, it is said, is often more strange than fiction; and unless for the actual occurrence it would scarcely be credited that a crew of seven intelligent men, after a long voyage, and within sight of land and home, would allow themselves, at noon-day, to be bound with ropes, hands and feet together, on the deck of their vessel by the captain, who they knew for weeks before had by his bedside a drawn sword and loaded pistols, under the delusion that they intended to mutiny and murder him; but when he commenced the work of death by beating out their brains one after another with an iron bar they discovered too late their own insanity. The perpetrator of this frightful deed, as well as others whose acts were certainly less

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.Convalescent
cases.

deadly in extent, is ever ready to lend assistance to the sick and weakly; very reticent on the cause of his confinement, he has referred to it but once for some years, and then as an act in self-defence—a delusion which, judging from his uniform tranquillity, he no doubt continues to entertain.

Of the existing homicides in the Asylum, thirty-one males and fourteen females, eight of them infanticides, there are six sane and eight convalescent. In regard to the sane we have been particularly cautious. A warrant had been already obtained for the liberation of one of them who killed his wife; but the intimation conveyed to him in October last of his approaching freedom (a month's notice being generally given) produced, in the opinion of the Resident and Visiting Physicians, an undue excitement, so we have not as yet acted on it. A second homicide, who also destroyed his wife, has been quite sane for over two years. Memorials signed by respectable and influential parties have been forwarded for his discharge, from the neighbourhood in which he formerly resided. In deference to the views of the Judge who tried the case, and it appearing that the patient a long time since had suffered a previous relapse after an interval of more than a year, we think, in order to guard against accident, a longer probation than usual is advisable. The third is a man, who during the famine year, while in a state of starvation, killed a boy near Galway to possess himself of a few pounds of oatmeal. He does not speak a sentence of English. For years he has shown no sign whatever of being mentally affected, and is most desirous to be set free; as is the fourth, a homicide, who too is perfectly recovered; both, however, being rather advanced in life, and without friends disposed to receive them, would, if discharged, be obliged to seek refuge in a poorhouse; so it appears to us that it would be injudicious to interfere in their regard. The remaining two infanticides, unmarried, and of rather weak minds, are under all circumstances very suitable subjects for continued detention.

The disposal of the convalescent will at a future time be brought under the consideration of your Excellency.

Admissions
during the year.

The admissions into the Asylum during the past year were nine—five males and four females. The discharges were seven—two absolutely being recovered, and five as still uncured were removed to District Asylums, their penal servitude having terminated. Two escaped, making up the three already alluded to during a period of fourteen years. Of the escapes, one was effected by a convict previously charged with larceny. Before leaving he contrived to dress himself in two suits of clothes, in which he was arrested after having stolen some leather out of a shop. Being reputed sane, he was tried for the latter offence, and sentenced to further imprisonment. The second escape was also effected by a convict, who during his short stay in the Asylum evinced no true symptom of derangement. He slept in the upper story of the building, from which, with his blankets and sheets formed into a line, he let himself down at night, a distance of over forty feet.

Escapes.

In previous reports we referred to the difficulty of managing convicts from Government Prisons. The difficulty still exists. They are for the most part deranged to a certain extent (some few, however, have evidently been malingerers, and acknowledged it

themselves), but astute, wayward, and uncertain; occasionally growing so ill at ease with themselves, as to desire to be sent back to their former servitude, where they are likely again to become fully as troublesome as they had been before.

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDRUM.

How far a disregard of control and an utter indifference between right and wrong, both in theory and practice, with at the same time a full cognizance of the result, should be regarded a palliation for crime, it is not our province to discuss.

With reference to the transference of lunatics from the Dundrum to District Asylums, we are not aware of any instance in which the inmates of the latter expressed dissatisfaction—in fact, they do not seem to give the subject a moment's thought; no small portion of them having been committed to gaols as dangerous. So on this point there would appear a misapprehension with many as to the unfairness of mixing up the so-called criminal with common patients. At the same time, we are very far from undervaluing the advantages of having the insane charged with the commission of heinous offences in a separate establishment to themselves.

Transference of
patients to Dis-
trict Asylums.

The total expenditure in maintaining the Dundrum Asylum since its occupation amounted on the 31st December, 1863, to £42,240, the details whereof were examined monthly in our office, and thence forwarded to the Audit Commissioners, who have passed the accounts up to the close of the last fiscal year without, it may be truly said, the disallowance of an item; the Treasury advances being also obtained on our application.

Expenditure.

Taking the average annual cost for the support of each patient, staff, servants, expense of ground and farm, conveyance of lunatics—in fact, every incidental outlay—it may be set down, one year with another, at £26 10s.

We have already referred to the peculiarly healthful state of the inmates of this institution since its opening; the total number during the past year, including attendants, &c., amounted to 164, amongst whom only one death occurred. Yet the house contains many well advanced in years; there are four over 82, nine between 70 and 80, and thirteen between 60 and 70. Another gratifying feature observable there is in the large proportion of the usefully employed of both sexes, averaging daily 96, against 31 unoccupied. To this continued employment in and out of doors, as well as to a liberal dietary of animal food, with an abundant and varied supply of vegetables, the sanitary condition of the house may be attributed.

Health of in-
mates.

The grounds are well tilled and the farm remunerative, affording milk, potatoes, &c., and leaving a balance in money from its general produce.

Part of the land, about nine acres, is without the boundary walls; but the patients are as freely employed on it as immediately round the buildings. As the establishment is being enlarged, we should desire about the same quantity in addition, and which might be had on reasonable terms.

So far, then, as confinement or personal restriction is in question, there is, on the whole, as little observable at Dundrum, perhaps less, than elsewhere; and we are happy to bear testimony to the kindness with which the inmates of the Central Asylum are

CENTRAL
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
DUNDUM.

treated by the Resident Physician, who administers in every reasonable way to their amusement and recreation, as well as by the Matron, who, immediately under his direction, has charge of the whole female department. The Visiting Physician is particularly regular in his attendance, giving with his colleague the benefit of his advice for our guidance. The two Chaplains amply fulfil their duties, and, as we have full opportunities of knowing, to the great content and consolation of their respective hearers.

Additions to
building.

In our Report for 1862, we stated that considerable additions were about being made to the Asylum. They are now far advanced; and will we hope be completed before the close of the coming autumn, as their progress is necessarily attended with much inconvenience and interferes with domestic arrangements. These additions cannot fail of proving highly useful, as, independent of an enlarged accommodation for thirty patients, two new day-rooms and a small reading-room are included, as well as a refectory, in common to both sexes, some out-offices, and a Turkish bath—the first of the kind, as already observed, having been erected at the Cork District Asylum, a few years *before* its advantages were tested in any other institution in the empire.

LUCAN SPA
HOUSE.

LUCAN SPA HOUSE.

The number of patients in this institution on the 31st of December last was seventy-three, or four less than the number at the close of the preceding year. Their sanitary condition continues to be very satisfactory, owing to the extreme salubrity of the situation, and the care taken of them. The rate of mortality in this establishment has only averaged five per cent. per annum since its opening, although the inmates are in general very old, many of them being over seventy, and the existence of their malady not being in any case less than twenty-five years.

It continues to be visited monthly by the Inspectors, on whose certificate the funds necessary for its maintenance are issued by the Treasury.

PRIVATE
LICENSED
HOUSES.

PRIVATE LICENSED HOUSES.

The Asylums licensed, under the 5th & 6th Vict., cap. 123, for the reception of private patients in Ireland are seventeen; in addition to them, there are, however, three institutions established on charitable foundations, in which payments are received for the maintenance of a portion of the insane inmates, the others being supported without any charge. The latter comprise St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital; the Retreat, near Donnybrook, belonging to the Society of Friends; and the Richmond Retreat, under the religious sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul. By the statute the last three are exempted from taking out licences. The Lucan Asylum, containing seventy-three lunatics, originally located in Houses of Industry, and chargeable to Government, may be regarded in the light of a private licensed establishment, as there are also in it twenty-nine patients of an humble grade of life supported by their friends. The total number of males in all these Asylums amounts to 285, and of females to 271. Generally speak-

ing, the management of the various institutions just mentioned is satisfactory. No doubt there are marked defects observable in some, which it is our constant object to have remedied; in regard to the great majority, however, we can report favourably of the system of treatment adopted by the proprietors, for the most part medical men, both therapeutically and in a social point of view. A great advancement has been certainly made in this section of the lunacy department of this country within the last ten or twelve years, and we are anxious that it should be followed up as closely as possible in those houses which are now behindhand, particularly in regard to neatness, becoming furniture, and domestic appointments. The excuses given to us for these deficiencies are occasionally too true—viz., very low stipends, irregularity of payment, occasionally none at all. The most prevalent want, however, and one we apprehend existing in every private Asylum, almost as a matter of necessity, is that of active employment within and out of doors, and extent of grounds for exercise, in which respects they are, generally speaking, inferior to public institutions.

PRIVATE
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Improvements.

Licences being granted in Ireland at Quarter Sessions, by the Assistant-Barrister and local Magistrates, we send in reports to the Bench, in which are given copies of our various entries of inspection, as made in each Asylum, between the date of one annual licence and the application for another; thus, although we do not possess the same immediate powers as are vested in the English Commissioners in Lunacy, we exercise an indirect, but efficient control over private licensed houses, as the Justices are guided by our opinion, and have occasionally either withheld, altogether, or given conditional licences for six months only, their renewal being left at our discretion.

Issue of licences.

During the past year we had reason to think that the inmates of Private Asylums, all which we frequently visit, and at irregular intervals, were personally treated with due care. In corroboration, we are gratified at not having to record a single accident, the commission of an act of harshness, or any culpable neglect, either on the part of proprietors or attendants, which called for investigation on our part.

Treatment of
patients.

In previous reports we had occasion to notice, from time to time, the gross indifference with which patients in private establishments are sometimes regarded by their families, contrasting strongly with the kindly feelings displayed towards the inmates of District Asylums by their more humble relatives. During the past twelve-month various instances came under our observation, one of which presented such signs of aggravated neglect, that we felt it our duty to bring it under the notice of the Lord Chancellor. J. E., a person possessed of good means, had been for some time a pay patient in the Limerick Asylum. In the month of August last the Governors, with a view of providing accommodation for the insane poor of the district, determined, at our recommendation, to have certain of the pay patients discharged. Among the removed was the above party, whose wife, instead of getting him transferred to a private licensed house, had him committed to the county gaol, on her own depositions and those of a brother-in-law, as a dangerous lunatic, by which means it was hoped that the burden

Negligence on
the part of
friends.

PRIVATE
LICENSED
HOUSES.

of his care and maintenance would have been imposed on the rate-payers. After the usual certificates and application for his removal to the Asylum had been transmitted to our office, we instituted inquiry into the particulars of the case, and on ascertaining the extent of the man's property, something between £300 and £400 a year, we submitted the subject for the consideration of the Lord Chancellor, who at once placed it in the hands of the proper officers of his Lordship's Court. To anticipate the action of the Lord Chancellor, the wife petitioned for the lunatic's discharge from gaol, which was granted without the cognizance of the Inspectors, who were anxious the commission should issue whilst the man remained in prison. On his discharge, and while being conveyed to a private licensed house, he escaped, and after some adventures, was secured, and again committed to gaol, from which he was very soon afterwards transferred to an establishment, whose patients are taken at the lowest figure of any in this country, although his means are sufficient to maintain him in a more comfortable position. Thus, our object has been frustrated, and there exists no legal authority for further interference, at least, for the present; all we could do, as in some other instances, but certainly less unnatural, was to protect the public rates from being converted to private and undue purposes.

Infraction of
the law:

But one infraction of the law came under our attention, and that was in the case of the proprietor of two Lunatic Asylums, who omitted to take out his licence for one of them until the third month after it had been granted by the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions. The Inspectors having been obliged in preceding years to admonish the proprietor in question, as well as some others, in regard to such laxities, and finding their representations so far of no great avail, have come to an understanding with the Clerk of the Crown, in pursuance of which no licence for the future will be authorized or granted by the Justices, unless the full amount of fees shall have been deposited previous to application, so that any party without a licence will be liable to a Crown prosecution.

The amount paid in through us to the credit of the Treasury last year was £203.

The only changes which have occurred in 1863 were owing to the death of the proprietor of a Private Asylum, Eagle Lodge, near Finglas, and the consequent dispersion of the patients in it, some to public and others to licensed establishments.

SWIFT'S
HOSPITAL.

We cannot conclude our observations on this branch of our public duty without again adverting to St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital, now containing 141 inmates—the oldest, and not the least useful of our Irish establishments for the insane. That an institution erected 120 years ago, and without any extensive structural alterations or improvements, should not be in character with those of modern days cannot be a matter of surprise. The position of the buildings, now comprised within the city limits, precludes the possibility of securing the desiderata of open air, space for exercise and employment, and the freedom incidental to rural life—all so requisite in the treatment of lunatics; whilst, as regards its interior condition, one-third of the apartments are low, dark, and gloomy, and consequently particularly unsuited as a habitation

for the insane. The culinary and laundry departments are very deficient, and scarcely admit of any material change.

SWIFT'S
HOSPITAL.

Under these circumstances, while fully sensible of the great benefits which Swift's Hospital has for a long series of years conferred on society, under the management of a Board constituted of most influential gentlemen, both lay and clerical, we still trust that the period is not far distant when the benevolent object of its founder will be carried out on a more extensive scale, and in an institution more suitably situated than within the precincts of the metropolis.

Suggestions
regarding it.

Having, in the foregoing Annual Report, endeavoured to furnish your Excellency with such general information as appeared to us of interest on the state of insanity in Ireland, and on matters relating to institutions, both public and private, which contain lunatic inmates, as well as to their management and the system of treatment carried out respectively in them,

Conclusion.

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient Servants,

JOHN NUGENT,

GEORGE W. HATCHELL.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

June 18, 1864.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Insane of all Classes who received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland, during the Year ended 31st December, 1863, distinguishing Males and Females.

UNIONS.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1862.		Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1863.		Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.		Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1863.		Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1863.		Total discharged and died during the year.		Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1863.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbeyleigh,	5	10	15	11	12	14	26	9	6	15	9	6	3	8
Antrim,	2	8	10	6	5	11	16	2	—	2	2	1	3	10
Ardee,	3	11	14	9	9	20	29	3	9	12	4	10	5	10
Armagh,	—	12	10	22	17	11	28	1	—	1	5	5	12	11
Athlone,	—	—	—	—	3	5	8	2	—	5	2	—	3	2
Athy,	6	10	16	2	7	12	19	—	2	2	2	3	5	9
Bailieborough,	4	7	11	3	4	10	14	—	1	5	1	1	3	9
Ballina,	5	11	16	4	9	14	23	1	4	5	2	5	7	16
Ballinasloe,	8	5	8	—	3	5	8	1	—	1	1	—	2	4
Ballinrobe,	2	3	5	5	3	10	13	1	6	7	1	—	6	6
Ballycastle,	5	8	7	1	7	6	13	1	1	1	1	—	6	12
Ballymahon,	5	9	14	4	8	13	21	1	2	3	2	5	3	10
Ballymena,	5	8	13	5	5	13	18	2	2	2	2	—	3	13
Ballymoney,	7	4	11	2	9	8	17	3	2	5	6	3	5	8
Ballyshannon,	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ballyvaghan,	—	2	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Balrothery,	3	7	10	5	10	12	22	6	2	8	7	4	3	8
Balinglass,	1	3	4	7	5	10	15	—	—	—	—	1	5	9
Banbridge,	11	12	23	2	11	14	25	—	—	—	—	4	10	14
Bandon,	1	8	9	3	3	11	14	1	3	4	3	3	8	8
Bantry,	—	3	3	10	7	6	13	5	2	7	6	2	1	4
Bawnboy,	1	5	6	3	4	8	12	1	—	1	2	8	7	9
Belfast,	47	80	133	103	102	134	236	28	49	77	33	96	69	140
Belmullet,	4	3	7	3	6	4	10	4	1	5	4	5	2	5
Borrisokane,	5	3	8	1	5	3	8	2	1	1	4	1	1	3
Boyle,	6	6	12	7	11	8	19	1	—	1	2	2	9	8
Caheraveen,	—	3	3	1	1	3	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	2

[continued.]

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Insane who received Relief in Workhouses in Ireland---continued.

UNIONS.	Number in Workhouse on 31st December, 1862.			Number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1863.			Total Number who were in the Workhouse during the year.			Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1863.			Number who died during the year ended 31st December, 1863.			Total discharged and died during the year.			Number remaining in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1863.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Callan,	4	8	12	1	2	3	5	10	15	-	5	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	3	7	11
Carlow,	7	10	17	7	3	10	14	13	27	-	-	-	5	2	9	7	11	18	8	11	18
Carrickmacross,	2	10	12	2	3	5	2	13	15	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	5
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	3	5
Carrick-on-Suir,	9	15	22	6	20	26	13	35	48	14	16	16	5	2	20	8	20	28	5	5	10
Cashel,	9	8	17	1	4	5	10	12	22	7	12	19	1	1	12	5	15	27	5	5	10
Castlebar,	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	1	4	3	4	4
Castleblayney,	2	9	11	3	3	6	5	12	17	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	4	5	5	6	13
Castlecomer,	-	3	3	9	1	10	9	4	13	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	4	5	2	3	5
Castlederg,	4	4	8	2	-	2	6	4	10	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	2	5	6	6	13
Castleria,	7	15	22	3	4	7	10	19	29	2	6	8	2	3	5	4	9	13	2	6	10
Castletown,	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	37	2	2	4	1	3	5	-	3	8	3	11	29
Cavan,	5	14	19	9	15	24	14	23	32	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	4	11	18	29	
Celbridge,	1	8	9	5	5	10	7	8	15	13	10	4	2	2	2	2	5	13	2	5	11
Claremorris,	2	2	4	2	-	2	3	5	7	2	2	4	-	1	2	2	2	21	4	9	11
Clifden,	4	5	9	20	5	25	-	3	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	8	5	6	11
Clogheen,	-	2	2	5	5	10	10	12	20	7	25	3	1	1	7	19	7	20	5	5	10
Clogher,	3	5	8	5	7	12	8	12	20	3	5	8	1	1	4	3	4	7	4	8	13
Clonakilty,	3	6	9	4	1	5	7	9	14	11	13	4	1	1	2	3	2	14	4	5	9
Clones,	2	5	7	14	4	18	16	9	25	3	13	2	1	1	2	6	12	18	4	4	8
Clonmel,	10	20	30	-	2	2	10	22	32	6	10	16	3	3	3	8	8	18	10	14	24
Cotterane,	9	13	22	4	2	6	13	15	26	-	-	3	-	2	3	1	6	10	12	22	34
Cookstown,	4	4	8	1	1	2	5	10	15	1	1	2	1	1	4	5	8	14	10	14	24
Cootehill,	4	5	9	5	12	17	9	18	27	3	3	6	1	2	3	8	8	14	4	4	8
Cork,	20	55	75	21	42	63	41	97	138	11	36	47	5	6	11	16	42	58	25	19	80
Corrofin,	3	4																			

[illegible]

[continued.]

[illegible]

* **Tralee Union**.—The numbers shown as being in the Workhouse on 31st December, 1862, differ from those shown in the last column of the previous year's return. The Medical Officer, however, states that the numbers given above are correct.

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.											(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.											
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
					Lunatic.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Idiotic.								Lunatic.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Idiotic.				
ULSTER.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
Co. ANTRIM:																							
Antrim,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	7
Ballycastle,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Ballymena,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	2	13	15	
Ballymoney,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Belfast,	3	7	1	3	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	11	36	18	10	25	9	8	4	62	59	121	
Larne,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Lisburn,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	4	
Co. ARMAGH:																							
Armagh,	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2	5	5	5	2	2	-	2	-	-	7	9	16	
Lurgan,	2	13	-	1	3	4	1	-	6	18	24	2	3	-	1	3	2	-	5	6	11		
Co. CAVAN:																							
Bailieborough, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Bawnboy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cavan,	1	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	6	8	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	8	8	16	
Cootehill,	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	
Co. DONEGAL:																							
Ballyshannon, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Donegal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dunfanaghy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glenties,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Inishowen,	7	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	
Letterkenny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Milford,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Stranorlar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. DOWN:																							
Banbridge,	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	4	
Downpatrick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilkeel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newry,	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	9	3	4	1	1	1	2	6	16	22	
Newtownards,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	8	5	16	21	
Co. FERMANAGH:																							
Enniskillen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	
Irvinestown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lisnaskea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. LONDONDERRY:																							
Coleraine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	-	-	1	2	8	7	15	
Londonderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	2	6	-	-	2	2	19	26	45	
Magherafelt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newtownlimavady, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. MONAGHAN:																							
Carrickmacross, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	
Castleblayney, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	
Clones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monaghan,	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Co. TYRONE:																							
Castlederg,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clogher,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	
Cookstown,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dungannon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Gortin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Omagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strabane,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, Ulster, . . .	23	42	5	10	5	8	3	5	36	65	101	44	95	39	53	31	25	21	28	135	201	336	

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1863,
and Females.

(3.)												(4.)										NAMES OF UNIONS, &C.	
Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.												TOTAL INSANE.											
Lunatic.			Idiotic.			Epileptic Insane.			Total Insane.			Lunatic.			Idiotic.			Epileptic Insane.			Total Insane.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	6	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	7	3	10	13	
-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	6	6	12		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	5	-	-	7	1	3	13		
2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	2	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	5	8		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2	5	14	43	19	13	25	9	11	6	69		
-	2	5	2	-	-	2	-	7	4	11	-	4	5	5	-	1	2	-	7	10	17		
-	2	9	5	-	-	3	2	12	9	21	2	2	9	6	-	-	3	5	14	13	27		
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	6	4	2	1	3	1	-	12	11	23		
5	3	2	4	-	1	-	1	7	9	16	9	19	2	5	4	8	3	1	18	33	51		
-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	3	9	12		
1	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	2	7	9	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	2	7	9		
-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	4	5	3	6	3	4	2	4	3	4	11	18	29		
-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	2	5	7	1	7	3	7	-	1	-	-	4	15	19		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	6		
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1		
-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	8		
1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	8	14	10	14	4	2	1	-	1	-	16	16	32		
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4		
-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	5	6		
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3		
-	2	2	5	-	-	2	1	4	8	12	-	4	4	6	1	-	5	1	10	11	21		
-	4	4	12	1	-	-	-	5	16	21	-	4	4	12	1	-	-	-	5	16	21		
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	5		
-	2	5	9	-	3	-	-	5	14	19	2	13	8	13	1	4	1	2	12	32	44		
-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	4	8	8	4	-	-	1	8	13	20	33		
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	5		
-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	2	5	7	3	1	5	9	-	-	2	2	10	12	22		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	18	2	6	-	-	-	2	2	19	26	45	64		
-	4	-	4	1	-	1	-	1	9	10	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	9	10		
1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1	2	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	9	10	1	5	-	4	-	3	1	-	2	12	14		
-	3	-	2	-	3	2	3	7	10	1	4	1	2	-	-	3	2	-	5	8	13		
-	-	3	3	-	1	4	4	7	11	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	4	4	7	11	13		
2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	1	2	4	-	-	-	3	4	8	12		
-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	5		
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	5	8	13		
1	3	7	7	-	-	3	9	12	1	1	1	3	6	-	-	-	3	-	10	14	24		
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	8	10	18	2	3	7	7	-	-	-	-	9	10	19		
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	8		
1	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	4	4	8	12		
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5		
23	50	88	116	4	12	17	33	132	211	343	90	187	132	179	40	45	41	66	303	477	780	Total, Ulster.	

[continued.]

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.												(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.											
	Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.	Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.														
	Lunatic.	Idiotic.	Epileptic Insane.			Lunatic.	Idiotic.	Epileptic Insane.																
			Lunatic.	Idiotic.				Lunatic.	Idiotic.															
MUNSTER. Co. CLARE :	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
Ballyvaghan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2		
Corrofin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5		
Ennis, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	
Ennistymon, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	6		
Killadysert, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	5	5	3	1	9	7	16			
Kilrush, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2			
Scariff, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2			
Tulla, . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	3			
Co. CORK :																								
Bandon, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
Bantry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Castletown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2		
Clonakilty, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3		
Cork, . . .	2	13	2	2	-	2	-	-	4	17	21	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
Dunmanway, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3		
Fermoy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1		
Kanturk, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	4	5		
Kinsale, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Macroom, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7		
Mallow, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2		
Midleton, . . .	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	4		
Millstreet, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mitchelstown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Skibbereen, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Skull, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Youghal, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Co. KERRY :																								
Caherciveen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dingle, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Kenmare, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Killarney, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3		
Listowel, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
Tralee, . . .	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	3	10	13		
Co. LIMERICK :																								
Croom, . . .	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	5	6		
Glin, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kilmallock, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Limerick, . . .	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	9	5	12	2	2	2	3	13	26	39		
Newcastle, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rathkeale, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2		
Co. TIPPERARY :																								
Borrisokane, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1		
Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	3	6	-	-	1	3	6	12	18		
Cashel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clogheen, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Clonmel, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	2	4	8	12		
Nenagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3		
Roscrea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Thurles, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Tipperary, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	4	7	11		
Co. WATERFORD :																								
Dungarvan, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kilmacothomas, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lismore, . . .	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Waterford, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	-	4	6	10		
Total, Munster,	16	42	8	4	2	10	-	1	26	57	83	10	30	35	60	11	8	11	20	67	118	185		

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1863,
and Females—continued.

(3.)												(4.)										NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.			
Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.												TOTAL INSANE.													
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.				Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.					
				Lunatic.		Idiotic.										Lunatic.		Idiotic.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.				
MUNSTER.																									
Co. CLARE :																									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	Ballyvaghan.			
-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	Corrofin.			
-	-	4	4	-	-	3	6	7	10	17	-	-	4	9	-	-	3	6	7	15	22	Ennis.			
-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	5	10	Ennistymon.			
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	5	5	10	Killadysert.			
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	5	8	3	1	11	10	Kilrush.			
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	Scariff.			
-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	8	9	-	-	-	1	8	10	18	Tulla.			
Co. CORK :																									
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	8	8	Bandon.			
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	Bantry.			
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Castletown.			
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	2	4	5	9	Clonakilty.		
5	10	9	-	3	17	3	10	20	37	57	7	23	12	3	3	19	3	10	25	55	80	Cork.			
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	Dunmanway.			
-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	5	4	9	Fermoy.			
1	6	4	6	2	4	4	8	11	24	35	1	8	4	8	2	4	5	8	12	28	40	Kanturk.			
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	Kinsale.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	11	14	Macroom.			
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	4	4	8	8	1	5	4	3	3	2	-	-	8	10	18	Mallow.		
-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	4	4	8	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	18	Midleton.	
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	18	Millstreet.	
-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	5	Mitchelstown.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	Skibbereen.	
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2	4	4	Skull.		
4	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	7	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	6	11	Youghal.			
Co. KERRY :																									
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Caherciveen.			
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	5	6	Dingle.			
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	Kenmare.			
-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	3	6	1	-	3	3	-	-	2	-	6	3	9	Killarney.			
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	Listowel.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	1	-	-	-	4	11	15	Tralee.			
Co. LIMERICK :																									
-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	-	4	2	5	-	-	-	3	2	12	14	Croom.			
-	-	7	6	5	2	-	2	1	10	13	23	-	7	6	5	2	-	2	1	10	13	23	Glin.		
4	10	4	10	-	-	-	-	8	20	28	11	24	9	22	2	2	2	3	24	51	75	Kilmallock.			
-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	75	Limerick.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	14	Newcastle.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	Rathkeale.		
Co. TIPPERARY :																									
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	Borrisokane.			
-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	3	4	4	9	-	3	1	4	8	20	28	Carrick-on-Suir.			
-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	Cashel.		
-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	Clogheen.		
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	2	4	10	14	10	Clonmel.		
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	Ennagh.		
2	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	10	13	2	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	3	10	13	10	Roscrea.		
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	7	7	Thurles.		
-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	5	8	1	1	-	-	7	10	17	17	Tipperary.		
Co. WATERFORD :																									
1	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	3	6	9	1	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	3	6	9	9	Dungarvan.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilmacthomas.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lismore.
-	10	13	4	-	2	2	3	15	19	34	-	11	17	9	-	2	2	4	19	26	45	45	Waterford.		
19	62	93	108	9	31	22	56	143	257	400	45	134	136	172	22	49	33	77	236	432	668	Total, Munster.			

[continued,

No 2.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	(1.)												(2.)											
	Persons requiring curative treatment.												Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.											
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.				Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
					Lunatic.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Idiotic.																
LEINSTER.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.		
Co. CARLOW:																								
Carlow,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3		
Co. DUBLIN:																								
Barrothery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	6	8		
Dublin, North,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	14	-	3	6	18	1	5	7	40	47		
Dublin, South,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	14	6	37	24	61		
Rathdown,	-	8	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	14	14	13	12	1	-	4	-	-	-	18	12	30		
Co. KILDARE:																								
Athy,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Celbridge,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	7	8			
Naas,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	4	3	-	1	3	6	11	17			
Co. KILKENNY:																								
Callan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	5		
Castlecomer,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3		
Kilkenny,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	15	-	-	3	3	-	-	13	18	31			
Thomastown,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Urlingford,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	2	-	-	4	3	7			
KING'S Co.:																								
Edenderry,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Parsonstown,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tullamore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	7	7			
Co. LONGFORD:																								
Ballymahon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2			
Granard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Longford,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4	-	4			
Co. LOUTH:																								
Ardee,	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2			
Drogheda,	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	6	2	3	-	2	2	-	1	-	5	5	10			
Dundalk,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	9	-	1	1	5	10	15			
Co. MEATH:																								
Dunshaughlin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	5	6			
Kells,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2			
Navan,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Oldcastle,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Trim,	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
QUEEN'S Co.:																								
Abbeyleix,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Donaghmore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mountmellick,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2			
Co. WESTMEATH:																								
Athlone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Delvin,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1			
Mullingar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	2	6	3			
Co. WEXFORD:																								
Enniscorthy,	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	4			
Gorey,	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2			
New Ross,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	1	5	-	-	5	2	8	15			
Wexford,	2	6	2	-	2	1	-	-	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Co. WICKLOW:																								
Baltinglass,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	4			
Rathdrum,	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4			
Shillelagh,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3			
Total, Leinster,	11	34	4	6	4	9	6	2	25	51	76	30	68	21	40	46	46	36	35	133	189	322		

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1863,
and Females—*continued.*

(3.)												(4.)												NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.
Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.												TOTAL INSANE.												
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.				Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.				
				Lunatic.	Idiotic.	Lunatic.	Idiotic.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.					
-	-	4	7	-	-	2	2	6	9	15	-	-	5	9	-	-	2	2	7	11	18	LEINSTER.		
																						Co. CARLOW :		
																						Carlow		
																						Co. DUBLIN :		
1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	3	8	11	Balrothery.		
3	5	6	5	11	12	-	3	20	25	45	3	21	6	8	17	30	1	8	27	67	94	Dublin, North.		
-	-	-	-	11	4	22	15	33	19	52	-	-	-	-	34	22	36	21	70	43	113	Dublin, South.		
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	14	22	1	3	4	3	-	-	19	28	47	Rathdown.		
																						Co. KILDARE :		
-	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	1	5	8	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	Athy.		
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	6	2	9	11	Celbridge.		
5	5	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	9	15	7	11	4	3	-	1	1	7	12	22	34	Naas.		
																						Co. KILKENNY :		
-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	4	2	4	-	-	1	-	3	8	11	Callan.		
-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	6	2	8	Castlecomer.		
-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	10	17	3	6	3	3	-	-	16	26	42	Kilkenny.		
-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	4	5	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	3	4	7	Thomastown.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	2	-	-	4	4	8	Urlingford.		
																						KING'S Co. :		
1	3	4	2	1	1	-	-	6	6	12	1	3	4	2	1	1	-	-	6	6	12	Edenderry.		
1	-	8	4	-	-	2	3	11	7	18	1	-	5	4	-	-	2	3	11	7	18	Parsonstown.		
-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	3	4	7	11	Tullamore.		
																						Co. LONGFORD :		
-	3	4	-	1	4	-	2	5	9	14	-	3	4	-	1	4	1	3	6	10	16	Ballymahon.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Granard.		
-	-	2	-	2	-	2	4	6	4	10	-	-	2	-	5	-	3	4	10	4	14	Longford.		
																						Co. LOUTH :		
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	2	5	1	3	1	-	5	10	15	Ardee.		
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	5	3	5	2	1	2	-	10	11	21	Drogheda.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	-	-	1	1	5	11	16	Dundalk.		
																						Co. MEATH :		
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	8	12	Dunshaughlin.		
-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	7	12	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	4	5	9	14	Kells.		
-	-	3	3	-	-	2	3	5	5	9	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	4	5	9	Navan.		
-	-	1	3	-	-	2	3	5	6	11	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	3	5	6	11	Oldcastle.		
-	-	1	3	-	-	2	1	5	6	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	1	2	2	8	10	Trim.		
																						QUEEN'S Co. :		
2	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	8	11	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	8	11	Abbeyleix.		
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	Donaghmore.		
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	4	3	7	Mountmellick.		
																						Co. WESTMEATH :		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	Athlone.		
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	5	Delvin.		
-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	8	8	-	4	-	3	3	2	3	2	6	11	17	Mullingar.		
																						Co. WEXFORD :		
-	-	6	3	-	-	-	5	6	8	14	3	2	6	7	-	1	2	5	11	15	26	Enniscorthy.		
-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	10	6	16	-	-	12	8	1	-	-	1	13	9	22	Gorey.		
-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	5	10	15	2	8	6	15	-	-	5	2	13	25	38	New Ross.		
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	9	2	-	2	1	-	-	6	10	16	Wexford.		
																						Co. WICKLOW :		
1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	4	5	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	8	5	9	14	Baltinglass.		
-	3	4	9	-	-	1	-	5	12	17	-	6	8	9	-	-	1	-	9	15	24	Rathdrum.		
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	5	Shillelagh.		
20	34	88	98	26	25	40	58	174	215	389	61	136	113	144	76	80	82	95	332	455	787	Total, Leinster.		

[continued,

F 2

No. 2.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatic, Idiotic, and Epileptic Insane distinguishing Males

NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.	(1.) Persons requiring curative treatment.												(2.) Persons whose cases are of an incurable nature, but who require medical treatment, or constant care and attendance, as not being able to perform the commonest offices for themselves.											
					Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.								Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.			
	Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Lunatic.		Idiotic.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
CONNAUGHT.																								
Co. GALWAY :																								
Ballinasloe, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clifden, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Galway, . . .	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	6	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Glenamaddy, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gort, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loughrea, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Bellew, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2
Oughterard, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portumna, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuam, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. LEITRIM :																								
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manorhamilton, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mohill, . . .	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
Co. MAYO :																								
Ballina, . . .	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ballinrobe, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Belmullet, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5
Castlebar, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	4
Claremorris, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Killala, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, . . .	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Swineford, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	-	-	7
Westport, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co. ROSCOMMON :																								
Boyle, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	1	1	1	5	6	6	-	-	6
Castlereagh, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	5
Roscommon, . . .	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strokestown, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2
Co. SLIGO :																								
Dromore West, . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Tobercurry, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, Connaught,	5	7	6	4	3	12	2	1	16	24	40	1	9	12	12	3	6	2	12	18	39	-	-	57

SUMMARY OF

ULSTER, . . .	23	42	5	10	5	8	3	5	36	65	101	44	95	39	53	31	25	21	28	135	201	336
MUNSTER, . . .	16	42	8	4	2	10	-	1	26	57	83	10	30	35	60	11	8	11	20	67	118	185
LEINSTER, . . .	11	34	4	6	4	9	6	2	25	51	76	30	68	21	40	46	46	36	35	133	189	322
CONNAUGHT, . . .	5	7	6	4	3	12	2	1	16	24	40	1	9	12	12	3	6	2	12	18	39	57
TOTAL, IRELAND,	55	125	23	24	14	39	11	9	103	197	300	85	202	107	165	91	85	70	95	353	547	900

Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the 31st December 1863,
and Females—*continued.*

(3.)												(4.)												NAMES OF UNIONS, &c.
Other Cases—as of Persons incurable but harmless, and not unfit to remain in the Workhouse, and mix generally with the inmates.												TOTAL INSANE.												
Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.				Lunatic.		Idiotic.		Epileptic Insane.				Total Insane.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	7		CONNAUGHT.			
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2		Co. GALWAY :			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	Ballinasloe.		
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	4	6	2	Clifden.		
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	Galway.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Glenamaddy.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Gort.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Loughrea.		
-	-	1	4	1	-	1	4	3	8	11	-	1	4	1	1	1	5	3	10	13	13	Mount Bellew.		
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	Oughterard.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portumna.		
-	-	2	3	-	-	2	2	4	5	9	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	2	4	5	9	Tuam.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	5		Co. LEITRIM :		
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	Carrick-on-Shannon.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	Manorhamilton.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mohill.		
-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	7	9	16		Co. MAYO :	
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	4	6	17	Ballina.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	3	5	6	Ballinrobe.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	6	Belmullet.		
-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	3	6	2	-	-	1	3	4	4	Castlebar.		
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11	11	Claremorris.		
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Killala.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	5	6	Newport.		
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	1	7	8	8	Swineford.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	Westport.	
-	-	6	2	-	-	1	6	3	9	-	-	6	6	1	-	2	2	9	8	17	17		Co. ROSCOMMON :	
-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	9	4	1	6	10	16	16	2	Boyle.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	Castlereagh.	
1	2	4	10	1	-	4	6	16	22	1	2	5	11	1	-	-	4	7	17	24	24	24	Roscommon.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Strokestown.	
-	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	7	7	7	7		Co. SLIGO :
-	-	4	-	1	5	-	7	5	12	17	1	3	4	-	1	7	-	7	6	17	23	23	Dromore West.	
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	7	7	Sligo.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tobercurry.	
4	5	33	36	3	5	9	28	49	74	123	10	21	51	52	9	23	13	41	83	137	220	220	Total, Connaught.	

PROVINCES.																							
23	50	88	116	4	12	17	33	132	211	343	90	187	132	179	40	45	41	66	303	477	780		ULSTER.
19	62	93	108	9	31	22	56	143	257	400	45	134	136	172	22	49	33	77	236	432	668		MUNSTER.
20	34	88	98	26	25	40	58	174	216	389	61	136	113	144	76	80	82	95	332	455	787		LEINSTER.
4	5	33	36	3	5	9	28	49	74	123	10	21	51	52	9	23	13	41	83	137	220		CONNAUGHT.
66	151	302	358	43	73	88	175	498	757	1255	206	478	432	547	147	197	169	279	954	1,501	2,455		TOTAL, IRELAND.

PROVINCES.

23	50	88	116	4	12	17	33	132	211	343	90	187	132	179	40	45	41	66	303	477	780	ULSTER.
19	62	93	108	9	31	22	56	143	257	400	45	134	136	172	22	49	33	77	236	432	668	MUNSTER.
20	34	88	98	26	25	40	58	174	216	389	61	136	113	144	76	80	82	95	332	455	787	LEINSTER.
4	5	33	36	3	5	9	28	49	74	123	10	21	51	52	9	23	13	41	83	137	220	CONNAUGHT.
66	151	302	358	43	73	88	175	498	757	1255	206	478	432	547	147	197	169	279	954	1,501	2,455	TOTAL, IRELAND.

APPENDIX

No. 1.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients who were in District Discharges, Escapes, and Deaths,

ASYLUMS.	Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1862.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1863.			Total under treatment during the Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	72	71	143	21	11	32	93	82	175
Ballinasloe,	184	160	344	35	35	70	219	195	414
Belfast,	200	165	365	43	45	88	243	210	453
Carlow,	110	95	205	21	20	41	131	115	246
Clonmel:									
Parent Asylum,	65	53	118	88	68	156	153	121	274
Additional Asylum,	24	20	44	74	47	121	98	67	165
Cork,	255	247	502	100	70	170	355	317	672
Kilkenny,	88	76	164	9	12	21	97	88	185
Killarney,	127	78	205	19	24	43	146	102	248
Limerick,	202	218	420	43	49	92	245	267	512
Londonderry,	122	109	231	27	35	62	149	144	293
Maryborough,	97	94	191	22	24	46	119	118	237
Mullingar,	126	147	273	51	44	95	177	191	368
Omagh,	178	132	310	63	40	103	241	172	413
Richmond,	305	373	678	71	87	158	376	460	836
Sligo,	98	84	182	41	27	68	139	111	250
Waterford,	66	64	130	25	29	54	91	93	184
Total,	2,319	2,186	4,505	753	667	1,420	3,072	2,853	5,925

ASYLUMS.	Escapes during the Year.			Deaths.						Total Deaths.		
				Natural.			Accidental.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	—	1	1	10	2	12	—	—	—	10	2	12
Ballinasloe,	1	—	1	12	22	34	—	—	—	12	22	34
Belfast,	1	—	1	6	4	10	1	—	1	7	4	11
Carlow,	1	—	1	7	8	15	—	—	—	7	8	15
Clonmel:												
Parent Asylum,	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	4	6
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
Cork,	—	—	—	20	21	41	2	—	2	22	21	43
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	6	4	10	—	—	—	6	4	10
Killarney,	—	—	—	6	6	12	—	—	—	6	6	12
Limerick,	—	—	—	8	18	26	—	1	1	8	19	27
Londonderry,	—	—	—	13	7	20	—	—	—	13	7	20
Maryborough,	2	—	2	10	7	17	—	—	—	10	7	17
Mullingar,	—	—	—	9	5	14	—	—	—	9	5	14
Omagh,	—	—	—	14	9	23	1	—	1	15	9	24
Richmond,	—	—	—	35	25	60	—	—	—	35	25	60
Sligo,	—	—	—	10	4	14	—	1	1	10	5	15
Waterford,	—	—	—	4	6	10	1	—	1	5	6	11
Total,	5	1	6	175	154	329	5	2	7	180	156	336

B.

Asylums on the 31st December, 1863; also the Number of Admissions, during the Year ending thereon.

Discharged during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.										Total Discharged.			ASYLUMS.
Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved.							
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
9	3	12	—	3	3	1	—	1	10	6	16	Armagh.	
20	16	36	2	2	4	1	1	2	23	19	42	Ballinasloe.	
30	29	59	9	10	19	—	1	1	34	40	79	Belfast.	
10	12	22	2	2	4	—	—	—	12	14	26	Carlow.	
19	9	28	1	—	1	74	47	121*	94	56	150	Clonmel:	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	13	8	5	13	Parent Asylum.	
65	51	116	5	5	10	2	—	2	72	56	128	Additional Asylum.	
2	8	10	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	10	13	Cork.	
7	9	16	2	4	6	2	—	2	11	13	24	Kilkenny.	
14	27	41	—	3	3	2	2	4	16	32	48	Killarney.	
13	12	25	5	10	15	1	—	1	9	22	41	Limerick.	
5	15	20	1	7	8	2	—	2	8	22	30	Londonderry.	
13	31	44	3	—	3	2	—	2	18	31	49	Maryborough.	
35	26	61	8	3	11	6	4	10	49	33	82	Mullingar.	
23	56	79	4	8	12	4	1	5	31	65	96	Omagh.	
19	22	41	6	—	6	—	—	—	25	22	47	Richmond.	
8	9	17	1	7	8	1	1	2	10	17	27	Sligo.	
292	335	627	50	66	116	106	62	168	448	463	911	Waterford.	
Total.													

Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, during the Year.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1863.			ASYLUMS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
20	9	29	73	73	146	Armagh.
36	41	77	183	154	337	Ballinasloe.
47	44	91	196	166	362	Belfast.
20	22	42	111	93	204	Carlow.
96	60	156	57	61	118	Clonmel:
11	7	18	87	60	147	Parent Asylum.
94	77	171	261	240	501	Additional Asylum.
9	14	23	88	74	162	Cork.
17	19	36	129	83	212	Kilkenny.
24	51	75	221	216	437	Killarney.
32	29	61	117	115	232	Limerick.
20	29	49	99	89	188	Londonderry.
27	36	63	150	155	305	Maryborough.
64	42	106	177	130	307	Mullingar.
66	90	156	310	370	680	Omagh.
35	27	62	104	84	188	Richmond.
15	23	38	76	70	146	Sligo.
633	620	1,253	2,439	2,233	4,672	Waterford.
Total.						

* Chronic cases, removed to the Additional Asylum.

No. 2.—TABLE showing the Ages of Patients Admitted, ending 31st

ASYLUMS.	ADMITTED.														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	—	—	—	3	1	4	5	7	12	4	1	5	7	—	7
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	4	2	6	18	10	28	3	9	12	7	6	13
Belfast,	—	—	—	3	1	4	19	12	31	7	6	13	10	13	23
Carlow,	—	—	—	3	4	7	10	7	17	4	3	7	3	4	7
Clonmel:—															
Parent Asylum,	1	1	2	8	7	15	11	5	16	12	11	23	13	18	31
Additional Asylum,*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	—	—	—	8	10	18	40	23	63	16	18	34	14	11	25
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	4	4	8	2	2	4
Killarney,	—	—	—	3	1	4	10	10	20	4	5	9	2	3	5
Limerick,	—	—	—	5	9	14	17	15	32	9	9	18	8	7	15
Londonderry,	—	—	—	3	6	9	4	9	13	4	9	13	10	4	14
Maryborough,	—	—	—	2	4	6	5	5	10	7	6	13	6	5	11
Mullingar,	—	—	—	4	5	9	23	15	38	10	9	19	7	11	18
Omagh,	—	—	—	4	6	10	23	16	39	14	5	19	7	4	11
Richmond,	—	—	—	4	15	19	20	31	51	27	18	45	11	13	24
Sligo,	—	—	—	1	1	2	17	7	24	11	8	19	7	4	11
Waterford,	—	—	—	2	3	5	11	8	19	6	8	14	2	8	10
Total,	1	1	2	57	75	132	236	183	419	142	129	271	116	113	229

ASYLUMS.	DISCHARGED														
	Under 10 years.			10 to 20 years.			20 to 30 years.			30 to 40 years.			40 to 50 years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	—	3
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	11	5	16	3	4	7	5	3	8	—	2	2
Belfast,	—	—	—	2	2	4	15	7	22	6	10	16	4	6	10
Carlow,	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	4	6	6	1	7	1	4	5
Clonmel:—															
Parent Asylum,	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	—	—	—	7	10	17	26	21	47	10	10	20	9	4	13
Kilkenny,	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Killarney,	—	—	—	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	2	3
Limerick,	—	—	—	4	8	12	4	9	13	2	2	4	3	4	7
Londonderry,	—	—	—	3	2	5	4	4	8	1	2	3	4	3	7
Maryborough,	—	2	2	1	—	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	—	2	2
Mullingar,	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	10	13	1	8	9	6	6	12
Omagh,	—	—	—	3	3	6	14	11	25	6	3	9	4	3	7
Richmond,	—	—	—	2	7	9	5	23	28	9	10	19	5	9	14
Sligo,	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	7	15	3	3	6	4	3	7
Waterford,	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	1	4	1	3	4
Total,	—	2	2	43	50	93	96	114	210	60	62	122	45	52	97

* No record of ages kept in this Asylum.

and of those Discharged Recovered, during the Year
December, 1863.

ADMITTED.												ASYLUMS.
50 to 60 years.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Admitted.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	21	11	32	Armagh.
2	5	7	1	3	4	—	—	—	35	35	70	Ballinasloe.
4	8	12	—	5	5	—	—	—	43	45	88	Belfast.
1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	21	20	41	Carlow.
10	11	21	3	4	7	30	11	41	88	68	156	Clonmel :—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	47	121	Parent Asylum.
14	4	18	8	4	12	—	—	—	100	70	170	Additional Asylum.
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	12	21	Cork.
—	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	19	24	43	Kilkenny.
3	5	8	1	4	5	—	—	—	43	49	92	Killarney.
5	3	8	1	4	5	—	—	—	27	35	62	Limerick.
1	3	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	22	24	46	Londonderry.
3	2	5	3	2	5	1	—	1	51	44	95	Maryborough.
7	7	14	8	2	10	—	—	—	63	40	103	Mullingar.
2	7	9	5	1	6	2	2	4	71	87	158	Omagh.
3	2	5	2	5	7	—	—	—	41	27	68	Richmond.
1	1	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	25	29	54	Sligo.
58	66	124	37	39	76	33	13	46	753	667	1,420	Waterford.
												Total.

RECOVERED.												ASYLUMS.
50 to 60 years.			60 and upwards.			Age not specified.			Total Discharged Recovered.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	12	Armagh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.
2	2	4	1	2	3	—	—	—	30	29	59	Belfast.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22	Carlow.
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	18	19	9	28	Clonmel :—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parent Asylum.
11	6	17	2	—	2	—	—	—	65	51	116	Additional Asylum.
1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	10	Cork.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	16	Kilkenny.
1	2	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	14	27	41	Killarney.
—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	12	25	Limerick.
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	15	20	Londonderry.
1	2	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	13	31	44	Maryborough.
4	3	7	4	3	7	—	—	—	35	26	61	Mullingar.
2	6	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	23	56	79	Omagh.
2	2	4	2	6	8	—	—	—	19	22	41	Richmond.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	9	17	Sligo.
24	30	54	10	18	28	14	7	21	292	335	627	Waterford.
												Total.

No. 3.—TABLE showing the duration of Disease previous to
Year ending 31st

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.									YEARS.								
	Under 3.			3 to 6.			6 to 9.			Under 1.			1 to 2.			2 to 3.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	2	—	2	2	—	2	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ballinasloe, . . .	12	11	23	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast, . . .	21	22	43	5	7	12	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carlow, . . .	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	2
Clonmel :																		
Parent Asylum, .	3	1	4	3	2	5	4	3	7	3	2	5	1	—	1	1	—	1
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . .	54	42	96	4	6	10	3	—	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	1
Kilkenny, . . .	1	5	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney, . . .	6	8	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Limerick, . . .	7	15	22	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	4
Londonderry, . . .	8	8	16	3	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	1	1
Maryborough, . . .	1	9	10	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar, . . .	4	10	14	—	5	5	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Omagh, . . .	14	5	19	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	5	3	2	5
Richmond, . . .	11	25	36	3	6	9	—	3	3	1	4	5	1	2	3	—	1	1
Sligo, . . .	13	10	23	2	5	7	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—
Waterford, . . .	5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	165	181	346	32	43	75	21	12	33	15	10	25	10	15	25	6	9	15

No. 4.—TABLE showing the length of Residence in
Year ending 31st

ASYLUMS.	MONTHS.															YEARS.					
	Under 4.			4 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 to 12.			12 to 18.			Under 2.		2 to 3.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Armagh.	4	2	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ballinasloe,.	8	6	14	4	3	7	1	1	2	—	2	3	2	5	—	1	1	2			
Belfast,	9	16	25	2	4	6	5	2	7	3	2	5	2	—	2	2	5	2			
Carlow,	1	2	3	—	2	2	1	2	3	2	—	2	2	2	4	1	1	2			
Clonmel:																					
Parent Asylum, . .	7	2	9	4	3	7	3	1	4	3	2	5	1	1	2	—	—	—			
Additional Asylum, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cork,	30	20	50	12	11	23	8	2	10	5	7	12	8	2	10	—	2	2			
Kilkenny,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	1			
Killarney,	2	3	5	2	2	4	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	1	1			
Limerick,	7	11	18	5	4	9	2	5	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	4	1			
Londonderry,	6	3	9	2	1	3	1	3	4	3	1	4	—	1	1	1	2	3			
Maryborough,	1	—	1	—	3	3	—	4	4	1	3	4	—	2	2	1	3	—			
Mullingar,	4	8	12	4	2	6	1	6	7	1	4	5	3	4	7	—	2	2			
Omagh,	13	9	22	7	2	9	6	3	9	4	3	7	2	3	5	2	4	1			
Richmond,	9	20	29	2	6	8	4	9	13	1	4	5	2	7	9	3	4	7			
Sligo,	7	11	18	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	2	6	—	1	1	2	1	3			
Waterford,	4	7	11	3	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total,	112	122	234	50	46	96	37	42	79	30	36	66	23	28	51	13	21	34			

Admission of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the
December, 1863.

YEARS.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			ASYLUMS.
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 8.			8 and upwards.			Period not specified.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	3	12	Armagh.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	59	Belfast.			
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	22	Carlow.			
3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	19	9	28	Clonmel:	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Parent Asylum.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	65	51	116	Additional Asylum.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	8	10	Cork.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	Kilkenny.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	Killarney.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	3	5	8	14	27	41	Limerick.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	25	Londonderry.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	5	15	20	Maryborough.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	6	10	16	13	31	44	Mullingar.	
2	1	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	3	3	3	3	6	7	13	35	26	61	61	Omagh.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	12	18	23	56	79	Richmond.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	19	22	41	Sligo.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	9	17	Waterford.	
6	1	7	3	-	3	1	6	7	1	7	8	5	8	13	26	44	70	292	335	627	Total.

Asylums of Patients Discharged Recovered, during the
December, 1863.

YEARS.																		Total Discharged Recovered.			ASYLUMS.			
3 to 4.			4 to 5.			5 to 6.			6 to 7.			7 to 8.			8 to 9.							9 and upwards.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12	Armagh.			
1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	16	36	Ballinasloe.			
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	30	29	59	Belfast.		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	22	Carlow.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	19	9	28	Clonmel:				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Parent Asylum.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Additional Asylum.			
1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	65	51	116	Cork.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	Kilkenny.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	Killarney.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	27	41	Limerick.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	12	25	Londonderry.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	20	Maryborough.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	31	44	Mullingar.			
-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	26	61	Omagh.			
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	56	79	Richmond.			
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	3	19	22	41	Sligo.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17	Waterford.			
3	6	9	3	7	10	3	3	6	-	3	3	3	4	7	-	2	2	3	5	8	292	335	627	Total.

No. 5.—TABLE showing Authority for Admission of Patients Admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Ordinary Cases admitted by the Board.			Cases admitted by Medical Superintendent as urgent.			“Dangerous Lunatics” admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics charged with Offences admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Lunatics detained in Gaols in default of bail, admitted under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Total admitted during Year.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	7	11	2	1	3	15	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	32
Ballinasloe,	15	10	25	2	1	3	17	24	41	1	—	1	—	—	—	35	35	70
Belfast,	33	28	61	5	17	22*	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	45	88
Carlrow,	19	12	31	1	3	4	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	41
Clonmel:																		
Parent Asylum,	27	44	71	18	9	27	43	15	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	68	156
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	47	121
Cork,	24	24	48	36	30	66	26	11	37	10	2	12	4	3	7	100	70	170
Kilkenny,	3	3	6	1	2	3	5	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	21
Killarney,	7	15	22	6	8	14	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	43
Limerick,	5	9	14	22	31	53	12	9	21	—	—	—	4	—	4	43	49	92
Londonderry,	10	23	33	3	2	5	14	10	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	35	62
Maryborough,	5	21	25	—	—	—	15	2	17	1	1	2	1	—	1	22	24	46
Mullingar,	30	37	67	6	4	10	15	13	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	44	95
Omagh,	8	8	16	48	27	75	6	4	10	—	1	1	1	—	1	63	40	103
Richmond,	23†	36	59	19	27	46	29	23	52	—	1	1	—	—	—	71	87	158
Sligo,	4	6	10	32	18	50	3	3	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	41	27	68
Waterford,	—	—	—	18	24	42	7	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	29	54
Total,	217	283	500	219	204	423	219	135	354	14	5	19	10	3	13	753	667	1,420

* Urgent cases are admitted into the Belfast District Asylum on the order of three Governors.

† Including one lunatic transferred from the Central Criminal Asylum, under the 18th Privy Council Rule, on the termination of the period for which he had been sentenced to imprisonment, he having become insane after his conviction.

No. 6.—TABLE showing the Cause of Death of Patients who died in District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Abdominal Affections.		Cerebral Affections.		Consumption and Diseases of Lungs.		Disease of Heart and Arteries.		Debility and Old Age.		Other Diseases.		Accident, Violence, or Suicide.		Total Deaths.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	T.
Armagh,	1	1	2	6	6	12	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	10	12
Ballinasloe,	3	4	7	8	14	22	3	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	34
Belfast,	1	—	1	2	5	7	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	7	4
Carlrow,	2	—	2	3	3	5	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	11
Clonmel,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Parent Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cork,	4	3	7	5	8	13	4	7	13	—	2	6	—	—	22	43
Kilkenny,	2	1	3	1	1	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	10
Killarney,	—	—	—	2	6	8	—	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	6	12
Limerick,	—	—	—	3	9	12	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	8	19
Londonderry,	—	—	—	1	7	8	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	13	27
Maryborough,	3	2	5	5	2	7	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	10	17
Mullingar,	—	2	2	5	2	7	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	9	14
Omagh,	4	1	5	4	2	6	—	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	15	9
Richmond,	—	3	7	9	6	15	—	10	26	—	—	2	—	—	35	60
Sligo,	4	1	5	7	7	14	—	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	23	15
Waterford,	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	10	5
Total,	25	19	44	67	43	110	39	54	93	6	1	7	27	28	55	336

No. 7.—TABLE showing the Number of Released Cases admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	In Asylum Once before.			In Asylum Twice before.			In Asylum Three times before.			In Asylum Four times before.			In Asylum Five times before.			In Asylum Six times before.			Total.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	F.	T.
Armagh,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinasloe,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast,	3	6	9	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmel :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parent Asylum,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	15	8	23	5	—	5	4	1	5	1	—	—	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—
Kilkenny,	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney,	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick,	5	7	12	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	9	6	15	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryborough,	2	4	6	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar,	5	4	9	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh,	5	5	10	4	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond,	9	7	16	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	5	5	10	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford,	2	4	6	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	68	68	136	20	19	39	8	4	12	9	1	10	4	2	6	3	—	3	94	206

No. 8.—TABLE showing the Form of Disease of Patients admitted during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Armagh,	19	10	29	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	11	32
Ballinasloe,	29	32	61	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	35	35	70
Belfast,	31	28	59	6	12	18	2	—	2	4	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	45	88
Carlow,	15	11	26	3	8	11	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	41
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	20	23	43	—	—	—	15	12	27	3	2	5	11	6	17	11	8	19	28	17	45	88	68	156
Additional Asylum,	16	7	23	15	2	17	28	18	46	3	1	4	29	38	67	6	2	8	23	13	36	74	47	121
Cork,	74	55	129	9	9	18	8	4	12	5	2	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	100	70	170
Kilkenny,	6	6	12	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	12	21
Killarney,	12	15	27	2	6	8	5	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	24	43
Limerick,	34	39	73	2	6	8	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	4	3	1	4	43	49	92
Londonderry,	22	29	51	2	5	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	27	35	62
Maryborough,	19	15	34	—	5	5	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	22	24	46
Mullingar,	42	33	75	1	7	8	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	2	7	51	44	95
Omagh,	45	26	71	11	5	16	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	63	40	103
Richmond,	36	51	87	17	21	38	7	6	13	4	5	9	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	4	9	71	87	158
Sligo,	25	14	39	6	10	16	—	—	—	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	6	41	27	68
Waterford,	16	19	35	5	10	15	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	25	29	54
Total,	461	413	874	84	110	194	70	51	121	29	21	50	46	47	93	27	12	39	82	47	129	753	607	1,420

No. 9.—TABLE showing the Form of Disease of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Mania.			Melancholia.			Dementia.			Monomania.			Imbecility.			Idiocy.			Mental Affections complicated with Epilepsy.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	54	59	113	4	3	7	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6	11	73	73	146
Ballinasloe,	123	106	229	1	1	2	6	4	10	1	—	—	20	25	45	3	4	7	29	14	43	183	154	337
Belfast,	132	110	242	29	19	48	6	7	13	17	20	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	10	22	196	166	361
Carlrow,	73	41	114	11	25	36	9	12	21	13	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	111	93	204
Clonmel:																								
Parent Asylum,	42	37	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	16	—	—	—	3	4	7	4	12	16	57	61	118
Additional Asylum,	15	27	42	3	1	4	13	1	14	14	5	19	20	14	34	2	1	3	20	11	31	87	60	147
Cork,	103	87	190	25	29	54	21	33	54	26	21	47	52	36	88	11	22	33	23	12	35	261	240	501
Kilkenny,	51	38	89	9	19	28	9	6	15	10	6	16	—	—	—	2	—	2	7	5	12	88	74	162
Killarney,	65	39	104	18	20	38	38	20	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	129	83	212
Limerick,	144	123	267	31	47	78	26	25	51	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	13	23	221	216	437
Londonderry,	68	85	153	13	7	20	15	9	24	16	10	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	117	115	232
Maryborough,	72	62	134	9	14	23	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	3	5	1	7	13	18	12	30	150	155	305
Mullingar,	94	91	185	16	31	47	5	2	7	11	12	23	—	—	—	6	5	19	17	9	26	177	130	307
Omagh,	97	62	159	21	17	38	14	17	31	—	1	1	14	19	33	14	5	11	39	21	60	310	370	680
Richmond,	171	226	397	68	76	144	5	21	26	21	8	9	2	2	4	2	3	5	13	6	19	104	84	184
Sligo,	48	47	95	14	12	26	17	13	30	8	1	2	3	—	—	11	1	12	3	3	6	76	70	146
Waterford,	45	39	84	6	12	18	10	13	23	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	1397	1279	2676	278	333	611	204	191	395	148	122	270	110	99	209	72	61	133	230	148	378	2439	2233	4672

No. 10.—TABLE showing the supposed Cause of Mental Disease of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES.			
Poverty and reverse of fortune,	106	101	207
Grief, fear, and anxiety,	130	151	281
Love, jealousy, and seduction,	45	74	119
Domestic quarrels and afflictions,	28	30	58
Religious excitement,	53	71	124
Study and mental excitement,	32	17	49
Ill-treatment,	3	11	14
Pride,	2	4	6
Anger,	8	1	9
Total Moral Causes,	407	460	867
PHYSICAL CAUSES.			
Intemperance and irregularity of life,	212	71	283
Cerebral diseases,	162	95	257
Congenital idiocy, &c.,	33	39	72
Febrile affections,	27	26	53
Effects of climate, sunstroke, &c.,	44	12	56
Bodily disorders and injuries,	98	85	183
Abuse of Medicine,	16	—	16
Total Physical Causes,	592	328	920
Hereditary Predisposition,	292	269	561
Not known,	1,148	1,176	2,324
Total in District Asylums,	2,439	2,233	4,672

No. 11.—Class of Life or previous Occupation of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

Class of Life or Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labouring class,	970	312	1,282
Farming,	221	180	401
Domestic Servants,	61	571	632
Clerks,	71	—	71
Shopkeepers,	62	33	95
Tailors and Seamstresses,	41	162	203
Artisans,	74	—	74
Painters and Glaziers,	28	—	28
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	27	—	27
Masons and Bricklayers,	19	—	19
Carpenters,	66	—	66
Weavers,	47	16	63
Shoemakers,	52	8	60
Hatters,	7	—	7
Factory Workers,	10	6	16
Victuallers,	29	8	37
Pedlars and Hucksters,	22	40	62
Lawyers,	5	—	5
Medical Men,	5	—	5
Members of Religious Communities,	31	8	39
Students and Teachers,	36	28	64
Soldiers and Pensioners,	112	—	112
Police,	41	—	41
Sailors,	32	—	32
Publicans,	6	4	10
Mendicants,	21	54	75
Various Employments,	34	27	61
No occupation, or unknown,	309	776	1,085
Total,	2,439	2,233	4,672

No. 12.—TABLE showing the Social Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Married.			Single.			Widowed.			Unknown.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	13	20	33	58	52	110	2	1	3	—	—	—	73	73	146
Ballinasloe, . . .	27	43	70	153	63	216	2	14	16	1	34	35	183	154	337
Belfast, . . .	70	30	100	120	119	239	6	17	23	—	—	—	196	166	362
Carlow, . . .	31	27	58	57	34	91	9	21	30	14	11	25	111	93	204
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum, . .	20	25	45	18	20	38	3	4	7	16	12	28	57	61	118
Additional Asylum, .	7	10	17	24	25	49	—	2	2	56	23	79	87	60	147
Cork, . . .	51	54	105	203	168	371	7	18	25	—	—	—	261	240	501
Kilkenny, . . .	9	25	34	78	45	123	1	4	5	—	—	—	88	74	162
Killarney, . . .	29	26	55	90	47	137	8	10	18	2	—	2	129	83	212
Limerick, . . .	39	68	107	174	133	307	5	12	17	3	3	6	221	216	437
Londonderry, . . .	28	30	58	82	68	150	7	17	24	—	—	—	117	115	232
Maryborough, . . .	13	15	28	79	61	140	1	11	12	6	2	8	99	89	188
Mullingar, . . .	21	34	55	126	104	230	1	10	11	2	7	9	150	155	305
Omagh, . . .	36	30	66	136	87	223	5	13	18	—	—	—	177	130	307
Richmond, . . .	66	86	152	219	217	436	5	24	29	20	43	63	310	370	680
Sligo, . . .	21	24	45	77	56	133	6	4	10	—	—	—	104	84	188
Waterford, . . .	15	17	32	58	43	101	3	10	13	—	—	—	76	70	146
Total, . . .	496	564	1,060	1,752	1,342	3,094	71	192	263	120	135	255	2,439	2,233	4,672

No. 13.—CLASSIFICATION of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Conva-lescent.			Quiet and Orderly but Insane.			Moderately Tranquil.			Noisy and Refractory.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . . .	3	1	4	30	25	55	18	9	27	22	38	60	73	73	146
Ballinasloe, . . .	10	17	27	54	48	102	56	43	99	63	56	119	183	154	337
Belfast, . . .	40	35	75	64	41	105	61	43	104	31	47	78	196	166	362
Carlow, . . .	17	8	25	18	10	28	47	41	88	29	34	63	111	93	204
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum, . .	12	19	31	22	26	48	13	4	17	10	12	22	57	61	118
Additional Asylum, .	—	—	—	30	25	55	44	20	64	13	25	38	87	60	147
Cork, . . .	21	7	28	137	115	252	53	50	103	50	68	118	261	240	501
Kilkenny, . . .	3	4	7	28	25	53	41	28	69	16	17	33	88	74	162
Killarney, . . .	3	5	8	80	36	116	35	32	67	11	10	21	129	83	212
Limerick, . . .	15	11	26	105	59	164	60	63	123	41	83	124	221	216	437
Londonderry, . . .	15	15	30	50	40	90	40	35	75	12	25	37	117	115	232
Maryborough, . . .	—	7	7	40	25	65	31	17	48	28	40	68	99	89	188
Mullingar, . . .	10	15	25	72	55	127	42	37	79	26	48	74	150	155	305
Omagh, . . .	8	6	14	112	60	172	29	27	56	28	37	65	177	130	307
Richmond, . . .	6	5	11	123	159	282	157	171	238	24	35	59	310	370	680
Sligo, . . .	1	4	5	47	45	92	33	21	54	23	14	37	104	84	188
Waterford, . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	52	53	105	22	17	39	76	70	146
Total, . . .	164	159	323	1,014	794	1,808	812	694	1,506	449	606	1,055	2,439	2,233	4,672

No. 14.—TABLE showing the Educational Condition of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Well Educated.			Can read and Write well.			Can Read and Write indifferently.			Can Read only.			Cannot Read.			Unascertained.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	8	12	9	2	11	19	9	28	18	21	39	21	29	50	2	4	6	73	73	146
Ballinasloe,	13	7	20	16	11	27	60	32	92	22	12	34	65	83	148	7	9	16	183	154	337
Belfast,	9	6	15	19	9	28	89	46	135	50	78	128	29	27	56	-	-	-	196	166	362
Carlow,	12	5	17	19	22	41	24	13	37	19	24	43	24	12	36	13	17	30	111	93	204
Clonmel :																					
Parent Asylum,	6	4	10	9	5	14	8	6	14	5	4	9	-	-	-	29	42	71	59	61	118
Additional Asylum,	1	-	1	3	2	5	12	2	14	10	10	20	13	15	28	48	31	79	87	60	147
Cork,	18	20	38	52	22	74	97	26	113	12	48	60	78	91	169	14	33	47	261	240	501
Kilkenny,	7	5	12	22	8	30	24	18	42	14	16	30	21	27	48	-	-	-	88	74	162
Killarney,	11	8	19	23	14	37	30	12	42	20	7	27	45	42	87	-	-	-	129	83	212
Limerick,	25	17	42	20	14	34	71	64	135	47	26	73	41	77	118	17	18	35	221	216	437
Londonderry,	8	4	12	16	12	28	30	10	40	25	26	51	38	63	101	-	-	-	117	115	232
Maryborough,	9	1	10	11	3	14	16	23	39	28	25	53	30	28	58	5	9	14	99	89	188
Mullingar,	3	4	7	37	21	58	30	24	54	37	28	65	25	57	82	18	21	39	150	155	305
Omagh,	11	5	16	15	14	29	71	18	89	29	46	75	48	47	95	3	-	3	177	130	307
Richmond,	54	28	82	83	38	121	74	85	159	48	115	163	33	43	81	13	61	74	310	370	680
Sligo,	1	3	4	7	5	12	42	12	54	22	19	41	32	45	77	-	-	-	104	84	188
Waterford,	5	3	8	18	12	30	19	12	31	10	7	17	24	36	60	-	-	-	76	70	146
Total,	197	128	325	379	214	593	706	412	1,118	416	512	928	572	722	1,294	169	245	414	2,439	2,233	4,672

No. 17.—TABLE showing the Number of Paying Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients.			CLASS OF LIFE.												Total Amount payable Annually.		
				Farm- ing.		Trading.		Artisan class.		Educa- tional.		Public Service.		No Occu- pation.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£	s.	d.
Armagh,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	18	5	0
Ballinasloe,	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	61	14	6
Belfast,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow,	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	55	5	6
Clonmel :																		
Parent Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork,	4	1	5	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	73	2	11
Kilkenny,	3	8	11	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	151	5	0
Killarney,	6	1	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	*145	0	0
Limerick,	4	3	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	104	10	0
Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryborough,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar,	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	0	0
Omagh,	7	2	9	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	91	15	0
Richmond,	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	7	6
Sligo,	3	6	3	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	101	0	0
Waterford,	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0	0
Total,	38	24	62	8	5	8	4	3	3	2	1	14	—	3	11	905	5	5

* Of this sum the friends of one patient pay £40 per annum, being double the average rate of maintenance.

No. 18.—TABLE showing the Number of Patients in District Asylums on 31st December, 1863, who are known or supposed to have Means, but who contribute nothing towards their Maintenance.

ASYLUMS.	Total Patients.			CLASS OF LIFE.															
				Farm- ing.		Trading.		Artisan class.		Profes- sional.		Educa- tional.		Public Service.		Respect- able without Occupation.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Armagh,	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Ballinasloe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Belfast,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carlow,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Clonmel :																			
Parent Asylum,	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Additional Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cork,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Kilkenny,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Killarney,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Limerick,	4	3	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2		
Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Maryborough,	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mullingar,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Omagh,	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Richmond,	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Sligo,	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Waterford,	2	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Total,	14	12	26	6	4	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	5		

No. 19.—TABLE showing the Average Number of Patients Daily Employed, and how Employed, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	MALES.										FEMALES.								TOTAL.					
	Garden and Farm Labour.	Basket-making.	Pumping Water.	Weaving.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Carpentry Work.	Painting.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Total employed daily.	Spinning and Carding Flax.	Needlework.	Knitting.	Quilting.	Fancy Needlework.	Assisting in Laundry.	Making and Repairing Clothing and Bedding.	Assisting Servants to clean House.	Miscellaneous Employment.	Total employed daily.	Daily average of Patients employed.	Daily average of Patients unemployed.	
Armagh,	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	29	—	20	9	—	—	4	—	14	—	—	47	76	68
Ballinasloe,	26	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	20	10	61	—	13	10	—	—	20	—	15	—	—	58	119	220
Belfast,	85	2	15	8	3	2	—	—	28	3	146	26	26	20	3	1	25	—	12	—	—	113	259	106
Carlow,	32	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	59	4	15	10	3	—	10	—	12	—	14	68	127	78
Clonmel :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parent Asylum,	30	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	10	44	—	13	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	14	39	83	37
Additional Asylum,	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	13	34	81
Cork,	53	—	—	—	4	6	2	1	28	36	130	—	43	49	—	—	18	—	26	17	153	283	230	
Kilkenny,	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	37	—	14	12	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	54	91	72
Killarney,	29	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	26	64	—	13	8	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	38	102	110
Limerick,	33	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	7	55	—	40	31	—	—	18	—	24	24	137	192	235	
Londonderry,	43	—	—	5	—	3	2	—	8	40	101	21	23	15	1	5	5	—	11	14	95	196	32	
Maryborough,	22	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	8	20	55	—	17	16	—	—	15	—	13	4	65	120	68	
Mullingar,	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	52	—	20	19	—	—	18	—	30	—	87	139	154	
Omagh,	20	—	16	2	—	—	1	—	19	15	73	3	16	21	—	1	7	—	16	4	68	141	164	
Richmond,	79	—	—	—	14	13	4	2	27	34	173*	—	111	13	—	1	48	—	30	14	218*	391	285	
Sligo,	26	—	4	—	3	3	2	1	16	9	64	—	19	17	—	—	9	—	9	6	60	124	68	
Waterford,	15	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	4	24	4	8	12	—	—	5	—	5	4	38	62	75	
Total,	569	2	39	15	32	37	14	4	238	238	1,188	58	414	262	8	8	243	—	239	119	1,351	2,539	2,083	

* Besides the numbers occupied as exhibited in this Return, 58 Males and 89 Females attended daily at the Asylum School.

No. 20.—RETURN OF ESCAPES, and Attempts at Escape, from District Asylums, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Attempts.			Escapes effected.			ASYLUMS.	Number of Attempts.			Escapes effected.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	4	1	5	—	1	1	Limerick,	—	—	4	—	—	—
Ballinasloe,	3	—	3	1	—	1	Londonderry,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Belfast,	8	—	8	1	—	1	Maryborough,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Carlow,	1	—	1	—	—	—	Mullingar,	—	—	2	—	—	—
Clonmel:	—	—	—	—	—	—	Omagh,	6	1	7	1	—	—
Parent Asylum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	Richmond,	8	7	15	—	—	—
Additional Asylum,	2	—	2	—	—	—	Sligo,	7	4	11	—	—	—
Cork,	6	1	7	—	—	—	Waterford,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kilkenny,	1	1	2	—	—	—	Total,	55	15	70	5	1	6
Killarney,	—	—	—	—	—	—							

No. 21.—TABLE showing the Superannuation Allowances granted to Officers and Servants of District Asylums, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 99, from the 31st December, 1862, to 31st December, 1863 (*in continuation of Table 25, App. B., Inspectors' Twelfth Report, 1863, p. 76*).

ASYLUM.	Name of Person Superannuated.	Office.	Annual Salary on Retirement.		Estimated Annual Value of Emoluments.	Age on Retirement.	Period of Service.	Amount of Superannuation granted.		Date of Retirement.	Observations.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.				Yrs. Mths.	£ s. d.		
Belfast,	William Carson,	Gate Porter,	12 12 0	26 5 0	63	14 0	9 1 4	6	6	6 July, 1863,	Retained some time after sanction of retiring allowance. Not granted full retiring allowance.
"	Alice Young,	Cook,	14 0 0	23 5 0	65	12 0	7 9 0	7	7	Dec., 1863,	
Carlow,	Margaret McEvoy,	Nurse,	8 0 0	15 0 0	67	10 5	7 4 10	4	10	March, 1863,	
Cork,	Ellen Shea,	Nurse,	6 0 0	18 12 4	70	11 0	6 3 1	3	1	1 Sept., 1863,	
"	William Rennick,	House Steward,	80 0 0	70 0 0	66	20 0	50 0 0	0	0	Dec., 1863,	
Londonderry,	Andrew Ramsay,	Gate Porter,	9 0 0	21 10 0	68	25 0	10 0 0	0	0	27 Nov., 1863,	Retained some time after sanction of retiring allowance. Not granted full retiring allowance.
Richmond,	James Brabazon,	Groom,	16 14 7	33 5 5	63	23 0	20 16 8	8	8	25 Aug., 1863,	
Waterford,	Capt. John Dobbs,	Manager,	200 0 0	112 0 0	74	22 0	115 5 9	9	9	30 Sept., 1863.	

No. 22.—RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for

		RECEIPTS.												
ASYLUMS.		Balance in hands on 31st December, 1862.	Treasury Advances.		Received for Pay Patients.		Received for Sale of Farm and Garden Produce.		Received for Office, Old Stores, &c.		Received from Miscellaneous Sources.		Total Receipts.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh, . . .		524 16 11	3,297 0 0	18 5 0	4 2 0	1 3 8	0 3 6	3,845 11 1						
Ballinasloe, . . .		807 19 1	6,316 16 2	68 9 7	87 19 6	13 6 11	3 15 6	7,298 6 9						
Belfast, . . .		431 12 6	6,777 15 7	—	62 17 4	17 13 6	21 1 3	7,321 0 2						
Carlow, . . .		88 17 10	3,750 0 0	37 5 1	23 13 3	—	0 17 0	3,900 13 2						
Clonmel:														
Parent Asylum, . .		646 13 10	3,209 1 1	—	100 1 3	1 10 0	7 0 2	3,964 6 4						
Additional Asylum, .		—	4,730 10 2	—	40 19 8	8 10 0	12 17 6	4,792 17 4						
Cork, . . .		932 18 9	8,000 0 0	46 12 11	88 12 5	—	6 11 11	9,074 16 0						
Kilkenny, . . .		257 1 5	2,950 0 0	169 14 7	19 14 1	3 15 0	1 2 3	3,401 7 4						
Killarney, . . .		—	4,174 11 8	163 15 0	86 1 3	3 18 0	16 12 2	4,444 16 1						
Limerick, . . .		1,022 14 3	7,873 6 8	109 13 8	64 12 9	22 8 9	4 6 8	9,097 2 9						
Londonderry, . . .		815 7 1	8,890 0 0	—	51 18 7	3 3 6	3 8 3	5,763 17 5						
Maryborough, . . .		541 8 9	4,072 10 2	6 1 4	9 12 2	21 18 7	7 10 6	4,659 1 6						
Mullingar, . . .		536 3 2	6,373 6 4	40 0 0	19 9 0	5 5 0	0 9 4	6,974 12 10						
Omagh, . . .		1,324 4 11	4,800 0 0	97 8 7	65 7 10	10 5 9	12 18 6	6,310 5 7						
Richmond, . . .		235 4 4	16,076 1 3	60 7 6	27 3 1	38 13 3	10 10 9	16,448 0 2						
Sligo, . . .		789 8 5	3,328 13 9	132 13 10	55 7 3	—	16 13 6	4,322 16 9						
Waterford, . . .		303 16 3	3,045 18 4	13 0 0	32 12 11	8 5 7	9 2 6	3,412 15 7						
General Total,		9,258 7	693,665 11 2	963 7 1	840 4 4	159 17 6	145 1 3	105,032 8 10						

		EXPENDITURE—(continued.)									
ASYLUMS.		Bedding and Furniture.	Repairs and Alterations.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.	Printing, Stationery, and Books.	Medicines and Medical Diet.	Wine, Beer, and Whisky.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Armagh, . . .		204 15 1	79 10 10	17 10 10	35 4 0	34 4 10	16 7 10	8 14 8			
Ballinasloe, . . .		264 10 0	569 7 8	164 13 6	6 5 6	47 17 4	32 13 5	32 2 6			
Belfast, . . .		422 4 11	336 2 10	69 4 9	22 12 6	57 17 8	15 14 2	28 10 0			
Carlow, . . .		126 11 9	71 14 10	20 18 7	23 6 8	33 7 9	17 17 8	6 11 1			
Clonmel:											
Parent Asylum, . .		+214 16 1	255 3 1	59 15 10	24 0 8	49 4 11	43 12 5	34 8 9			
Additional Asylum, .		1,342 8 1	371 16 5	261 15 6	51 15 8	50 8 9	66 12 2	—			
Cork, . . .		234 4 9	501 9 10	199 8 8	32 9 0	44 12 4	75 8 9	45 0 9			
Kilkenny, . . .		80 1 7	24 9 1	40 7 1	12 9 11	19 11 10	212 17 11	20 18 9			
Killarney, . . .		134 2 7	171 6 11	124 0 7	19 14 8	35 18 6	21 3 4	55 15 11			
Limerick, . . .		297 5 9	†1,027 14 2	27 2 6	18 0 9	57 7 7	31 16 8	39 18 2			
Londonderry, . . .		252 13 4	411 15 5	154 11 1	3 15 0	43 0 7	56 12 9	56 19 11			
Maryborough, . . .		271 4 7	223 13 3	101 4 6	6 3 9	24 6 0	57 1 4	62 1 2			
Mullingar, . . .		181 13 2	320 2 6	109 14 2	18 15 0	32 19 7	101 10 0	4 10 7			
Omagh, . . .		176 2 10	420 10 1	89 18 8	7 10 0	42 17 3	25 5 5	53 12 7			
Richmond, . . .		743 3 5	854 4 4	171 16 9	74 10 0	100 9 6	117 5 5	245 3 10			
Sligo, . . .		148 14 3	143 7 3	67 11 8	15 16 1	31 14 1	11 19 1	5 14 9			
Waterford, . . .		232 7 6	192 15 7	30 17 5	10 16 0	24 14 3	41 13 3	21 6 4			
General Total,		5,326-19 8	5,975 4 1	1,660 12 1	383 5 2	730 12 9	945 11 7	721 9 9			

* £120 worth in store.

† £80 worth in store.

the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

EXPENDITURE.								ASYLUMS.
Provisions, including Groceries.	Clothing.		Fuel and Light.	Washing and Water Supply.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Servants.		
	For Patients.	For Servants.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1,243 8 3	356 5 7	19 10 0	247 17 9	29 13 3	454 10 11	226 0 7	Armagh.	
2,695 19 10	499 8 9	65 1 8	396 11 11	97 4 2	721 0 0	509 7 10	Ballinasloe.	
3,223 16 4	807 0 7	83 4 0	390 4 6	101 8 6	650 0 0	494 0 0	Belfast.	
1,647 3 8	294 17 0	66 7 0	376 8 4	53 17 11	620 0 0	243 5 0	Carlow.	
							Clonmel:	
1,201 13 7	*352 9 5	58 14 7	173 15 1	37 11 6	675 0 0	353 19 5	Parent Asylum.	
1,070 9 7	391 13 10	30 0 0	136 1 5	25 14 6	465 17 5	303 9 10	Additional Asylum.	
3,737 8 4	810 12 7	199 8 10	519 1 0	123 12 6	992 14 4	629 14 3	Cork.	
1,048 9 9	253 1 1	78 9 1	228 3 10	34 13 11	673 4 4	243 2 11	Kilkenny.	
1,876 0 7	294 7 1	62 12 5	300 16 3	83 7 0	651 17 6	353 10 8	Killarney.	
3,838 14 7	759 6 10	120 17 3	531 10 11	231 18 4	790 6 10	564 12 6	Limerick.	
1,923 19 9	347 9 6	75 6 0	331 10 6	88 1 6	629 6 3	333 1 3	Londonderry.	
1,522 8 4	181 4 4	102 13 3	360 18 2	57 6 3	606 1 11	222 18 10	Maryborough.	
2,943 4 4	289 7 5	46 14 1	482 12 5	87 13 9	676 8 10	435 3 3	Mullingar.	
2,310 6 7	472 7 0	105 10 9	430 0 1	79 5 5	665 0 0	458 19 9	Omagh.	
7,000 15 3	1,453 19 6	325 7 3	990 5 5	193 10 8	1,660 9 4	1,261 4 9	Richmond.	
1,659 13 8	466 11 2	64 19 10	234 2 9	31 7 7	659 3 4	298 0 2	Sligo.	
1,102 3 8	208 3 11	49 17 11	136 2 8	39 11 8	580 3 4	266 3 9	Waterford.	
39,982 16 1	8,238 5 7	1,552 13 11	6,266 3 0	1,395 18 5	12,171 4 4	7,196 14 9	General Total.	

EXPENDITURE—(continued.)				Balance on 31st December, 1863.	Daily Average Number of Patients maintained.	Average cost of Maintenance per head, per annum.	ASYLUMS.
Tobacco and Snuff.	Incidental Expenses.	Superan- nuation Pensions.	Total Outlay.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
21 5 8	21 1 2	416 16 9	3,432 18 0	412 13 1	144	23 16 9	Armagh.
41 15 6	57 8 8	323 10 8	6,524 18 11	773 7 10	339	19 4 9	Ballinasloe.
—	187 15 8	26 4 10	6,916 1 3	404 18 11	365	18 19 0	Belfast.
—	131 10 11	44 0 5	3,777 18 7	122 14 7	205	18 8 6	Carlow.
—	38 17 9	105 18 6	3,679 1 7	285 4 9	120	30 13 2	Clonmel:
—	88 8 7	—	4,593 11 9	199 5 7	115	39 18 10	Parent Asylum.
81 9 2	346 8 7	8 15 8	8,581 19 4	492 16 8	513	16 14 6	Additional Asylum.
—	39 12 0	—	3,009 13 1	391 14 3	163	18 9 3	Cork.
36 10 1	223 14 0	—	4,444 18 1	—	212	20 19 4	Kilkenny.
62 8 10	24 11 2	9 1 5	8,432 14 3	664 8 6	427	19 14 11	Killarney.
47 19 4	102 1 2	206 8 11	5,064 12 3	699 5 2	228	22 4 3	Limerick.
12 19 3	25 8 3	75 0 0	3,912 13 2	746 8 4	188	20 16 2	Londonderry.
21 12 0	237 19 7	—	5,990 0 8	984 12 2	293	20 8 8	Maryborough.
36 0 6	167 7 7	—	5,490 14 6	819 11 1	305	18 0 0	Mullingar.
113 3 0	213 8 11	535 11 11	16,054 9 3	393 10 11	676	23 14 11	Omagh.
6 4 8	108 13 2	—	3,953 13 6	369 3 3	192	20 10 7	Richmond.
19 8 5	184 17 1	21 7 3	3,162 10 0	252 5 7	137	23 1 8	Sligo.
500 16 5	2,199 4 3	1,772 16 4	97,022 8 2	8,010 0 8	4,622	20 19 9	Waterford.
							General Total.

‡ Including £365 14s. 2d. for the erection of a Turkish Bath, and £219 6s. 11d. for the enlargement of the laundry.

No. 23.—TABLE showing the Outlay on, and Produce of Asylum Farms and Gardens, for the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	QUANTITY OF LAND CULTIVATED.				AMOUNT OF.		
	By Spade.	By Plough.	In Grass.	Total.	Outlay.	Produce.	Net Profit.
A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,	4 0 34	—	4 2 12	8 3 6	17 10 10	64 14 6	47 3 8
Ballinasloe,	6 1 12	17 1 26	12 1 30	36 0 28	164 13 6	260 5 6	95 12 0
Belfast,	27 1 0	—	14 0 0	41 1 0	69 4 9	172 11 8	103 6 11
Carlisle,	6 1 0	—	2 0 0	8 1 0	21 8 9	125 3 3	103 14 6
Clonmel:	10 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	16 0 0	59 15 10	160 1 3	100 5 5
Parent Asylum,	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	229 11 6	99 9 8	—
Additional Asylum,	—	25 2 28	3 0 0	28 2 28	199 8 8	433 2 9	233 14 1
Cork,	7 0 0	—	8 0 0	15 0 0	40 7 1	111 19 8	71 12 7
Kilkenny,	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 0 0	17 0 0	124 0 6	153 10 9	29 10 3
Killarney,	3 0 0	6 0 0	7 3 0	16 3 0	57 2 6	188 0 0	130 17 6
Limerick,	19 2 0	0 2 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	154 11 1	264 18 7	110 7 6
Londonderry,	12 3 9	—	7 3 8	20 2 17	101 4 6	135 7 8	34 3 2
Maryborough,	6 2 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	109 14 2	149 7 0	39 12 10
Mullingar,	11 0 0	—	9 3 32	20 3 32	261 15 10	447 5 5	185 9 7
Omagh,	8 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	27 0 0	171 16 9	328 7 0	156 10 3
Richmond,	8 2 0	12 0 0	1 2 30	22 0 30	271 12 4	384 11 5	112 19 1
Sligo,	7 1 0	1 0 28	2 0 0	10 1 28	43 17 5	104 4 7	60 7 2
Waterford,							
Total,	144 2 15	90 1 2	98 0 32	333 0 9	2,097 16 0	3,583 0 8	1,485 4 2

No. 24.—RETURN showing the Contract Prices of the undermentioned Articles of Provisions, &c., for District Asylums, on 31st December, 1863.

Asylums.	White Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Brown Bread, per 4lb. Loaf.	Beef, per lb.	Matton, per lb.	New Milk, per Gallon.	Oatmeal, per Stone.	Rice, per Stone.	Butter, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Brown Sugar, per lb.	Cocoa, per Stone.	Coals, per Ton.	Straw, per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Armagh,	0 5 ⁷ / ₈	—	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	0 8	—	—	—	3 0	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	19 6	1 11
Ballinasloe,	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ³ / ₄	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4	0 8	1 10 ¹ / ₂	2 7 ¹ / ₂	1 0	3 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	22 0	1 0
Belfast,	0 5 ¹ / ₂	—	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹ / ₂	1 9	5 0	1 1	3 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	10 9	2 6
Carlow,	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 7	1 4 ¹ / ₂	2 4	1 0	2 8	0 4	0 2	20 0	1 8
Clonmel:													
Parent Asylum,	0 5 ¹ / ₂	—	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 9	2 2 ¹ / ₂	—	3 1 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	17 6	1 5
Additional Asylum,	0 5 ¹ / ₂	—	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 7 ¹ / ₂	1 9	2 2 ¹ / ₂	—	3 1 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	17 6	1 5
Cork,	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 4 ³ / ₄	0 4 ³ / ₄	0 3 ¹ / ₂ *	1 5 ⁷ / ₈	2 4	1 2	2 7 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ¹ / ₂	14 10	—
Kilkenny,	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 4 ³ / ₄	0 5	0 2 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ³ / ₈	4 8	1 1	3 3	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 1 ¹ / ₂	19 4	—
Killarney,	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ³ / ₄	1 7 ³ / ₈	2 1 ¹ / ₂	1 0	3 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	—	22 0	—
Limerick,	0 6	0 5 ¹ / ₂	0 4	—	0 7	1 7 ¹ / ₂	2 7 ¹ / ₂	—	3 3	0 5	—	—	—
Londonderry,	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 7	1 8 ³ / ₈	—	1 0	2 9	0 4	0 3 ¹ / ₂	22 0	1 1 ¹ / ₂
Maryborough,	0 6 ¹ / ₂	—	0 4	—	0 5 ³ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₂	2 6	—	3 6	0 4	—	17 3	1 1
Mullingar,	0 5 ³ / ₄	—	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4	1 9 ¹ / ₂	3 0	1 0	3 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	19 7	1 4 ¹ / ₂
Omagh,	0 5 ³ / ₄	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 11	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond,	0 5	—	0 6	0 6	0 6 ¹ / ₂	1 3	4 1	0 11 ¹ / ₂	2 10	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 3	21 0	2 0
Sligo,	0 5 ³ / ₄	—	0 3 ¹ / ₂	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 7	1 6 ³ / ₈	2 4	—	3 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 2 ³ / ₄	17 3	1 4
Waterford,	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 5	1 7 ³ / ₈	2 1 ¹ / ₂	0 11	2 7	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 4 ¹ / ₂	14 0	—
	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 4 ³ / ₄	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 7	1 10 ³ / ₈	1 9 ¹ / ₂	1 1	3 4	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	15 8 ¹ / ₂	1 0
	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 5 ³ / ₄	0 6	0 5	1 10 ³ / ₈	—	1 1	3 1	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	15 10	1 6
	0 4 ³ / ₄	—	0 5 ³ / ₄	—	0 7	1 7 ³ / ₈	—	—	—	0 4 ¹ / ₂	0 3 ¹ / ₂	—	—

NOTE.—Where more prices than one appear in the foregoing Return, they refer to different contracts. The practice of contracting for the period of a year is, at the suggestion of the Inspectors, being generally adopted by Boards of Governors.

* Skim-milk.

No. 25.—RETURN showing the Total Quantities of the under-mentioned Articles consumed in the several District Asylums during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

Asylums.	Average daily No. of Inmates.	Bread.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Rice.	Beef.	Mutton.	Ox-heads.	New milk.	Butter-milk.	Tea.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Pork.	Indian Meal.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Pints.	Pints.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Armagh,	144	67,538	28,000	26,880	21	7,695	—	208	94,860	—	119	—	476	—	—
Balinasloe,	339	142,172	172,312	41,888	93	35,820	—	50	155,968	—	425	2,979	5,693	—	—
Belfast,	365	130,349	84,000	78,400	448	39,916	—	1,389	237,424	—	870	—	3,360	—	—
Carlow,	205	107,042	—	30,912	1,786	12,142	1,960	468	110,080	—	374	3,276	4,734	—	—
Clonmel:															
Parent Asylum,	120	66,802	—	15,204	2,744	19,283	—	—	62,019	—	405	—	2,743	—	—
Additional Asylum,	115	61,487	896	17,024	1,361	17,897	138	—	56,788	—	320	32	2,615	—	—
Cork,	513	229,821	107,752	62,720	56	45,489	7,608	—	354,800	—	1,330	5,488	10,868	2,632	—
Kilkenny,	163	82,500	17,080	17,080	2,664	15,376	760	—	101,384	—	358	—	1,708	—	—
Killarney,	212	115,079	—	30,548	2,744	23,985	7	—	146,512	—	628	—	5,938	—	—
Limerick,	427	236,395	53,172	—	56	65,222	3,600	612	288,824	—	576	8	6,468	—	61,600
Londonderry,	228	84,960	87,360	62,720	2,690	1,665	45	390	157,024	—	540	—	2,140	—	—
Maryborough,	188	95,964	42,337	24,640	1,064	16,224	262	207	147,654	—	351	38	2,274	—	—
Mullingar,	293	143,474	15,120	38,528	16	31,916	—	106	177,264	—	746	4,356	7,585	—	—
Omagh,	305	92,103	142,982	69,888	4,742	31,514	4,016	—	151,616	—	631	—	4,677	—	—
Richmond,	676	403,530	53,172	18,760	7,056	131,569	—	—	142,592	13,392	3,645	7,420	21,403	—	—
Sligo,	192	80,216	69,300	30,772	3,332	15,287	—	971	87,468	—	355	—	1,747	—	—
Waterford,	137	77,425	1,792	9,240	1,120	11,875	3,914	312	79,408	—	377	1,320	3,476	—	—

No. 26.—TABLE showing the Number of Dormitories (and Beds in each), in Asylums on 31st December, 1863.

ASYLUMS.	MALE SIDE.						FEMALE SIDE.					
	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Male Accommodation.	No. of Dormitories.	No. of Beds in each.	Total No. of Dormitories.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of Single Apartments.	Total Female Accommodation.
Armagh, . . .	6 1 1 1	3 11 2	8	31	41	72	6 1 1	3 11 2	8	31	41	72
Ballinasloe, . . .	4 11 1 7	7 6 4 3	23	119	65	184	2 8 1 9	7 6 4 3	20	93	69	162
Belfast, . . .	9 — 1 1 6 7 1	11 — 7 6 4 3 2	25	159	41	*200	1 3 3 2 2 6 3	15 12 10 7 4 3 2	20	131	35	366
Carlow, . . .	1 1 6	23 19 4	8	66	45	111	1 1 6	20 7 4	8	51	44	95
Clonmel: Parent Asylum, . . .	1 2 2 1	14 7 6 4	6	44	16	60	1 2 2 1	14 7 6 4	6	44	16	60
Clonmel: Additional Asylum, . . .	1 1 1 1 2 1 2	17 15 11 10 9 8 7	9	93	6	99	1 1 2 1 1 2 —	13 12 10 5 3 2 —	8	47	18	75
												174

* There are four beds in the rooms of as many attendants for patients to sleep in.

[continued.]

[illegible]

No. 27.—TABLE showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the

ASYLUMS.	Extent of Accommodation.	Consulting and Visiting Physicians.	Salary.	Resident Medical Superintendents and Managers.	Salary.	Allowances.
1. Armagh, .	Beds. 144	Thomas Cuming, M.D.	£ 100	R. M'Kinstry, M.D.	£ 300	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, washing, and vegetables.
2. Ballinasloe, .	346	Thomas Dillon, M.D.	125	Richard Eaton, M.D.	320	Apartments, fuel, light, washing, servant, and keep of cow and horse.
3. Belfast, .	366	H. M'Cormac, M.D.	100	Robert Stewart, M.D.	330	Apartments, rations, washing, keep of a horse and cow, &c.
4. Carlow, .	206	Thos. O'Meara, M.D.	100	M. E. White, M.D.	300	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, milk, vegetables, and servant.
5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	120	W. J. Sheill, M.D.	100	James Flynn, M.D.	350	Apartments, servant, milk, vegetables, fuel, and light.
6. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).	174	W. J. Sheill, M.D.	60	Joseph Edmundson, M.D.	200	Residence and fuel, and £35 in lieu of other allowances.
7. Cork, .	547	Samuel Hobart, M.D.	100	Thomas Power, M.D.	430	Fuel, light, garden, washing, and apartments.
8. Kilkenny, .	172	L. C. Kinchela, M.D.	100	Barry Delany, M.D.	300	Apartments, light, fuel, washing, and vegetables.
9. Killarney, .	237	W. W. Murphy, M.D.	100	M. S. Lawlor, M.D.	300	Fuel, light, washing, and apartments.
10. Limerick, .	438	R. R. Gelston, M.D.	125	R. Fitzgerald, M.D.	350	Bread, milk, coals, candles, washing, servant, and vegetables.
11. Londonderry, .	230	B. White, M.D.	100	W. F. Rogan, M.D.	260	House, coals, candles, attendance, washing, vegetables, and keep of cow.
12. Maryborough, .	188	John Jacob, M.D.	100	Thos. W. Sheill, M.D.	250	House, coals, candles, vegetables, washing, garden, &c.
13. Mullingar, .	305	J. Ferguson, M.D.	100	H. Berkeley, M.D.	300	Apartments, fuel, servant, and rations.
14. Omagh, .	343	H. Thompson, M.D.	100	Francis J. West, M.D.	300	Vegetables, milk, fuel, light, and apartments.
15. Richmond, .	680	R. Tuohill, M.D. J. T. Banks, M.D. J. Hughes, Surgeon.	£168 9s. 4d. 150 150	Joseph Lalor, M.D.	440	Fuel, light, vegetables, washing, and apartments.
16. Sligo, .	268	Wm. S. Little, M.D.	100	John M'Munn, M.D.	300	Ditto, . .
17. Waterford, .	160	P. R. Connolly, M.D.	125	Thomas Crowe Burton, M.D.	260	Ditto, . .

principal Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1863.

Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Matrons, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	ASYLUMS.
£ 120	Susan Smith, . . .	£ 75	Apartments, fuel, light, servant, washing, and vegetables.	£ 100 s. d. 0 0 0	1. Armagh.
150	Rose O'Callaghan, . .	80	Apartments, servant, fuel, light, and washing.	90 0 0	2. Ballinasloe.
190	M. F. Stewart, . . .	120	Apartments; same rations as Resident Physician.	80 0 0	3. Belfast.
140	L. Parsons, . . .	100	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	80 0 0	4. Carlow.
90	Frances C. Bell, . . .	70	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	60 0 0	5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
70	Susan O'Brien, . . .	60	Ditto, . . .	60 0 0	6. Clonmel (Additional Asylum).
100	Martha Clifton, . . .	75	Rations, fuel, light, washing, and apartments.	40 0 0	7. Cork.
100	Joanna Ryan, . . .	90	Apartments; same as Resident Physician.	50 0 0	8. Kilkenny.
50	M. A. Falvey, . . .	80	Apartments, fuel, light, and washing, and £5 for a servant's wages.	25 0 0	9. Killarney.
80	Maria Raleigh, . . .	100	Same as Resident Physician, .	55 0 0	10. Limerick.
140	Eliza Grant, . . .	70	Ditto, . . .	50 0 0	11. Londonderry.
100	Jane J. Farrell, . . .	85	Same nature as Resident Physician.	43 12 0	12. Maryborough.
148	Catherine Costello, . .	75	Rations and apartments.	70 8 10	13. Mullingar.
120	Hannah Hudson, . . .	75	Vegetables, fuel, light, milk, and apartments.	60 0 0	14. Omagh.
76	M. Magrane, Matron,	90	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, and washing.	100 5 2	15. Richmond.
	E. Blundell, Assistant Matron.	50	Ditto, . . .	86 11 9	
	E. Norton, Infirmary Matron.	30	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	83 18 9	
	T. Shannon, Deputy Assistant Matron.	24	Ditto, . . .	62 7 6	
	M. Martin, Schoolmistress.	30	Ditto, and clothing, .	47 14 7	
	J. Mooney, Schoolmistress.	20	Ditto, . . .	47 14 7	
100	Margaret Benson, . .	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	80 0 0	16. Sligo.
112	K. P. Ronayne, . . .	70	Same nature as Manager, .	67 14 8	17. Waterford.

No. 27.—TABLE showing the Names and Salaries, &c., of the principal

ASYLUMS.	Extent of Accommodation.	Protestant Chaplains.	Salary.	Roman Catholic Chaplains.	Salary.	Apothecaries.	Salary.
1. Armagh, .	Beds. 144	—	£ —	—	£ —	—	£ —
2. Ballinasloe, .	346	Rev. J. C. Walker,	40	Rev. J. Kirwan,	40	J. E. Poyntz, .	50
3. Belfast, .	366	—	—	—	—	James Moore, .	50
4. Carlow, .	206	Rev. Wm. Purdon,	25	Rev. Patrick Bolland,	25	Alfred Shaw, .	30
5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).	120	Rev. F. T. Brady (for both Asylums).	40	Rev. J. Crotty (for both Asylums).	65	Richard Graham (for both Asylums).	40
6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Cork, . .	547	Rev. Dr. Neligan,	50	Rev. F. L. Casey,	50	William Thomas Jones.	75
8. Kilkenny, .	172	Rev. W. C. Gorman.	30	Rev. E. Larkin,	35	Henry Fitzsimons.	45
9. Killarney, .	237	Rev. W. D. Wade,	25	Rev. A. S. Griffin,	50	Richard Linnegar,	30
10. Limerick, .	438	Rev. Benj. Jacob,	50	Rev. Michl. Fitzgerald.	50	Jn. B. Bouchier,	50
11. Londonderry,	230	Rev. W. Craig, Episcopalian Chaplain.	25	Rev. D. Magee,	25	W. J. Eames, .	30
		Rev. J. Denham, Presbyterian Chaplain.	25				
12. Maryborough,	188	(Vacant), . .	25	Rev. James Carpenter.	25	Thos. Pilsworth,	30
13. Mullingar, .	305	Rev. John Hopkins.	35	Rev. Jas. Moran,	50	W. Middleton, M.D.	35
		Rev. M. Murphy, Presbyterian Chaplain.	15				
14. Omagh, .	343	Rev. R. Swift, .	30	Rev. D. O'Doherty.	30	Francis Trenor, .	35
		Rev. J. Mitchell, Presbyterian Chaplain.	30				
15. Richmond, .	680	Rev. A. Leeper,	80	Rev. A. Murphy,	100	William Daxon, Surgeon.	100
16. Sligo, . .	268	Rev. Edw. Day,	30	Rev. John Morris.	40	John Loughheed,	35
17. Waterford, .	160	Venerable Robt. Bell.	25	Rev. E. J. Browne,	35	John Mackesy, .	45

Officers of District Asylums, 31st December, 1863—*continued.*

Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	Clerks and Storekeepers, &c.	Salary.	Allowances.	Estimated Annual Value thereof.	ASYLUMS.
—	£	Samuel Parks, Storekeeper.	£ 30	Apartments, rations, washing, vegetables.	£ s. d. 23 15 6	1. Armagh.
No allowances,	—	Michael Barrett, Clerk.	36	No allowances,	—	2. Ballinasloe.
		Barthw. Rock, Storekeeper.	30	Apartments, washing, and rations.	30 0 0	
Ditto,	—	Geo. H. Whiteside.	50	Apartments, rations, and washing.	50 0 0	3. Belfast.
Ditto,	—	Timothy Brennan,	40	Apartments, washing, fuel, light, rations, clothing, &c.	46 0 0	4. Carlow.
Ditto,	—	Edward O'Neill,	65	No allowance,	—	5. Clonmel (Parent Asylum).
—	—	John O'Connor,	60	Commuted allowance,	30 0 0	6. Clonmel (Auxiliary Asylum).
Ditto,	—	William Connell, Clerk.	75	Rations, fuel, light, and washing.	25 0 0	7. Cork.
		Wm. Rennick, Steward.	80	Ditto,	40 0 0	
		J. P. Duggan, Storekeeper.	40	Ditto,	25 0 0	
		George Crofts, Land Steward.	50	Ditto,	25 0 0	
Ditto,	—	Michael Curran,	80	Washing,	2 0 0	8. Kilkenny.
Ditto,	—	J. Wallace,	70	Fuel, light, washing, and rations.	32 0 0	9. Killarney.
Ditto,	—	James Bodkin,	100	No allowances,	—	10. Limerick.
Ditto,	—	Thomas Colhoun, James Craig, Schoolmaster.	100 30	None,	—	11. Londonderry.
				Apartments, coals, rations, &c.	50 0 0	
Ditto,	—	Thos. C. Molloy,	50	No allowances,	—	12. Maryborough.
Ditto,	—	John Newburn,	70	Apartments, light, fuel, and rations.	50 0 0	13. Mullingar.
Ditto,	—	George Quaille,	65	Rations, fuel, and light.	50 0 0	14. Omagh.
Apartments, fuel, light, vegetables, and washing.	30	J. Nunn, Accountant.	100	No allowances,	—	15. Richmond.
		J. Fitzsimons, Clerk and Storekeeper.	80	Ditto,	—	
		M. C. Shannon, Assistant Storekeeper.	36	Apartments, rations, fuel, light, & washing.	45 7 7	
		T. Morran, Schoolmaster.	36	Rations, fuel, light, and apartments.	45 7 7	
		G. Lennon, Schoolmaster.	30	Ditto,	45 7 7	
No allowances,	—	Robert Browne,	50	Ditto, and £15 for superintending School.	55 0 0	16. Sligo.
Ditto,	—	Thomas Keary,	90	No allowances,	—	17. Waterford.

No. 28.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863.

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	ARMAGH:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Male Attendant and Gardener,	20 0 0	23 15 6	Fuel, Light, Clothing, Apartments, Rations.
3	Male Attendants,	12 0 0	23 15 6	Ditto.
1	Wardman,	12 0 0	20 10 0	Fuel, Light, Rations, Apartment.
1	Nurse,	12 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
3	Nurses,	9 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant Nurse,	6 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	5 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper,	6 6 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	6 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Resident Physician's Servant, .	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant,	8 0 0	20 10 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10 0 0	23 15 0	Fuel, Light, Rations, Apartments, Clothing.
	BALLINASLOE:			
1	Steward and Gardener,	26 0 0	20 0 0	House, Rations, Light, Fuel.
1	Head Male Attendant,	20 0 0	20 0 0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
1	Infirmiry Attendant,	17 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Male Attendant,	16 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	14 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
2	Gate Porters,	14 0 0	24 0 0	House, Rations, Clothes, Light, and Fuel.
1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Residence, Clothes, Rations.
1	General Workman,	15 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Resident Medical Superintendent's Servant,	10 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Matron's Servant and Hall Maid,	8 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	17 15 0	15 0 0	Residence and Rations.
1	Head Laundress,	13 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	9 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	11 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Female Infirmiry Attendant, .	11 15 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
3	Female Attendants,	9 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	8 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
9	Ditto,	6 15 0	12 10 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	18 0 0	12 10 0	Rations.
	BELFAST:			
1	Head Male Attendant and Gardener,	28 0 0	26 5 0	Rations, Clothing, and Residence.
2	Male Attendants,	21 0 0	26 5 0	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	16 0 0	26 5 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	15 0 0	26 5 0	Ditto.
1	Head Female Attendant,	20 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 28.—RETURN showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
BELFAST—<i>con.</i>				
1	Reader and Night Nurse, . . .	£ 16 0 0	£ 23 5 0	Rations, Clothing, and Residence.
1	Cook (Female), . . .	14 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant), . . .	10 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	14 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Assistant), . . .	10 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse (Male side), . . .	10 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto (Female side), . . .	10 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
9	Female Attendants, . . .	10 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto Assistants, . . .	9 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
7	Ditto, . . .	8 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	13 0 0	23 5 0	Ditto.
CARLOW:				
1	Gardener, . . .	18 0 0	20 17 1	Apartments, Rations, Fuel, Gas, a Suit of Clothes, and Premium.
1	Warder and Steward, . . .	14 12 0	21 17 1	Ditto.
4	Warders, . . .	12 12 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
3	Deputy Warders, . . .	10 10 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
1	Yard Porter, &c., . . .	12 12 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
1	Gatekeeper, . . .	9 0 0	20 17 1	Ditto.
1	Cook (Female), . . .	10 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid, . . .	5 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	9 0 0	16 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto, . . .	6 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	5 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
4	Nurses, . . .	8 8 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
6	Deputy Nurses, . . .	5 5 0	15 10 0	Ditto.
1	Board-room maid, . . .	6 6 0	15 15 0	Ditto.
CLONMEL (Parent):				
1	Gardener, . . .	30 0 0	16 16 0	Support; no Clothing.
1	Head Keeper, . . .	30 0 0	21 0 0	Support and Clothing.
4	Keepers, . . .	15 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
3	Wardsmen, . . .	8 8 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	10 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
1	Surgery Attendant, . . .	13 10 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Nurse, . . .	13 10 0	20 0 0	Support & one Gown yearly.
4	Ditto, . . .	10 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Deputy Nurse, . . .	7 10 0	20 0 0	Support and Clothes.
4	Ditto, . . .	6 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	10 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto, . . .	6 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook, . . .	12 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	House-maid, . . .	10 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter, . . .	10 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Gate ditto, . . .	15 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
CLONMEL (Additional):				
1	Gardener, . . .	25 4 0	20 0 0	Support and Residence.
1	Hall-maid, . . .	8 8 0	20 0 0	Support and a Gown yearly.

[continued.]

No. 28.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	CLONMEL (Additional)—<i>con.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5	Keepers,	15 0 0	24 0 0	Support and Clothing.
1	Deputy Keeper,	10 0 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	8 8 0	22 0 0	Ditto.
4	Nurses,	10 0 0	20 0 0	Support & one Gown yearly.
5	Deputy Nurses,	6 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
2	Deputy Laundresses,	6 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	10 0 0	24 0 0	Support and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	20 0 0	Support and Gown.
1	Kitchen-maid,	6 6 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	24 0 0	—	—
1	Gatekeeper,	13 4 0	24 0 0	Support and Clothing.
	CORK:			
1	Gate Keeper,	52 0 0	5 0 0	Fuel and Light.
1	Watchman,	27 7 6	—	No Allowances.
1	Furnaceman,	24 6 8	15 0 0	Rations, Clothing, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
4	Attendants,	15 8 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
9	Assistant Attendants,	11 16 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
6	Ditto,	10 16 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	15 12 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	16 12 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
1	Infirmity Nurse,	15 8 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
2	Female Attendants,	11 16 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	10 16 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
10	Nurses,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
9	Ditto,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	13 19 2	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Board-room Officer and Church Servant,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Female Kitchen Servant,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Male Cook,	16 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Male Assistant Cook,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Whitewasher,	7 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Sweeper,	8 8 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Barber,	12 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
	KILKENNY:			
1	Gardener,	27 7 6	—	—
1	Gatekeeper,	20 0 0	10 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, Fuel, and Light.
1	Wardsman,	12 0 0	18 0 0	£2 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Male Attendant,	12 0 0	20 0 0	£4 yearly Premium (if merited), Clothes, and Rations.
2	Ditto,	12 0 0	17 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	11 0 0	20 0 0	£4 Premium, ditto.

[continued.]

No. 28.--TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
KILKENNY—<i>con.</i>				
			£ s. d.	
1	Male Attendant,	10 0 0	17 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Ditto,	9 0 0	17 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	9 2 6	13 0 0	Rations.
1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	17 0 0	£1 Premium, Clothes, and Rations.
1	Nurse,	11 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
2	Nurses,	9 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	7 10 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Wardman,	8 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	9 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	6 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	5 0 0	15 0 0	Ditto.
KILLARNEY:				
1	Head Attendant,	30 0 0	18 13 3	Rations and Clothing.
1	Stoker,	26 0 0	—	—
1	Hall Porter,	24 14 0	3 17 6	Clothing.
1	Attendant,	15 0 0	16 14 3	Rations and Clothing.
3	Ditto,	13 0 0	16 14 3	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	11 0 0	16 14 3	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	9 0 0	16 14 3	Ditto.
1	Deputy Matron,	16 0 0	13 0 0	Rations.
3	Nurses,	10 0 0	13 10 2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Ditto,	9 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	8 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	6 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	15 0 0	12 16 9	Rations.
1	Ploughman,	16 18 0	6 5 8	Ditto.
1	Farm Servant,	15 12 0	—	—
1	Gate Portress,	10 0 0	13 10 2	Rations and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
1	House-maid,	5 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	4 0 0	13 10 2	Ditto.
LIMERICK:				
1	Steward and Gardener,	30 0 0	—	—
1	Carpenter,	26 16 0	12 8 7	Rations.
1	Gatekeeper,	25 0 0	4 1 8	Suit of Clothes.
1	Ditto at Back Lodge,	20 0 0	4 1 8	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12 12 0	16 5 0	Rations and a Suit of Clothes.
1	Stoker,	20 16 0	12 3 4	Rations.
11	Male Attendants,	16 16 0	16 5 0	Rations and Clothing.
1	Cook,	10 0 0	13 3 7	Rations and a Dress.
1	Laundress,	10 0 0	13 3 7	Ditto.
4	Assistant Laundresses,	6 6 0	12 3 9	Rations.
7	Nurses,	8 8 0	13 3 7	Diet and Clothing.
9	Assistant Nurses,	6 6 0	12 3 4	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 28.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	LIMERICK— <i>con.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Manager's Servant, . . .	8 8 0	13 3 7	Rations and a Dress.
1	Matron's ditto, . . .	6 6 0	13 3 7	Rations.
1	Hall-maid, . . .	6 6 0	13 3 7	Rations and a Dress.
2	Head Ward-woman, . . .	8 8 0	13 3 7	Ditto.
7	Assistant ditto, . . .	6 6 0	12 3 4	Rations.
	LONDONDERRY:			
1	Gatekeeper, . . .	9 0 0	21 2 10	Rations, Clothes, &c.
1	Gardener, . . .	18 3 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter, . . .	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Weaver, . . .	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker, . . .	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Farm Manager, . . .	15 13 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Tailor, . . .	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
2	Keepers, . . .	14 14 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
1	Keeper, . . .	13 13 0	21 2 10	Ditto.
5	Female Nurses, . . .	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Hospital Nurse, . . .	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Night Nurse, . . .	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
13	Assistant Nurses, . . .	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
1	Cook, . . .	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	9 9 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
2	Assistants ditto, . . .	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
1	Office-maid, . . .	5 5 0	18 14 7	Ditto.
1	Physician's Servant, . . .	6 6 0	19 11 11	Ditto.
1	Farm Gatekeeper, . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	Free house.
	MARYBOROUGH:			
1	Gardener, . . .	40 0 0	—	—
1	Gatekeeper, . . .	10 0 0	15 0 0	Rations and Residence.
1	Messenger, . . .	14 1 0	18 13 0	Clothing and Rations.
1	Keeper, . . .	14 1 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
4	Ditto, . . .	13 0 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
6	Assistant Keepers, . . .	9 17 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto, . . .	8 16 0	18 13 0	Ditto.
1	Nurse, . . .	9 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto, . . .	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	6 6 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
4	Deputy Nurses, . . .	5 5 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto, . . .	4 4 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress, . . .	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid, . . .	4 4 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto, . . .	4 0 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Cook, . . .	7 7 0	14 1 0	Ditto.
1	Tailor, . . .	12 3 4	18 13 0	Ditto.
	MULLINGAR:			
1	Gatekeeper, &c., . . .	42 0 0	9 17 8	Residence.
1	Keeper and Shoemaker, . . .	35 0 0	18 19 4	Rations and Clothing.
1	Head Keeper, . . .	22 0 0	18 19 4	Ditto.
8	Keepers, . . .	14 0 0	18 19 4	Ditto.

[continued.]

No. 28.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. — Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
MULLINGAR—<i>con.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Porter,	14 0 0	18 19 4	Rations and Clothing.
1	Stoker,	18 0 0	18 19 4	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	6 0 0	18 19 4	Ditto.
1	Head Nurse,	22 0 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
10	Nurses,	8 0 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
1	Cook,	10 10 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	10 10 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
1	Assistant ditto,	8 8 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	7 0 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	4 4 0	17 19 4	Ditto.
1	Manager's servant,	15 0 0	15 12 8	Rations.
OMAGH:				
1	Land Steward,	30 0 0	15 7 3	Rations, Fuel, and Light.
1	Gatekeeper,	18 5 0	6 4 7	Clothes, and 1lb. of Bread daily.
1	House Steward,	25 0 0	15 3 1	Rations and Clothes.
1	Attendant (a Carpenter),	30 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
5	Attendants,	16 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
5	Ditto,	14 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
1	Bandmaster,	16 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	14 0 0	15 3 1	Ditto.
5	Nurses,	12 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.
4	Ditto,	10 0 0	12 12 11	Rations and Clothes.
1	Cook,	12 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	12 12 11	Ditto.
1	Kitchen-maid,	7 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
1	Laundry-maid,	7 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
1	Housemaid,	7 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
8	Ditto,	6 0 0	12 10 7	Ditto.
1	Post-boy,	2 0 0	14 1 11	Ditto.
RICHMOND:				
1	Head Male Attendant,	21 0 0	33 5 5	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
9	1st class ditto,	18 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
10	2nd class ditto,	16 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
4	3rd class ditto,	14 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	18 18 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Gate Porter,	18 18 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
2	Kitchenmen,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Gardener,	30 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Messenger,	16 14 7	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Tailor,	24 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Shoemaker,	30 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Carpenter,	30 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Plumber,	35 0 0	33 5 5	Ditto.
1	Engineman,	40 0 0	28 0 0	Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.

[continued.]

No. 28.—TABLE showing SCALE of WAGES and ALLOWANCES of SERVANTS and ATTENDANTS in DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 31st December, 1863—*con.*

No. of each Class.	Asylum. Class of Attendants.	Wages per head, per annum.	Estimated Annual Value of Allowances.	Nature of Allowances.
	RICHMOND—<i>con.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Band Master,	26 0 0	—	None.
6	1st class Nurses,	12 0 0	28 0 0	Clothing, Rations, Fuel, Light, and Washing.
20	2nd class ditto,	10 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
10	3rd class ditto,	8 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	20 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1.	Ditto,	12 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
2	Hall Maids,	6 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	18 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
2	Laundry Maids,	10 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
2	Kitchen Maids,	6 0 0	28 0 0	Ditto.
	SLIGO:			
1	Steward and Gardener	30 0 0	30 0 0	Fuel, Light, Board, and Washing.
1	Gate Porter,	31 4 0	15 0 0	Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
1	Hall Porter and Painter,	25 0 0	26 0 0	Board, Washing, Clothing, Fuel, and Light.
1	Attendant and Shoemaker,	20 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
5	Male Attendants,	15 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto,	10 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
1	Cook,	12 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	12 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto Assistant,	8 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
2	Female Attendants,	9 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	8 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Female Deputy Attendant,	8 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	7 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	6 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Hall-maid,	6 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
1	Scullery-maid,	6 0 0	24 0 0	Ditto.
	WATERFORD:			
1	Gardener,	25 0 0	18 18 5	Residence, Clothing, and Rations.
2	Gatekeepers,	15 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
1	Hall Porter,	12 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
1	Attendant,	20 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	15 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
1	Ditto (and Shoemaker),	16 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	12 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
1	Watchman,	15 0 0	18 18 5	Ditto.
1	Nurse,	8 8 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
1	Ditto,	7 7 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
2	Ditto,	6 6 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
8	Assistant Nurses,	4 4 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
1	Cook,	7 7 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
1	Laundress,	7 7 0	17 8 5	Ditto.
1	Assistant Laundress,	4 4 0	17 8 5	Ditto.

No. 29.—TABLE showing the Number of Board Meetings held during the Year ending 31st December, 1863, and the attendance of GOVERNORS thereat.

ASYLUMS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.
Armagh, .	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	4	2	{ 3 5 }	1	4
Ballinasloe, .	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	{ 7 7 }	1	4
Belfast, .	1	5	1	6	2	{ 3 4 }	-	-	1	5	1	4
Carlow, .	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	2
Cork, .	1	9	1	7	2	{ 10 4 }	1	6	1	8	1	10
Kilkenny, .	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	3	1	6	1	3
Killarney, .	1	4	1	5	1	7	1	6	1	3	1	4
Limerick, .	1	9	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	5	1	6
Londonderry, .	2	{ 3 6 }	2	{ 3 6 }	1	3	1	7	1	4	1	7
Maryborough, .	1	5	1	6	1	12	1	5	1	4	1	4
Mullingar, .	1	4	1	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Omagh, .	1	8	1	4	1	3	1	7	1	6	1	5
Richmond, .	2	{ 5 3 }	2	{ 4 4 }	1	6	2	{ 2 4 }	2	{ 5 4 }	2	{ 4 3 }
Sligo, .	1	6	1	3	2	{ 3 3 }	1	5	1	3	1	6
Waterford, .	1	5	2	{ 8 4 }	2	{ 6 6 }	1	3	1	10	1	5

ASYLUMS.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total Number of Meetings held during the year.	Average Number of Governors at each Meeting.
	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.	No. of Meetings.	No. of Governors in attendance.		
Armagh, .	1	4	1	4	1	8	1	6	2	{ 5 9 }	1	6	14	5
Ballinasloe, .	1	4	1	5	1	7	2	{ 5 4 }	1	3	1	5	13	5
Belfast, .	1	5	1	5	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	5	12	5
Carlow, .	1	3	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	6	1	5	12	4
Clonmel (Parent and Additional),	1	7	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	12	4
Cork, .	1	7	1	7	2	{ 9 5 }	2	{ 9 3 }	1	17	1	9	15	8
Kilkenny, .	1	3	1	8	1	3	1	7	1	5	1	7	12	5
Killarney, .	1	5	1	7	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	8	12	5
Limerick, .	1	7	1	5	1	4	1	8	1	3	1	7	12	6
Londonderry, .	1	4	1	6	2	{ 5 3 }	1	9	1	12	1	5	15	6
Maryborough, .	1	8	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	4	1	4	12	5
Mullingar, .	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	3	12	4
Omagh, .	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	7	1	7	12	6
Richmond, .	3	{ 2 4 3 }	3	{ 4 2 4 }	3	{ 5 7 6 }	1	5	2	{ 5 4 }	2	{ 5 3 }	25	4
Sligo, .	1	4	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	4	1	6	13	4
Waterford, .	2	{ 6 6 }	1	5	2	{ 3 4 }	1	7	2	{ 6 8 }	1	8	17	6

No. 30.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
ARMAGH.			BELFAST—continued.		
Rev. J. Jones,	1831,	7	The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor,	April, 1850,	4
Sir J. M. Stronge, Bart.,	1841,	2	Wm. Dunville, Esq., J.P.,	May, 1851,	—
W. Paton, Esq.,	1841,	12	Rev. T. F. Miller,	Dec. 1851,	2
Earl of Gosford,	1845,	2	A. J. Macrory, Esq.,	June, 1852,	8
Hon. J. P. Maxwell,	1845,	—	Lord Dufferin,	Dec. 1855,	—
Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart.,	1845,	—	Thomas McClure, Esq., J.P.,	January, 1856,	7
Sir W. Verner, Bart.,	1845,	—	Lieut.-Col. Forde, M.P.,	March, 1862,	4
Colonel Leslie, M.P.,	1845,	—			
E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.P.,	1845,	—	CARLOW.		
Rev. Alexander Irwin,	1850,	9	Samuel Haughton, Esq.,	Dec. 1, 1831,	11
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.,	1851,	8	Rev. John Bonham,	July 21, 1834,	—
Most Rev. Archbp. Dixon,	1854,	4	George Evans, Esq.,	Aug. 19, 1836,	—
Rt. Rev. Bishop MacNally,	1855,	4	Horace Rochfort, Esq.,	May 5, 1843,	8
M. J. Anketelle, Esq.,	1855,	—	Thomas Braddell, Esq.,	Aug. 24, 1845,	—
William Forster, Esq.,	1855,	—	Robt. Clayton Browne, Esq.,	Feb. 15, 1847,	7
R. H. Dolling, Esq.,	1855,	—	Sir James Power, Bart.,	"	—
Major Caulfield,	1861,	5	P. W. Redmond, Esq.,	"	—
Hugh Boyle, Esq.,	1861,	8	Charles A. Walker, Esq.,	"	—
The Lord Primate,	1862,	4	Rev. J. T. Taylor, D.D.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	—
E. W. Lucas, Esq.,	1863,	1	Hugh Blackney, Esq.,	"	—
William Kirk, Esq.,	1863,	3	The Marquis of Kildare,	Dec. 21, 1853,	—
			Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P.,	"	1
BALLINASLOE.			Rt. Rev. Dr. Walshe, D.D.,	"	1
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clancarty,	Aug. 15, 1833,	—	William Duckett, Esq.,	"	5
Right Hon. Lord Crofton,	"	—	Philip J. Newton, Esq.,	"	—
Hon. Martin Ffrench,	"	—	Major R. Owen,	April 24, 1855,	—
Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart.,	"	—	John H. Nangle, Esq.,	Jan. 29, 1856,	—
Rt. Hon. Lord Clonbrock,	Dec. 31, 1834,	2	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.,	Sept. " 1859,	11
Walter Laurence, Esq.,	"	4			
Right Hon. Lord Ashtown,	Feb. 21, 1843,	—	CLONMEL (PARENT AND ADDITIONAL).		
Hon. Robt. Le Poer Trench,	July 16, 1844,	7	Rt. Hon. Lord Gough, D.L.,	1834,	—
Charles Filgate, Esq.,	"	2	John Bagwell, Esq., M.P.,	"	—
James Bell, Esq.,	"	2	D.L.,	"	7
Henry J. Gascoyne, Esq.,	"	5	William Perry, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
Major John D'Arcy,	Feb. 15, 1855,	8	George Ryan, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
Harry T. Potts, Esq.,	"	2	Rev. Walter Giles,	1835,	—
Right Rev. Bishop Derry,	Sept. 13, 1847,	—	Very Rev. Dr. Burke, P.P.,	1836,	1
G. D. H. Kirkaldy, Esq.,	"	—	Rev. Mr. Baldwin, P.P.,	"	8
Viscount Dunlo,	Nov. 1860,	2	Denis Phelan, Esq., M.D.,	1838,	—
Andrew N. Comyn, Esq.,	March, 1861,	2	Right Hon. Lord Dunally,	"	—
J. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq.,	January, 1862,	11	D.L.,	1841,	—
Stephen J. Cowen, Esq.,	Mar. 29, 1862,	4	Charles Bianconi, Esq.,	"	5
Rev. J. W. Whigham,	June, 1862,	11	D.L.,	"	8
Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq.,	"	—	Edw. Phelan, Esq., M.D., J.P.,	"	—
			James Scully, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
BELFAST.			Rev. J. B. Palliser, ex Rector	1842,	—
Marquis of Donegal,	March, 1829,	—	William H. Riall, Esq., J.P.,	"	6
Mayor of Belfast,	"	—	Rev. John Dill,	1843,	1
Rev. Thos. Hincks, A.M.,	"	—	Right Hon. Earl Donoughmore, D.L.,	1849,	—
William McCance, Esq., J.P.,	January, 1834,	—	Thomas Lalor, Esq., D.L.,	"	1
R. J. Tennant, Esq., D.L.,	"	—	Joseph Kenny, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	7
Right Rev. Dr. Denvir,	October, 1836,	2	Richd. U. Bailey, Esq., J.P.,	1859,	2
Rev. John Edgar, D.D.,	"	7	B. W. Holmes, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
Rev. H. Montgomery, LL.D.,	"	3	Captain E. J. Power Lalor,	"	—
Very Rev. Dean Stannus,	April, 1842,	—	D.L.,	"	—
Rev. Dr. Cooke, LL.D., D.D.,	"	4	Sir J. C. Carden, Bart., D.L.,	"	—
Rev. J. B. Monsell,	June, 1842,	—	Joshua Minnett, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
C. B. Grimshaw, Esq.,	October, 1846,	8	James Lanigan, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
The Marquis of Downshire,	Nov. 1847,	—	Laurence Waldron, Esq.,	"	—
Robt. Jordan, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	"	—	M.P., D.L.,	"	—
Robt. Batt, Esq., J.P., D.L.,	"	—			
Major Crawford, J.P.,	"	9			

No. 30.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1863—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
CORK.			KILKENNY—continued.		
Earl of Bandon, D.L.,	Oct. 4, 1845,	—	Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien,		
Earl of Mountcashel, D.L.,	"	—	Lord Bishop of Ossory		
Earl of Bantry, D.L.,	"	—	and Ferns,	1852.	—
Hon. H. H. White Hedges,	"	—	Right Rev. Dr. Walsh,		
D.L.,	"	—	R. C. Bishop,	"	—
Sir C. D. O'Jephson Nor-	"	10	Sir John Power, Bart., D.L.,	"	—
reys, Bart., D.L.,	"	—	Sir John Blunden, Bart.,	"	—
Lord Visct. Doneraile, D.L.,	"	—	D.L.,	"	—
Thos. G. French, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	John H. Jones, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
G. Standish Barry, Esq., D.L.	"	1	Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
Horatio Townsend, Esq.,	"	8	William H. Flood, Esq.,	"	2
D.L.,	"	—	D.L.,	"	—
Francis Bernard, Beamish,	"	—	John De Montmorency,	"	—
Esq., M.P., D.L.	"	—	Esq., J.P.,	"	—
Capt. R. Tonson Rye, J.P.,	"	—	Thomas Neville, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
James Morrogh, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	James S. Lane, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
J. Stack Murphy, Esq., J.P.,	"	1	Captain J. N. Greene, J.P.,	"	4
Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, D.D.	Mar. 13, 1848,	—	Edm. Smithwick, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
The Archdeacon of Cork,	"	6	P. Connellan, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
LL.D.,	"	5	J. K. Aylward, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
The Recorder of Cork, Q.C.,	"	4	Lord James Butler, J.P.,	1855,	—
Wm. J. Sheehy, Esq., J.P.,	"	11	J. M. Tidmarsh, Esq., J.P.,	1856,	7
D. Leahy Arthur, Esq., J.P.,	"	5	Hon. S. A. Ellis, M.P., <i>ex-</i>		
Andw. F. Roche, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	<i>officio</i> ,	1857,	—
D. W. J. Norreys, Esq., J.P.,	June 17, 1850,	14	Major W. V. Stuart, D.L.,	1858,	—
Members of Parliament—			John Walsh, Esq., J.P.,		1
For County of Cork, . . .	Feb. 18, 1853,	—	John Power, Esq., J.P.,	1861,	12
For City of Cork, . . .	"	—	Captain T. H. Ponsonby,	"	4
For Bandon,	"	—	Alexander Colles, Esq.,		
For Kinsale,	"	—	Mayor, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	1862,	5
For Mallow,	"	—	The Right Hon. the Earl		
For Youghal,	"	—	of Bessborough,	"	2
Mayor of Cork,	"	6	Sir Charles Cuffe, Bart.,		
High Sheriff of Co. of Cork,	"	1	High Sheriff, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	1863,	—
High Sheriff of City of Cork	"	—			
Hon. Robert Hare, J.P., . .	"	6	KILLARNEY.		
Nich. Dunscombe, Esq., D.L.	"	8			
Wm. L. Perrier, Esq., J.P.,	"	11	The Lord Ventry, . . .	April 26, 1852,	—
Sir Thomas Tobin, D.L., . .	"	7	The Right Hon. Viscount		
S. T. W. French, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	Castlerosse, M.P., . . .		1
Richd. Gould Adams, Esq.,	"	—	The Right Hon. H. A.	"	
J.P.,	"	—	Herbert, M.P.,	"	2
Henry Winthrop O'Dono-	"	1	The Right Hon. Thomas	"	
van, Esq., J.P.,	"	6	O'Hagan, M.P.,	"	—
B. S. Wood, Esq., J.P., . .	"	—	The M'Gillycuddy of the	"	
Robt. De La Cour Beamish,	"	—	Reeks, D.L.,	"	—
Esq., J.P.,	"	—	St. John Blacker, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
Wm. R. Meade, Esq., J.P.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	13	William Crossbie, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
Noble Johnson, Esq., . . .	"	—	Stephen Collis, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
The Right Rev. the Lord	"	—	Dan. C. Coltsmann, Esq., D.L.	"	10
Bishop of Cork, Cloyne,	July 29, 1862,	1	William Denny, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
and Ross,	Oct. 12, 1863,	1	Sir William D. Godfrey,	"	
John H. Bainbridge, Esq.,			Bart., D.L.,	"	1
			Thos. Gallwey, Esq., J.P.,	"	8
KILKENNY.			Wilson Gun, Esq., J.P., . .	"	—
			Major Murray Home, J.P.,	"	—
The Right Hon. the Earl			The Knight of Kerry, D.L.,	"	—
of Desart,	1852,	6	John Leahy, Esq., J.P., . .	"	2
George Bryan, Esq., D.L., . .	"	—	Denis Shine Lawlor, Esq.,	"	
Colonel the Right Hon.	"	—	J.P.,	"	9
W. F. F. Tighe, Lord	"	5	Daniel Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	"	5
Lieutenant of the co., . .	"	—	John Mahony, Esq., J.P.,	"	
John Greene, Esq., M.P.,	"	—	James O'Connell, Esq., J.P.,	"	6
<i>ex-officio</i> ,	"	—	M'Carthy O'Leary, Esq.,	"	
Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P.,	"	3	J.P.,	"	1
<i>ex-officio</i> ,	"	—	Thomas Sandes, Esq., J.P.,	"	—

No. 30.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1863—*con.*

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Name.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
KILLARNEY— <i>continued.</i>			LONDONDERRY— <i>con.</i>		
The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, R. C. Bishop, . . .	Nov. 13, 1854,	4	Thomas Batt, Esq., . . .	1855,	—
J. Morrogh Bernard, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 22, 1859,	3	J. G. Bowen, Esq., . . .	"	1
Henry Leahy, Esq., J.P., . .	"	8	John Ferguson, Esq., . .	1856,	—
			Francis Mansfield, Esq., .	"	3
LIMERICK.			R. Montgomery, Esq., . .	"	—
			Thos. Conolly, Esq., M.P.,	"	—
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clare,	1822,	—	Wybrants Olpherts, Esq.,	"	—
Rt. Hon. Lord Monteaigle,	"	—	William Sinclair, Esq., . .	"	—
Rt. Worshipful the Mayor,	"	—	Thomas Brooke, Esq., . .	"	—
<i>ex-officio</i> ,	—	—	Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt., M.P.,	1857,	—
The Lord Bishop, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	—	—	Sir W. F. Heygate, Bart.,	"	8
The Dean, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	—	1	M.P.,	1859,	—
The Archdeacon of Limerick, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	—	—	R. P. Dawson, Esq., M.P.,	"	—
Wm. Howley, Esq., D.L., . .	1827,	2	Dean of Derry,	1860,	6
Joseph Gabbett, Esq., . .	1833,	—	A. Lyle, Esq., Lieut., . .	"	1
Henry Maunsell, Esq., . .	"	5	Rev. W. Edwards, . . .	"	2
John W. Mahony, . . .	1836,	5	William Green, Esq., . .	"	—
David J. W. Mahony, . . .	"	—	The Archdeacon of Derry,	1862,	—
John Singleton, Esq., . .	"	1	The Mayor of Derry, . .	1863,	—
Lord Viscount Gort, . . .	1859,	—	MARYBOROUGH.		
Sir David Roche, . . .	"	—	Viscount de Vesci, . . .	April 6, 1833,	5
Sir Hugh D. Massy, . . .	1845,	1	Rev. T. Harpur, . . .	"	3
Michael Furnell, Esq., . .	"	—	George Adair, Esq., . .	Mar. 24, 1835,	1
Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., .	1847,	—	R. M. Alloway, Esq., . .	"	2
Right Hon. W. Maunsell,	"	2	R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.,	April 12, 1846,	6
Sir Wm. Barrington, Bt., .	"	2	Rev. J. T. Moore, . . .	Aug. 7, 1848,	—
Richard Russell, esq., . .	"	2	Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick,	Feb. 9, 1850,	—
John Low, Esq., D.L., . .	"	—	Thomas Kemmis, Esq., . .	Nov. 10, 1850,	—
Thomas Kelly, Esq., . . .	"	—	Rev. Dr. Taylor, . . .	May 26, 1855,	11
Colonel Cole Vandeleur, .	1848,	—	D. Thompson, Esq., . .	April 26, 1856,	4
William J. Geary, Esq., . .	1850,	—	Geo. Garvey, Esq., . . .	Sept. 22, 1857,	4
Thomas Boyse, Esq., . . .	"	3	Thomas Hackett, Esq., . .	"	3
Michael R. Ryan, Esq., . .	1859,	10	T. W. Trench, Esq., . . .	"	—
William Spaight, Esq., . .	1860,	8	M. J. Sweetman, Esq., . .	Sept. 22, 1859,	5
Hefferman Considine, Esq.,	"	—	Michael Dunne, Esq., M.P.,	June 11, 1860,	11
Stephen E. de Vere, Esq., .	1861,	2	Edmund Dease, Esq., . .	Mar. 26, 1862,	6
Captain M. Gavin, . . .	"	8	Honourable A. Bury, . . .	"	—
Rt. Rev. Dr. Butler, R.C.B.,	1862,	4	J. F. Rolleston, Esq., . .	"	1
John J. M'Sheehy, Esq., . .	"	11	J. F. Hutchinson, Esq., .	"	1
			H. F. Spinner, Esq., . . .	"	3
			Allen Walsh, Esq., . . .	Dec. 15, 1863,	—
LONDONDERRY.			MULLINGAR.		
Sir J. Stewart, Bart., . . .	1829,	—	Marquess of Headfort, . .	July 8, 1854,	—
Thomas Scott, Esq., D.L., .	"	12	Earl of Fingall, . . .	"	—
W. Fenwick, Esq., . . .	"	1	Earl of Mayo, . . .	"	—
J. Harvay, Esq., D.L., . . .	"	1	Lord Bishop of Meath, . .	"	—
Sir Chas. S. Lythe, Bt., D.L.,	1830,	—	Right Hon. Sir William Somerville, Bart., M.P.,	"	—
W. H. Ash, Esq., D.L., . .	"	10	Mathew E. Corbally, M.P.,	"	—
Lieutenant-Col. Humfrey,	1832,	6	J. W. L. Naper, D.L., . .	"	—
Rev. E. Bowen, . . .	1834,	—	Robert Fowler, D.L., . .	"	—
Sir R. Bateson, Bart., . .	1836,	12	Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt.,	"	—
J. V. Stewart, Esq., . . .	"	—	Samuel Winter, D.L., . .	"	—
J. B. Beresford, Esq., D.L.,	1839,	2	Richard Bolton, D.L., . .	"	—
Lord E. Chichester, . . .	1843,	—	Edward M'Evoy, M.P., . .	"	—
Lord Lifford, . . .	1845,	—	John Farrell, jun., D.L.,	"	—
Rev. W. M'Clure, . . .	"	10	Marquess of Westmeath,	"	—
Rev. B. B. Gough, . . .	1849,	2	Lord Kilmaine, . . .	"	—
Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, . . .	1850,	—	Lord Castlemaine, . . .	"	—
A. J. R. Stewart, Esq., . .	"	—	Lord Vaux of Harrowden,	"	—
Anthony Babington, Esq., .	1852,	—			
Harvey Nicholson, Esq., . .	1853,	—			
Lord Bishop of Derry, . . .	1854,	8			

No. 30.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
MULLINGAR—<i>con.</i>			OMAGH—<i>continued.</i>		
Rt. Rev. Dr. Cantwell, . . .	July 8, 1854,	—	William Verner, jun., Esq.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	—
Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., . .	"	—	Rev. H. Tottenham, . . .	Oct. 14, 1852,	2
Sir Richd. Levinge, Bart., .	"	—	William L. Ogilby, Esq., .	Dec. 11, 1852,	1
M.P., . . .	"	—	Anketel Moutray, Esq., .	Dec. 10, 1855,	—
Wm. P. Urquhart, M.P., . .	"	4	William F. Black, Esq., .	Sept. 28, 1857,	4
Sir Benjamin Chapman, . .	"	—	Sir J. M. Stewart, . . .	Nov. 18, 1859,	8
Bart., . . .	"	—	Captain A. F. Knox, . . .	Jan. 28, 1860,	2
John O. Lyons, D.L., . . .	"	—	Captain G. P. McClintock,	April 24, 1862,	1
George A. Boyd, D.L., . . .	"	—	George C. Brackenridge,		
Colonel Caulfield, . . .	"	10	Esq., . . .	July 29, 1862,	7
Hon. L. King Harman, . . .	"	—	M. C. Maude, Esq., . . .	Sept. 22, 1859,	—
Anthony Lefroy, M.F., . . .	"	—			
Right Rev. Dr. Kilduffe, . .	"	—			
Rev. Essex Edgeworth, . . .	"	5	<i>Ex-officio.</i>		
Col. F. S. Greville, M.P., . .	"	—			
John L. O'Farrell, D.L., . .	"	—	Members of Parliament		
Col. Henry Musters, D.L., . .	"	—	and High Sheriffs for		
Right Hon. Baron Hughes, . .	"	—	Tyrone and Fermanagh.		
John Thompson, D.L., . . .	"	—			
Philip O'Reilly, D.L., . . .	"	8			
Frederick Jessop, Esq., . .	"	—			
John Shuldham, Esq., . . .	"	—	RICHMOND.		
George Eivers, Esq., . . .	"	—			
Willoughby Bond, D.L., . .	"	—	The Earl of Meath, . . .	Sept. 6, 1830,	5
Major J. L. Naper, . . .	May 1, 1856,	—	The Archbishop of Dublin,	Sept. 8, 1830,	—
Earl of Granard, . . .	June 24, 1857,	—	The Rt. Hon. Fred. Shaw,	"	6
Robert Smyth, D.L., . . .	"	2	The Earl of Fingall, . . .	Dec. 1, 1831, .	—
Thomas J. Smyth, Esq., . . .	"	7	John Ennis, Esq., M.P., . .	Feb. 24, 1844,	—
			Sir Edward Borough, Bt., .	"	—
			The Hon. and Very Rev.	"	
			the Dean of St. Patrick's,	"	3
OMAGH.			Sir George Hodson, Bart.,	Feb. 15, 1847,	11
Marquess of Abercorn, . . .	Sept. 10, 1852,	—	Michael Staunton, Esq., .	"	24
Earl of Erne, . . .	"	—	Very Rev. Dr. Yore, . . .	"	12
Earl of Enniskillen, . . .	"	—	G. A. Hamilton, Esq., . .	"	—
Rev. Lord A. Loftus, . . .	"	—	John Lentaigue, Esq., . .	"	4
Lord Claude Hamilton, . . .	"	1	Viscount Gormanstown, .	Oct. 19, 1848,	—
Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry, . .	"	—	Sir Henry Meredyth, Bt., .	"	—
Hon. W. S. Knox, . . .	"	—	L. Waldron, Esq., M.P., .	Aug. 2, 1856,	13
Hon. A. G. Stuart, . . .	May 24, 1855,	1	Thomas Lee Norman,	"	—
Earl of Belmore, . . .	Sept. 28, 1857,	2	Esq., . . .	"	—
Sir James Strong, . . .	Sept. 10, 1852,	—	G. H. Lindsay, Esq., D.L.,	Feb. 21, 1860,	17
Sir J. Staples, . . .	"	—	F. Donagh, Esq., J.P., .	March 6, 1863,	7
John F. Lowrey, Esq., . . .	"	1			
Samuel Galbraith, Esq., . .	"	5			
Francis J. Gervais, Esq., . .	"	4	SLIGO.		
Charles Eccles, . . .	"	4			
Major Francis Ellis, . . .	"	9	Right Hon. J. Wynne,		
Samuel Vesey, Esq., . . .	"	9	P.C., Chairman, . . .	Sept. 10, 1852,	9
H. L. Printer, Esq., . . .	"	—	Geo. Armstrong, Esq., D.L.,	"	—
John Humphreys, Esq., . . .	"	—	Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., .	"	—
Wm. S. R. Brady, Esq., . . .	"	—	D.L., M.P., . . .	"	—
Robert Evans, Esq., . . .	"	—	Colonel Barrett, . . .	"	7
Charles R. Scott, Esq., . . .	"	—	Rich. Brinkley, Esq., J.P.,	"	—
Captain M. Archdall, . . .	"	—	E. J. Cooper, Esq., . . .	"	—
Rev. J. G. Porter, . . .	"	4	C. W. C. O'Hara, Esq., .	"	—
H. M. D'A. Irvine, Esq., . .	"	—	D.L., M.P., . . .	"	—
W. H. Archdall, Esq., . . .	"	2	B. O. Cogan, Esq., J.P., .	"	5
H. M. Richardson, Esq., . .	"	—	Major Ffolliott, J.P., . .	"	—
George F. Brooke, Esq., . . .	"	—	J. A. Holmes, Esq., D.L., .	"	—
James Lendrum, Esq., . . .	"	—	J. W. King, Esq., D.L., .	"	—
John G. V. Porter, Esq., . .	"	—	F. M. Olpherts, Esq., J.P.,	"	12
Robert Archdall, Esq., . . .	"	—	Peter O'Connor, Esq., J.P.,	"	9
William Patterson, Esq., . .	"	—	Edward Smyth, Esq., J.P.,	"	2
R. W. Lowrey, sen, Esq., . .	Dec. 11, 1852,	—	Right Hon. the Earl of	"	—
Thomas D. Browne, Esq., . .	"	5	Leitrim, D.L., . . .	"	—

No. 30.—NAMES of GOVERNORS and Dates of Appointment, with Number of Meetings attended during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.—*con.*

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Number of Meetings attended.
<i>SLIGO—continued.</i>			<i>WATERFORD.</i>		
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., D.L.,	Sept. 10, 1852,	—	Right Hon. Lord Stuart De Decies,	Oct. 31, 1834,	—
Wm. Johnston, Esq., D.L.,	"	—	William Christmas, Esq.,	"	1
F. A. La Touche, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	Nicholas Power, Esq.,	"	—
C. M. St. George, Esq., D.L.,	"	—	Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.,	Aug. 13, 1836,	—
Colonel Whyte, J.P., D.L.,	"	—	Henry Denny, Esq.,	"	—
P. Simpson, Esq., D.L.,	"	1	Captain W. S. S. Doyle, .	"	3
J. H. Peyton, Esq., . .	"	—	Thomas Meagher, Esq., .	Aug. 18, 1841,	7
J. R. Dickson, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.,	"	1
F. N. Cullen, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	James Keating, Esq.,	Oct. 19, 1848,	5
J. Wood, Esq., J.P., . .	"	—	Very Rev. Edw. N. Hoare,	Dec. 8, 1851, .	12
William Phibbs, Esq.,	Sept. 29, 1852,	4	Edward Roberts, Esq., .	"	8
Right Rev. Bishop Laurence Gillooly, . .	Nov. 19, 1860,	4	John Power, Esq., . .	"	6
Joshua Kell, Esq., J.P.,	May 29, 1861,	2	Charles Newport, Esq., .	Aug. 1, 1853,	2
J. Johnstown, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	Colonel Emanuel Roberts,	"	12
J. O'Donnell, Esq., J.P.,	"	—	Rev. M. Flynn,	June 19, 1854,	12
H. O'Beirne, Esq., D.L.,	"	—	Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, .	April 22, 1856,	—
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K. St. P., D.L.,	Mar. 26, 1862,	—	Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart.,	Dec. 24, 1861,	7
Jemmett Duke, Esq., J.P.,	June 24, 1862,	—	Hon. D. F. Fortescue, M.P.,	"	7
High Sheriff for County of Sligo, for time being (<i>ex-officio</i>),	—	—	Robert T. Carew, Esq., .	"	3
High Sheriff for County of Leitrim, for time being (<i>ex-officio</i>),	—	—	Rt. Hon. Earl Huntingdon,	Mar. 29, 1862,	—
A. L. Tottenham, Esq.,	Mar. 19, 1863,	1	Right Rev. Lord Bishop Cashel, &c., &c., <i>pro tem.</i> ,	—	—
Col. E. Cooper,	June 24, 1863,	—	The Members of Parliament for County and City, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	—	16
			The High Sheriffs for County and City, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	—	6
			The Mayor, <i>pro tem.</i> ,	—	2

APPENDIX C.

LUNATICS IN GAOLS.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Lunatics of all classes who were detained in Gaols in the course of the Year 1863.

Classification of Lunatics.	Remaining in Custody from previous year.			Committed during year.			Total Number in Custody.			Removed to Asylum by Warrant of Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged, by order of Magistrates on Medical Certificates.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.			Total Removed, Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st Dec.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, . . .	5	2	7	11	5	16	16	7	23	8	5	13	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	15	8	—	8
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, . . .	3	1	4	3	1	4	6	2	8	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6	1	1	2
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol, . .	3	—	3	2	1	3	5	1	6	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	—	3
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, . . .	4	1	5	12	5	17	16	6	22	12	6	18	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	19	3	—	3
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to committal, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Persons committed as dangerous lunatics, . . .	232	126	358	427	242	669	658	369	1,027	228	137	365	139	101	240	8	2	10	82	7	39	407	247	654	251	122	373
Total, . . .	248	130	378	455	254	709	702	385	1,087	256	150	406	140	103	243	8	2	10	82	7	39	436	262	698	266	123	389

No. 2.—RETURN of all persons Committed to Gaols as "*Dangerous*

GAOLS.	Remaining in Custody on 31st Dec., 1862.			Committed during Year ending 31st Dec., 1863.			Total Number in Custody during the Year.			Removed to Asylums under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	10	4	14	16	6	22	26	10	36	6	—	6
Belfast,	3	—	3	17	6	23	20	6	26	3	1	4
Carlow,	2	—	2	3	1	4	5	1	6	2	—	2
Carrick-on-Shannon, .	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	—	4	4	—	4
Castlebar,	7	13	20	23	12	35	30	25	55	9	16	25
Cavan,	11	7	18	14	13	27	25	20	45	3	2	5
Clonmel,	—	—	—	7	2	9	7	2	9	6	2	8
Cork County,	—	—	—	30	12	42	30	12	42	26	11	37
Cork City,	—	—	—	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
Downpatrick,	21	7	28	27	7	34	48	14	62	4	—	4
Drogheda,	—	—	—	3	5	8	3	5	8	—	—	—
Dundalk,	1	1	2	15	6	21	16	7	23	10	4	14
Ennis,	—	—	—	9	6	15	9	6	15	8	5	13
Enniskillen,	—	—	—	6	5	11	6	5	11	5	4	9
Galway County,	9	2	11	18	4	22	27	6	33	2	2	4
Galway Town,	3	—	3	2	—	2	4	1	5	1	1	2
Grangegorman,	—	50	50	—	45	45	—	95	95	—	13	13
Kilkenny,	—	1	1	5	7	12	5	8	13	5	7	12
Kilmainham,	9	2	11	12	11	23	21	13	34	3	2	5
Lifford,	28	9	37	20	11	31	48	20	68	7	8	15
Limerick City,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick County,	—	1	1	11	4	15	11	5	16	8	4	12
Londonderry,	5	3	8	12	7	19	17	10	27	5	2	7
Longford,	—	—	—	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	3
Maryborough,	1	—	1	11	4	15	12	4	16	6	3	9
Monaghan,	6	6	12	16	5	21	22	11	33	6	1	7
Mullingar,	—	1	1	8	6	14	8	7	15	8	6	14
Naas,	8	1	9	4	8	12	12	9	21	—	1	1
Nenagh,	14	9	23	20	2	22	34	11	45	33	11	44
Omagh,	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	2
Richmond Bridewell, . .	47	—	47	41	—	41	88	—	88	10	—	10
Roscommon,	4	6	10	14	8	22	18	14	32	5	5	10
Sligo,	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5
Tralee,	—	—	—	7	2	9	7	2	9	6	1	7
Trim,	1	—	1	3	6	9	4	6	10	4	6	10
Tullamore,	2	—	2	10	2	12	12	2	14	9	1	10
Waterford,	—	—	—	7	4	11	7	4	11	7	4	11
Wexford,	31	—	31	19	13	32	50	13	63	—	4	4
Wicklow,	6	3	9	4	6	10	10	9	19	6	4	10
Total,	232	126	358	427	242	669	658	369	1027	228	137	365

Lunatics during the year ending 31st December, 1863.

Discharged by Committing Magistrates.			Other- wise Dis- charged.			Died.			Total Removed Discharged, and Died.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1863.			GAOLS.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
7	5	12	-	-	-	1	1	2	14	6	20	12	4	16	Armagh.
12	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	5	20	5	1	6	Belfast.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-	3	Carlow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon.
6	4	10	-	-	-	4	2	6	19	22	41	11	3	14	Castlebar
7	16	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	18	29	14	2	16	Cavan.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	9	-	-	-	Clonmel.
2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	40	2	-	2	Cork County.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	Cork City.
15	4	19	-	-	-	3	-	3	22	4	26	26	10	36	Downpatrick.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	3	4	Drogheda.
3	1	4	1	1	2	-	2	2	15	6	21	1	1	2	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	6	15	-	-	-	Ennis.
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	-	-	Enniskillen.
8	2	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	12	4	16	15	2	17	Galway County.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	3	Galway Town.
-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38	-	57	57	Grangegorman.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	8	13	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
4	5	9	5	-	5	2	-	2	14	7	21	7	6	13	Kilmainham.
13	6	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	22	14	36	26	6	32	Lifford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick City.
1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	9	5	14	2	-	2	Limerick County.
5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	18	7	2	9	Londonderry.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	Longford.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	4	11	5	-	5	Maryborough.
8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	19	8	6	14	Monaghan.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	7	15	-	-	-	Mullingar.
2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2	5	9	7	16	Naas.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	11	45	-	-	-	Nenagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Omagh.
15	-	15	-	-	-	12	-	12	37	-	37	51	-	51	Richmond Bridewell.
11	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13	29	2	1	3	Roscommon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	1	2	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	Trim.
2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	1	13	-	1	1	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	Waterford.
11	3	14	2	-	2	1	-	1	14	7	21	39	6	42	Wexford.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	4	3	7	Wicklow.
139	101	240	8	2	10	32	7	39	407	247	654	251	122	373	Total.

APPENDIX D.

PRIVATE LICENSED HOUSES.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year ending 31st December, 1863.

—	Number remaining in Asylum on 31st Dec., 1862.			Admitted during Year ending 31st December, 1863.			Total under treatment during the Year.			Discharged.						Escaped.			Died.			Total Discharged, Escaped, and Died.			Remaining in Asylums on 31st December, 1863.			
	M.		T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Armagh Retreat, Co. Armagh,	19	16	35	7	5	12	26	21	47	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	3	7	7	14	19	33
Bellevue, Co. Dublin,	17	7	24	2	1	3	19	8	27	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	4	15	8	
Bloomfield Retreat, do.,	10	20	30	4	9	13	14	29	43	—	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	6	9	23	
Bushy Park, Co. Limerick,	5	4	9	1	1	2	6	5	11	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	4	5	
Cittadella, Co. Cork,	15	7	22	3	4	7	18	11	29	—	3	3	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	17	23	
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	—	3	3	—	9	9	—	12	12	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	7	
Farnham House, Co. Dublin,	28	10	38	6	7	13	34	17	51	6	3	9	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	4	9	8	17	25	
Harthfield House, do.,	28	2	30	19	—	19	47	2	49	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	3	—	6	2	8	41	—	
Hampstead House, do.,	27	1	28	5	—	5	32	1	33	3	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	7	25	
Highfield, do.,	—	10	10	—	6	6	—	16	16	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Lindville, Co. Cork,	21	14	35	13	7	20	34	21	55	11	3	14	2	—	2	1	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	15	6	21	19	
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	—	7	7	—	1	1	—	8	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	
Lucan Spa, do.,	7	12	19	11	7	18	19	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	—	1	—	1	4	4	8	14	
Midland Retreat, Queen's Co.,	12	7	19	3	1	4	15	8	23	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	4	7	12	
Orchardstown House, Co. Dublin	7	3	10	3	5	8	10	8	18	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	4	5	9	13	
Riversdale Lodge, do.,	—	3	3	—	1	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
St. Patrick's, Dublin City,	77	68	145	7	10	17	84	78	162	4	5	9	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	8	11	10	21	73	
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	—	35	35	—	25	25	—	60	60	—	8	8	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	2	12	12	48	
Verville, do.,	—	21	21	—	7	7	—	28	28	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	9	—	19	
Woodville, Co. Wexford,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
Total, . . .	274	251	525	84	106	190	358	357	715	29	37	66	16	21	37	7	14	21	2	2	4	19	12	31	73	86	285	271
Total, . . .																											556	

APPENDIX E.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDRUM.

No. 1.—Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1862,	90	38	128
Admitted to 31st December, 1863,	5	4	9
Total,	95	42	137
Discharged during the Year :			
Recovered,	1	—	1
Improved,*	—	1	1
Incurable,	5	—	5
Total Discharged,	6	1	7
Escaped,	2	—	2
Deaths (from Natural Causes),	1	—	1
Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year,	9	1	10
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1863, . .	86	41	127

* Removed to the proper District Asylums on the termination of their sentences.

No. 2.—Form of Disease in those remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1863.				No. 3.—Classification of Patients in Asylum on 31st December, 1863.			
Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Classification.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania,	35	20	55	Convalescent,	14	4	18
Melancholia,	20	3	23	Quiet and Orderly, but			
Moral Insanity,	1	4	5	Insane,	12	10	22
Imbecility,	9	8	17	Moderately tranquil,	44	15	59
Epileptic (with occasional				Noisy and Refractory,	16	12	28
Mania),	6	1	7	Total,	86	41	127
Dementia,	1	—	1				
Idiotic,	1	—	1	Imbecile and Epileptic,	17	10	27
Convalescent,	14	4	18	Suicidal,	4	6	10
Total,	87	40	127				

No. 4.—Outlay and Produce of Farm and Garden for the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

	Amount.		Amount.
	£ s. d.		A. R. P.
Outlay,	271 14 2	Quantity of Land under—	
		Spade Cultivation,	5 1 37
Produce,	408 18 1	Plough "	6 0 21
		Grass "	11 1 37
		Buildings, Airing Courts, &c.,	6 0 6
Net Profit,	137 3 11	Total,	29 0 21

No. 5.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st December, 1863.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1862,	668 5 6½	Provisions, including Groceries,	1,461 4 2½
Treasury Advances,	3,489 14 7	Clothing of Patients and Servants,	230 19 3
Received for Sale of Garden and Farm Produce,	116 18 1	Light* (Gas),	92 14 6
Received for Sale of Old Rags, &c.,	0 14 0	Washing,	109 3 3
		Salaries of Officers,	784 11 8
		Wages of Servants,	413 2 0
		Bedding and Furniture,	9 3 10½
		Repairs and Alterations,	31 2 0
		Farm, Garden, and Dairy,	271 14 2
		Stationery and Printing,†	—
		Medical Comforts:	
		Medicines,	20 0 0
		Medical Diet,	50 0 0
		Wine, Beer, and Whiskey,	116 0 0
		Tobacco and Snuff,	31 1 3
		Incidental Expenses,	44 16 9½
		Transferring Patients,	13 16 5
		Total Outlay,	3,679 9 4½
		Balance on hand 31st Dec., 1863,	606 17 5
			4,286 6 9½
Total Receipts,	4,275 12 2½	Daily average No. of Patients,	130
To credit of Governor,	10 14 7	Average Cost of each Patient per head per annum, on the entire outlay,	£ s. d. 28 6 0½
	4,286 6 9½		

* Fuel supplied by Board of Works.

† Supplied by Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. 6.—DIETARY.

Meals.	Dietary.
	ORDINARY.
BREAKFAST,	1 pint tea or ½ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread; or ¾ pint milk and 1 quart stirabout.
DINNER,*	1 quart of soup and about 10½ oz. bread (2 lb. loaf cut in three parts); or ½ lb. meat and 2½ lbs. potatoes; or 1 quart of cocoa and 10½ oz. bread.
SUPPER,	1 pint tea or cocoa, or ¾ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread.
	EXTRA.
BREAKFAST,	Tea and eggs, with bread and butter.
DINNER,	Beef tea and chops, with bread or vegetables, porter, beer, &c.
SUPPER,	Tea, bread, and butter, &c.
	HOSPITAL DIET
	includes spirits, wine (port and sherry), porter, arrow-root, &c., &c., as ordered.

* On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, soup for dinner, with bread, consisting of 17 lbs. of coarse beef and 3 ox heads, vegetables, &c. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, meat and vegetables. On Friday and fast days, cocoa and bread; or ling and potatoes or bread.

No. 7.—RULES and REGULATIONS for the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM
at DUNDRUM, established by HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEU-
TENANT in COUNCIL.

Rules for
Dundrum
Lunatic
Asylum.

1. For the better management and control of the Central Asylum at Dundrum, for the reception of insane persons charged with offences in Ireland, the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums shall visit that establishment together, or separately, once in each month, or oftener if they shall think proper.

2. On each monthly visitation the Inspectors or Inspector shall specially examine into the health, appearance, and conduct of the patients then confined in the asylum, and note in a book, to be called "The Inspectors' Report Book," such observations as may be deemed useful for the information of Government; and they shall on such visits make all the inquiries directed by the statute 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 107.

3. The Inspectors shall investigate all complaints, and be empowered to suspend all officers or servants, on the charges being proved, and shall forthwith report thereupon for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

4. The Inspectors are to report half-yearly, to the Chief or Under Secretary, the general state of the institution, the number of inmates, &c., &c., with particular reference to such cases as they may deem it advisable to notice; and on the recovery of every lunatic, they are to submit to the Chief or Under Secretary the name of the individual so recovered; the offence with which charged, if untried, or of which acquitted on the plea of insanity, together with the general character and conduct of such individual, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant.

5. The Inspectors shall jointly or separately examine on each monthly visitation the accounts of the asylum, checking and comparing the various vouchers and receipts given and received by the Governor during the preceding month, which documents are to be duly signed by both or either of them.

6. All requisitions for the advance of money from the Treasury for the support of the asylum, by way of estimate, as well as for the payment of the sums already expended, shall be investigated by the Inspectors, and by them transmitted to the Chief or Under Secretary.

7. The Inspectors shall advertise for, receive, and select all tenders for contracts for the Central Asylum at Dundrum, at their office in the Castle.

VISITING PHYSICIAN.

Visiting
Physician.

8. The Visiting Physician to the Dundrum Central Asylum is to attend three times a week, or oftener, if required, entering on each occasion the date and period of his visit. Whilst going through the house he is to be accompanied by the Resident Physician, with whom he shall consult as to the medical and moral treatment of the patients, and order such regimen, &c., &c., as he shall think fit.

9. In conjunction with the Resident Physician, he shall keep, at the asylum, a registry or history of the symptoms and treatment of the patients; and, on the reception of any lunatic, sign the official return which is to be forwarded to the office of the Inspectors.

10. He is, when requiring absence for more than a week, to notify his intention to the Inspectors, that suitable provision may be made in case of need.

11. In all cases of the death of a patient, he is to examine, as far as possible, into the physical causes connected with the insanity of the deceased, and make an entry, in the registry of the asylum, of the *post mortem* appearances, with any observations he may deem useful thereon for the advance of science, and the utility of such lectures as he may be called on to deliver, pursuant to the statute.

Governor
and
Resident
Physician.

GOVERNOR AND RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

12. The Governor and Resident Physician shall, under the control of the Inspectors, regulate the entire establishment, and shall devote his best exertions to its successful management; at no period absenting himself for more than two consecutive days without previous notification to the Inspectors, so as to enable them to make arrangements during his absence.

13. He shall be most particular in the regularity with which the various books of the asylum are kept, and be responsible for all moneys placed to his credit, as well as for the accuracy of his disbursements and receipts.

14. He shall have his books always ready for inspection, and the monthly accounts duly prepared for examination at the audit office. He shall submit all vouchers, as well as a list of any furniture or other articles that may be required, to the Inspectors, and through them convey every communication connected with the establishment to the Chief or Under Secretary.

15. He is to see that the strictest order be observed in every department; that all the attendants and servants conduct themselves with propriety, and that the utmost cleanliness and decorum be regarded by them in their dress and habits of life.

16. He is to attend the Visiting Physician through the wards, and conduct in unison with him the mental and physical treatment of the patients, and assist with him in keeping the medical journal, or "Case Book."

17. In the absence of the Visiting Physician, he shall act as the general director of the whole medical department of the institution, and be responsible for its due administration.

18. He shall inspect the corridors and apartments every forenoon and evening, and give such directions, as he may think fit, to the attendants, with reference to the treatment of the lunatics, and direct the attention of the Matron to any irregularity or misconduct that may occur within her department.

19. He shall exercise a general supervision over the various articles contracted for as to quality and quantity, and if deficient on either point, forbid their delivery, and procure a supply elsewhere at the contractor's expense.

20. He is at all times, and in all places, to encourage habits of industry amongst the lunatics, and have them engaged as much as possible in out-door work, but under the most cautious observation.

Matron.

THE MATRON.

21. The Matron shall exercise immediate superintendence, but in position subordinate to the Governor, over the female department of the Dundrum Asylum.

22. She is to take particular care that cleanliness and good ventilation are attended to.

23. She is to look after the inner-clothing, bedding, linen, &c., of the patients and attendants, that they be kept in good repair, and shall take care that without the slightest waste there is a regular supply of sheeting, stockings, shirts, &c., &c.; and she is to be particular as to the order in which the kitchen, laundry, pantry, and dairy are kept.

24. She shall accompany the Physician when visiting the female side of the asylum, both morning and evening, and report to him any irregularity or cause of complaint she may notice.

25. She is to reside constantly in the asylum, and to employ the female patients as advantageously as possible to themselves and to the establishment.

CLERK AND STOREKEEPER.

Clerk and
Store-
keeper.

26. The Clerk and Storekeeper is to attend regularly at a quarter to eight o'clock in the morning, and remain in the asylum till four, P.M. (time of meals excepted.)

27. He shall have charge of the stores of the establishment, be accountable for the quantity and quality received by him, and keep an accurate return of the amount issued.

28. He is to sign the pass-book kept by the various contractors for milk, bread, meat, &c., &c., on the delivery of the articles, and to sign the receipts for every other article employed for consumption by the patients and servants, or for the general use of the house.

29. He is to make an entry of the different materials issued by him for the purpose of manufacture, and keep an exact inventory of the furniture.

30. In the daily delivery of food to the Cook or his assistants, he shall be particular that the quantity be proportionate to the demand in the different divisions, as specified in the Dietary Book.

31. As Clerk he shall attend daily in the Governor's office, to assist in drawing out official documents, writing letters, &c., &c., and to keep all accounts, fiscal or other, connected with the Dundrum Asylum.

THE CHAPLAINS.

Chaplains.

32. The Chaplains are to attend at the Dundrum Asylum on Sundays and Holidays, to officiate according to their respective creeds; they are, moreover, to visit the institution once in the week, at least, to administer religious instructions to those susceptible of its influence. They shall, in case of illness, attend at any time when noticed to do so.

THE APOTHECARY.

Apothecary.

33. The Apothecary is to visit the asylum regularly three times in the week, and as often as his services may be required by the Governor.

34. He is to make up all prescriptions with the greatest accuracy, and copy them into a book, to be called the "Prescription Book," to be kept in the Asylum; he is to be answerable for the due administration of the medicines ordered.

Cook.

THE COOK.

35. The Cook shall take care that in the morning at half-after seven o'clock, the kitchen be in regular order, the fires lighted, and every thing prepared for her business ; she shall receive from the Storekeeper the different articles to be prepared as food for the patients and attendants, and be particular as to the quantity required ; she shall be responsible that the meals are properly and fully dressed at the particular period specified for delivery.

36. She shall keep all the utensils employed by her with the greatest cleanliness, and never omit before retiring to rest to have the boilers well scoured, and the kitchen and scullery thoroughly ventilated and purified.

Laundress.

THE LAUNDRESS.

37. The Laundress shall take charge of the patients employed by her, and when their business is over shall see that they return to the safe keeping of the attendants in their respective divisions.

38. She shall keep a book, to be called the "Laundry Book," in which are to be entered under separate heads the various articles—soap, blue, starch, &c., &c., received by her from the Storekeeper ; and also a book containing an exact list of the foul clothes to be washed and returned by her weekly to the Matron.

Servants
and
Attendants.

SERVANTS AND ATTENDANTS.

39. Both male and female are responsible to the Governor for their good conduct, for habits of cleanliness, order and subordination, as well as for the most unvarying humanity towards the lunatics placed under their charge.

40. They shall never absent themselves from their divisions so as to leave the patients ungarded, or attempt coercion, restraint, or confinement without the Physician's sanction.

41. In the morning they are to see that the patients are properly cleaned and washed—at night that due regard be paid to their comfort, and that they retire decently to rest.

42. They are to be present when the patients are at meals and repeat grace before each repast ; they shall pay particular attention to the clothing and becoming appearance of the patients, and contribute all in their power, both in and out of doors, to their amusement and occupation.

43. They shall be answerable for the safe keeping of the lunatics under their respective care, and in the event of escape, shall be either at the expense of the re-capture, or be discharged, should negligence appear to have been the cause.

44. They are to report daily to the Governor the conditions of their wards and corridors, and keep a diary in reference to the patients, towards whom they are expected to conduct themselves in the most humane and considerate manner, so as to engage their confidence and affection.

45. No servant or attendant will be permitted egress from the institution, and no admission to their friends without the Governor's sanction ; and on no account will children be allowed to reside in the asylum.

THE PORTER.

Porter.

46. The Porter is to have charge of the hall and adjoining public apartments; he is to see that they are kept with neatness and order.

47. He is to record in the "Porter's Book" the names of strangers, the visiting friends to the patients, as well as the attendance of the different officers of the asylum.

48. When called on he shall assist in taking charge of the male lunatics, and render himself generally useful.

49. In the morning, during the summer months, he is at half-past five o'clock to ring the bell to call up the servants and attendants; during the winter at a quarter to seven.

50. At night he is to see that all the doors are locked, and the different yards duly protected, in summer at nine o'clock, P.M.; and in winter, at eight, P.M. He shall deposit all the keys entrusted to him with the Governor.

GARDENER AND LAND STEWARD.

Gardener
and Land
Steward.

51. The Gardener and Land Steward is to report himself present to the Porter during the summer months at seven o'clock in the morning, and to remain till six, P.M. In the winter months, that is, from the 1st October to the 1st March, at eight o'clock, A.M., and to remain till four, P.M.

52. He shall take charge of all the implements used on the farm, and be accountable for them. He is to superintend the lunatics when employed on the grounds, and to assist the attendants generally in the care and observation of them.

53. He shall make no purchase whatever of seeds, shrubs, &c., &c., without a written direction from the Governor; neither shall he employ labourers without an order to do so.

54. He is to have a farm and garden book of the expenditure and produce in his department, and accurately enter in it the amount of vegetables delivered by him from time to time for the use of the asylum.

55. He shall be responsible for the neatness, order, and cultivation of the grounds, and the good condition of the farm.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AS TO THE PATIENTS.

General
Regulations
as to the
Patients.

56. Patients on admission shall be washed, cleansed, &c., &c., and when examined as to bodily health by the Physician, are to be placed in the division most suitable to the general symptoms of their mental affection; and if not already decently attired, are to be clad in the costume of the institution.

57. The hours for rising and retiring to bed shall be, in summer and winter respectively: in the former, half-past six, A.M., and half past eight, P.M.; in the latter, half-past seven, A.M., and eight, P.M. The general hours for meals shall be: breakfast, half-past eight, A.M.; dinner, half-past one, P.M.; supper, half-past six, P.M.

58. The friends of the patients may be admitted on Tuesdays, from ten o'clock, A.M., to twelve o'clock; on Thursdays, from three to five, P.M., under the control of the Governor; but no stranger shall be allowed to visit without an order from the Chief or Under Secretary, or from the Inspectors.

59. Patients night and morning to join, so far as practicable, in common prayer ; and on Sundays and Holidays of obligation to attend the religious worship of their respective creeds.

60. On no account whatever, without an express order in writing from the Chief or Under Secretary, will criminal lunatics be permitted to leave the precincts of the asylum.

61. As lunatics, charged with minor offences, may be transferred from District Asylums to the Central, they shall, at the discretion of His Excellency, and on the report of the Inspectors, be subject to be sent back to the institutions from whence they came.

62. Any servant or attendant who is guilty of harshness towards a lunatic in the Dundrum Asylum, either in language, by upbraiding the unfortunate individual with the offence committed, or by an act of violence, shall be liable to immediate dismissal, and the loss of all wages due at the time.

FRANCIS WHITE.

JOHN NUGENT.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH :

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1864.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY.

	PAGE
Appointment of a Chairman to the Board,	i

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Total Number of Insane,	i
Number in Public and District Asylums,	ib.
... Private Asylums,	iv
... Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	ib.
... of Single Patients,	ib.
Tabular Statement of Total Numbers,	ib.
Remarks on apparent decrease of Pauper Lunacy,	iii
Tabular Statement of Pauper and Private Lunacy in each year since the Institution of the Board,	ib.
Remarks thereon,	iv
Tabular Statement of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1863,	v
Number of Transfers granted by the Board,	ib.
Number of Sanctions granted for the admission of Pauper Lunatics to Poor- houses,	ib.
Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted since Lunacy Act came into operation, .	vi
Number of Pauper Lunatics intimated in 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862, .	ib.
Number of Lunatics placed in Asylums during the years 1858-63, . . .	vii
Remarks on Lunacy as occurring in particular Districts,	ib.
Tabular Statement of Pauper Lunatics becoming chargeable in the respective Counties during each year 1858-1862, and proportion of intimated cases in one County to another,	viii
Number of Pauper Lunatics removed to Establishments in 1862,	ib.
Number of do. placed with Relatives or Strangers,	ib.
Tabular Statement of the manner in which the number of Lunatics is de- creased by Recoveries, Removals, and Death,	ix
Remarks on Private and Pauper Lunacy,	ib.
... greater tendency to Insanity in Females,	ib.
Tabular Statement of Males and Females in the General Population, the Registered Poor, and the Pauper Lunatics, in each County in Scotland in 1861; and the proportion which the Males and Females of each of these classes bear to each other,	x
Tabular Statement of Transfers from Asylums to Asylums in 1863, . . .	xi
Tabular Statement showing the Progressive History of Patients admitted into Asylums in 1858,	xii
Tabular Statement of the Changes which occurred during the year 1861, in the Number and Condition of Pauper Single Patients,	xiii

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

	PAGE
Tabular Statement of the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the different Districts, and of the manner of their disposal in the five years, 1858-62,	xiv
Present Position of the District of Aberdeen,	xv
Argyll	ib.
Ayr,	ib.
Banff,	xvi
Bute,	ib.
Caithness,	ib.
Dumfries,	ib.
Edinburgh,	ib.
Elgin,	xvii
Fife,	ib.
Forfar,	ib.
Glasgow,	xviii
Haddington,	ib.
Inverness,	ib.
Kincardine,	xix
Orkney,	ib.
Perth,	ib.
Renfrew,	ib.
Roxburgh,	xx
Stirling,	ib.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Tabular Statement of Expenditure for the years 1858-1862,	xx
Aggregate number of Days during which relief was granted in 1862,	xxi
Decrease of Days of Relief, and Increase of Expenditure,	ib.
Relative Expense in Establishments and in Private Dwellings,	ib.
Average Daily Expenditure for each Pauper Lunatic in each County in 1862,	xxii
Comparison of Table with that of previous year,	ib.

CONDITION OF SINGLE PATIENTS.

Number of Applications for Exemption from Removal to Asylums in 1863,	xxiii
Number of Applications for Transfer of Pauper Lunatics from Asylums to Private Houses in 1863,	ib.
Number of "Special Licensed Houses," and patients placed therein,	ib.
Relative Proportion of Lunatics placed in Asylums in Counties where accommodation exists, and in Counties unprovided with accommodation,	ib.
Counties Inspected in 1863,	ib.
Number of Patients visited and Reported on during the year,	xxiv
Cases illustrative of difficulty of removing to Asylums patients unsuitable for Private Dwellings,	ib.
Condition of Patients in indigent circumstances, but not Paupers,	xxvi
Tabular Statement of the Number and Distribution of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each of the Statutory Districts on 1st January 1863, and of the proportion of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers, and to the General Population,	xxvii
Mortality among Single Patients,	xxix
Comparison of Mortality with that of incurable Patients in Poorhouses,	ib.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

	PAGE
Increase in numbers attributable to accumulation of chronic cases, . . .	xxix
Injurious influence of large Establishments,	ib.
Deficiency of Occupation in Public and Private Asylums,	xxx
Necessity for Asylums,	ib.
Correspondence of Patients in Public Asylums,	ib.
Accidents in Asylums,	xxxix
Admission of Visitors to Patients in Asylums,	xxxix
Objections to Medical Certificates being granted by the Superintendent of the Asylum in which the patient is to be placed,	ib.
Number of Patients liberated from Asylums on Trial, and the results, . . .	xxxiii
Tabular Statement of Escapes from Asylums from 1858-1863, showing the number recovered and remaining at large,	ib.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

Tabular Statement of the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in Public Asylums in 1863,	xxxiv
Comparison with the preceding year,	xxxv
Tabular Statement of the Numbers in Public Asylums on 1st January 1862 and 1st January 1863,	xxxvi
Present Condition of Aberdeen Asylum,	ib.
... Argyll District Asylum,	xxxvii
... Dumfries,	ib.
... Dundee,	xxxviii
... Edinburgh,	ib.
... Elgin Asylum,	xxxix
... Glasgow Asylum,	ib.
... Montrose Asylum,	ib.
... Perth Asylum,	ib.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Tabular Statement of Numbers in Private Asylums on 1st January 1862 and 1st January 1863,	xl
Refusals of Applications for admissions in 1863,	xli
Tabular Statement of the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in Private Asylums in 1863,	xlii
Opening of the Training School for Imbecile Children at Larbert, . . .	xliii
Present Condition of the Baldovan Institution,	ib.
Closing of Bellfield House,	ib.
Present Condition of Campie Lane Asylum,	ib.
... Englishtown House,	ib.
... Garngad House,	ib.
... Gilmer House,	ib.
... Hallcross House,	ib.
... Hawkfield House,	xliv
... Lilybank House,	ib.
... Longdale House,	ib.
... Middlefield House,	ib.
... Milholm House,	ib.
... Newbigging House,	ib.
... Saughton Hall,	ib.
... Somerside House,	xliv
... Tranent House,	ib.
... Whitehouse,	ib.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

	PAGE
Tabular Statement of the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1863,	xlvi
Frequent Changes among Patients,	xlvii
Mortality in Parochial Asylums,	ib.
Present Condition of Abbey Parochial Asylum,	ib.
... Barnhill,	ib.
... Burgh,	xlvi
... Falkirk,	ib.
... City of Glasgow,	ib.
... Greenock,	ib.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Tabular Statement of the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in 1863,	xliv
Present Condition of Lunatic Wards in—	
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	ib.
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	ib.
Dunfermline Poorhouse,	ib.
Edinburgh Poorhouse,	ib.
Govan Poorhouse,	ib.
Linlithgow Poorhouse,	ib.
Old Machar Poorhouse,	ib.
Perth Poorhouse,	ib.
Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse,	li
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	ib.
Stirling Poorhouse,	ib.
South Leith Poorhouse,	ib.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Tabular Statement of Number of Persons arrested and sent to Asylums as Dangerous Lunatics in each County during the years 1858-63, . . .	lii
Continued decrease in Numbers,	ib.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Improved arrangements for Criminal Lunatics in General Prison, Perth, .	lii
Numbers in Scotland as compared with those in England and Ireland, . .	liii
Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth, from 1858-63,	ib.
Table showing Nature of Offences committed by Patients,	ib.
Want of uniformity in Procedure in regard to Criminal Lunatics, . . .	liv

ALIEN LUNATICS.

Number of Alien Pauper Lunatics removed from Scotland to England and Ireland in 1863,	lv
---	----

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

PAGE

Tables showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each Parish in Scotland on 1st January 1863 ; the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex ; and the Manner of their Distribution as regards the nature of the Asylums and Houses in which they are placed :—

In the Parishes of Aberdeenshire,	58
..... Argyllshire,	60
..... Ayrshire,	61
..... Banffshire,	63
..... Berwickshire,	64
..... Buteshire,	65
..... Caithness-shire,	65
..... Clackmannanshire,	65
..... Dumbartonshire,	66
..... Dumfriesshire,	66
..... Edinburghshire,	68
..... Elginshire,	69
..... Fifeshire,	69
..... Forfarshire,	71
..... Haddingtonshire,	73
..... Inverness-shire,	74
..... Kincardineshire,	75
..... Kinross-shire,	75
..... Kirkcudbrightshire,	75
..... Lanarkshire,	77
..... Linlithgowshire,	78
..... Nairnshire,	78
..... Orkneyshire,	79
..... Peeblesshire,	79
..... Perthshire,	80
..... Renfrewshire,	82
..... Ross and Cromarty,	83
..... Roxburghshire,	84
..... Selkirkshire,	85
..... Shetland,	85
..... Stirlingshire,	86
..... Sutherlandshire,	87
..... Wigtonshire,	87

Abstract of Tables of Appendix A.,	88
--	----

APPENDIX B.

PAGE

Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, and Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1863, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Licensed House, and Poorhouse,	89
---	----

APPENDIX C.

Returns of Expenditure on account of Pauper Lunatics for the year ended 31st December 1862,—

By the Parochial Boards of Aberdeenshire,	92
..... Argyllshire,	94
..... Ayrshire,	96
..... Banffshire,	97
..... Berwickshire,	98
..... Buteshire,	99
..... Caithness-shire,	100
..... Clackmannanshire,	100
..... Dumbartonshire,	101
..... Dumfriesshire,	101
..... Edinburghshire,	103
..... Elginshire,	104
..... Fifeshire,	105
..... Forfarshire,	107
..... Haddingtonshire,	108
..... Inverness-shire,	109
..... Kincardineshire,	110
..... Kinross-shire,	111
..... Kirkcudbrightshire,	111
..... Lanarkshire,	113
..... Linlithgowshire,	114
..... Nairnshire,	114
..... Orkneyshire,	115
..... Peeblesshire,	115
..... Perthshire,	116
..... Renfrewshire,	118
..... Ross and Cromarty,	119
..... Roxburghshire,	120
..... Selkirkshire,	121
..... Shetland,	121
..... Stirlingshire,	122
..... Sutherlandshire,	123
..... Wigtonshire,	123
Abstract of the Tables of Appendix C.,	124

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I. Table showing the Number of the Insane admitted into Public and Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers Discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1863, . . .	126
--	-----

	PAGE
II. Table showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients Discharged therefrom Recovered and not Recovered in the year 1863,	127
III. Table showing the Length of Residence in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who Died therein in 1863,	128
IV. Table showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in 1863,	129
V. Table showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1862 were disposed of, and the Changes in the Disposal of those previously intimated,	130
VI. Tables showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	132

APPENDIX E.

Entries made by the Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Public, District, and Private Asylums, the Idiot School, Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Lunatic Department of the General Prison, Perth, on the occasions of their Statutory Visits to these Establishments during the year 1863.

Public and District Asylums—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	136
Argyll District Asylum,	139
Dumfries Asylum,	140
Dundee Asylum,	144
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	148
Elgin Pauper Asylum,	152
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	154
Montrose Asylum,	158
Perth Asylum,	162

Private Asylums—

Baldovan Institution,	165
Bellfield House,	166
Campie Lane House,	167
Englishtown House,	169
Garngad House,	171
Gilmer House,	173
Hallcross House,	173
Hawkfield House,	175
Lilybank House,	176
Longdale House,	177
Middlefield House,	179
Millholm House,	180
Newbigging House,	183
Saughtonhall House,	185
Somerside House,	186
Tranent House,	187
Whitehouse,	189

	PAGE
Parochial Asylums—	
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	190
Barnhill Parochial Asylum,	192
Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley,	195
Falkirk Parochial Asylum,	197
Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	198
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	200
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses—	
Aberdeen Poorhouse,	202
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	203
Dunfermline Poorhouse,	205
Edinburgh City Poorhouse,	206
Govan Poorhouse,	208
Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse,	209
Old Machar Poorhouse,	211
Perth Poorhouse,	212
Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse,	214
St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	214
Stirling Poorhouse,	216
South Leith Poorhouse,	217
General Prison, Perth,	218

APPENDIX F.

General Reports on the Condition of Single Patients made by the Deputy-Commissioners in 1863,—

By Dr. Mitchell on Patients in—

1. Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland,	220
2. Banff, Moray, and Nairn,	229
3. Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan,	230
4. Bute and Arran,	233
5. Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton,	234

By Dr. Paterson on Patients in—

Argyll, Dumbarton, Kincardine, Lanark, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and the Hebrides,	237
---	-----

APPENDIX G.

Instructions issued by the Board for the Guidance of Inspectors of the Poor in the Management and Disposal of Pauper Lunatics,	241
---	-----

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 30th January 1864.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Sixth Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Since the publication of our last Report, the office of Chairman, vacant through the death of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie of Portmore, has been filled up by the appointment of Sir John Don Wauchope, of Edmonstone, Baronet.

Appoint-
ment of
Chairman.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

Statistics
of Insanity.

The total number of the insane in Scotland officially known to us, was, at 1st January 1863, 6327.

In former Reports it was shown that this number does not include about 1900 lunatics who are resident in private dwellings, and maintained from private resources, but of whom we have no official cognizance, and over whom we have no statutory control.

The distribution of the insane in Scotland, reported to us in conformity with the provisions of the Statute, was, at 1st January 1863, as follows :—

In public and district asylums there were 2822 patients, being an increase of 2 since 1st January 1862. Of these patients, 1405 were males, and 1417 females; 803 were supported by private funds, and 2019 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1862 the numbers

In Public
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Statistics
of Insanity.

supported by private funds and parochial rates were respectively 800 and 2020. It thus appears that during 1862 an increase of 3 had taken place in the number of private patients, and a decrease of 1 in that of paupers.

In Private
Asylums.

The number of patients in private asylums, or licensed houses, was 927, being an increase of 6 in 1862. Of these patients, 409 were males and 518 females; 220 were supported by private funds, and 707 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1862 the numbers supported by private funds and parochial rates, were respectively 231 and 690. It thus appears that during 1862 a decrease of 11 had taken place in the number of private patients, and an increase of 17 in that of paupers.

In Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The insane in lunatic wards of poorhouses amounted to 878, being an increase of 40 during the year. Of these patients, 361 were males, and 517 females, all paupers.

The distribution of the patients in the individual asylums and poorhouses, is shewn by the Tables of Appendix B.

In Private
Dwellings.

The pauper insane placed as single patients amounted to 1679, being a decrease of 62 since the returns of the previous year. These patients, comprising 748 males and 931 females, were disposed of in the following manner:—588 males and 686 females were under the care of relatives; 149 males and 194 females, were placed with strangers; and 11 males and 51 females were living alone. Their distribution in the different parishes and counties, as returned by inspectors of poor, is shown in the Tables of Appendix A. The reported private single patients comprised 8 males and 13 females.

The distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1863, exclusive of unreported lunatics placed in private dwellings, and maintained from private resources, was accordingly as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public and District Asylums, .	1405	1417	2822	414	359	803	991	1028	2019
„ Private „	409	518	927	93	127	220	316	391	707
„ Poorhouses .	361	517	878	...	...	...	361	517	878
„ Private Dwellings,	756	944	1700	8	13	21	748	931	1679
TOTAL,	2931	3396	6327	515	529	1044	2416	2867	*5283

It appears from this Table, that of 6327 insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1044 were supported by private funds, and 5283 by parochial rates. At 1st January

* Exclusive of 32 Criminal Lunatics in the Central Prison at Perth, *vide* p. lii.

1862, the corresponding numbers were 1052 and 5289. There is thus in 1862 a decrease of 8 in the number of private patients, and a decrease of 6 in that of paupers. Statistics
of Insanity.

The growth of pauper lunacy, which, during 1860 and 1861, was notably less than in previous years, thus appears, in 1862, to have been entirely checked. We do not, however, regard the falling off in the numbers of reported pauper lunatics as absolute proof that there is a decrease in the occurrence of lunacy among the indigent classes, for the cause may possibly lie in the omission of inspectors of poor to make correct statutory returns. We speak from experience when we state that there is a disinclination among inspectors of poor to report to us cases of lunacy which do not appear to them to involve the necessity for asylum treatment. Hence many persons affected with idiocy or dementia, are treated as ordinary paupers, and are not, accordingly, brought under our cognizance. In cases of a character in which removal to an asylum is more decidedly indicated, means are occasionally taken to afford the patient parochial relief, without registering him as a pauper. It is difficult to estimate precisely the amount of error which should be ascribed to these causes, but we regard it as sufficient to warn us against adopting any hasty conclusions as to the decrease of pauper lunacy. In the two or three first years after the passing of the Lunacy Act, the apparent number of new cases was fallaciously increased by the intimation of many paupers who, although insane for many years, had remained unreported as pauper lunatics, until they came under the notice of the Visiting Commissioners; and some time must necessarily elapse before the average growth of pauper lunacy can be correctly ascertained.

The following Table shows the amount of both pauper and private lunacy, of which we have official cognizance, at 1st January of each year, since the institution of our Board:—

At 1st January	Number of Pauper Lunatics.		Number of Private Insane.	
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Asylums.	As Single Patients under the Sheriffs' order.
1858, . .	2953	1784	1012	20
1859, . .	3103	1877	1011	24
1860, . .	3379	1847	971	21
1861, . .	3470	1787	992	22
1862, . .	3548	1741	1031	21
1863, . .	3604	1679	1023	21

Statistics
of Insanity.

This Table shows, on the whole, a tendency in the amount of lunacy brought under our observation to become stationary. And, judging from the returns, to which we shall immediately refer, there appears to be even a gradual but positive decrease in the occurrence of insanity among both private and pauper patients. We here use the term *occurrence* to mark the difference between the number of lunatics actually existing at any one time, and that of persons becoming insane within any fixed period. A decrease in the number of new cases must, it is obvious, be, nevertheless, accompanied by an increase in the total number of the insane, whenever the removals from the list by recovery or death are less than the additions; and this fact ought to be carefully borne in mind in forming an estimate of the stationary or progressive condition of lunacy from the number of patients under treatment or observation on any one day.

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of the different counties during the year 1863, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted :—

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders granted for								TOTAL.	
	Public Asylums.		Licensed Houses.		Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Private Houses.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	38	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	69
2. Argyll,	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21
3. Ayr,	4	2	...	13	...	2	...	...	4	17
4. Banff,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
5. Berwick,	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1	8
6. Bute,	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
7. Caithness, ...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
8. Clackmannan,	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
9. Dumbarton, ...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8
10. Dumfries,	25	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	30
11. Edinburgh, ...	54	120	38	28	...	1	...	...	92	149
12. Elgin,	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15
13. Fife,	8	12	2	10	...	...	1	...	11	22
14. Forfar,	32	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	92
15. Haddington, ...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	1	10
16. Inverness, ...	2	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	9
17. Kincardine, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
18. Kinross,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright,	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	8
20. Lanark,	88	97	14	28	...	157	...	...	102	282
21. Linlithgow, ...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	6
22. Nairn,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney,	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
24. Peebles,	2	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	6
25. Perth,	25	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	36
26. Renfrew,	3	...	1	...	...	78	...	...	4	78
27. Ross,	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	5
28. Roxburgh, ...	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	13
29. Selkirk,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
30. Shetland,	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5
31. Stirling,	4	6	2	5	...	9	...	...	6	20
32. Sutherland, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
33. Wigtown,	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Totals,	307	546	63	136	...	248	1	1	371	951

The numbers in the preceding Table are considerably less than those of previous years, as the Board have now authority to transfer patients from one asylum to another, and to sanction the admission of pauper patients into lunatic wards of poorhouses, without the order of the Sheriff.

The Board, accordingly, during the past year, granted 204 transfers—8 for private, and 196 for pauper patients; and 93 sanctions for admission into poorhouses, all for paupers.

The number of orders granted by the Sheriffs, although this test is not altogether free from sources of error, must indicate with considerable accuracy the amount of private and pauper lunacy annually occurring in the country. On comparing the number of orders granted every year since the institution of the Board, we find, on the whole, a decrease which is perhaps more remarkable for private than for pauper patients. This is seen in the following Table:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

YEARS.	No. of Orders.		
	For Private Patients.	For Pauper Patients.	Total.
1858,	455	1346	1801
1859,	414	1304	1718
1860,	431	1211	1642
1861,	457	1223	1680
1862,	*412	†1187	1599
1863,	‡379	§1239	1618

Further evidence, corroborative of a decrease in the amount of pauper lunacy, is afforded by the intimations of pauper lunatics made by inspectors of poor. The number of such intimations in the different years, since the institution of the Board, was as follows :

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858,	578	819	1397
1859,	558	657	1215
1860,	511	629	1140
1861,	488	646	1134
1862,	478	551	1029

If, however, the returns of the number of patients placed in asylums be taken as the most correct index of the amount of insanity annually occurring, it will be seen that, during the period referred to, it has undergone remarkably little variation, whether as

* Including 3 transfers granted by the Board.

† Including 21 transfers and 19 sanctions of admissions into poorhouses granted by the Board.

‡ Including 8 transfers granted by the Board.

§ Including 195 transfers, and 93 sanctions of admission into poorhouses granted by the Board. A large proportion of these transfers was due to the opening of the Argyle-shire District Asylum, and of the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse. Apart from this cause, the numbers in the Table would be considerably below those of any previous year.

regards private or pauper patients; but here too the tendency, although slight, is towards a decrease:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Asylums.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
1860	166	215	381	488	573	1061	654	788	1442
1861	220	215	435	475	586	1061	695	801	1496
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
AVERAGE	190·8	205·3	396·1	466·0	566·1	1032·1	656·8	771·4	1428·2

The preceding Tables afford a general view of the amount of lunacy in the country, and indicate that the frequency of its occurrence in different districts is materially affected by various influences, the nature and operation of which it is difficult precisely to determine. It might be expected, as a general fact, that the proportion of newly occurring cases of lunacy coming within our cognizance would be greatest in the large centres of population, where life is most active, and the tear and wear of the nervous system, from overwork, dissipation, and the excitement of the moral and intellectual powers and animal propensities, is greatest. But this theoretical view is not altogether borne out by the data before us. To a certain extent the number of cases which come under our knowledge in the various districts is influenced by the existing facilities for placing patients under treatment, and the results of the Table on p. v. are materially affected by this cause; but in the following Table, which shows the number of pauper lunatics becoming chargeable in each county, this disturbing element does not enter. Another, however, equally important, namely, that of pauperism, takes its place, and materially alters the results which insanity alone would present. In the whole population of Scotland, the proportion of pauper lunatics annually intimated is 38·5 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Argyllshire this proportion is 37·6, and in Lanarkshire 40·7; but we would not be justified from these figures in deciding that the greater mental activity of Lanarkshire increases the pauper lunacy of that county by only three cases in every 100,000 of the population. Before adopting this conclusion we must show that the inhabitants of the two counties are placed in similar circumstances in all essential respects; but as the proportion of persons in receipt of parochial relief is in Argyllshire 45 per 1000, and in Lanarkshire 30 per 1000 (*vide* Table, p. x.), it is evident that this is far from being the case.

Statistics
of Insanity.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics intimated.					Total Intima- tions in the five Years.	Average Annual Number of Intima- tions per 100,000 of Popula- tion.
	In 1858	In 1859	In 1860	In 1861	In 1862.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	99	104	91	106	79	479	43·0
2. Argyll, . . .	58	38	19	17	18	150	37·6
3. Ayr,	56	87	51	38	48	280	28·1
4. Banff, . . .	23	17	14	15	15	84	29·0
5. Berwick, . .	17	5	11	11	9	53	29·0
6. Bute,	3	11	10	6	4	34	41·6
7. Caithness, .	28	18	19	21	10	96	45·4
8. Clackmannan, .	10	5	4	10	4	33	27·9
9. Dumbarton, .	29	15	19	14	15	92	33·9
10. Dumfries, . .	45	25	22	34	26	152	40·0
11. Edinburgh, .	154	154	183	144	159	794	57·9
12. Elgin, . . .	24	14	20	11	16	85	31·9
13. Fife,	81	50	43	44	26	244	31·4
14. Forfar, . . .	88	82	78	88	81	417	40·8
15. Haddington, .	19	16	14	5	13	67	35·0
16. Inverness, . .	40	20	23	21	11	115	25·8
17. Kincardine, .	12	19	17	18	9	75	43·0
18. Kinross, . .	1	2	3	2	...	8	22·3
19. Kirkcudbright, .	15	21	20	17	10	83	39·0
20. Lanark, . . .	304	256	237	247	262	1306	40·7
21. Linlithgow, .	7	5	13	6	14	45	23·0
22. Nairn,	4	4	1	2	1	12	28·7
23. Orkney, . . .	9	9	5	17	7	47	29·0
24. Peebles, . . .	3	3	5	4	1	16	28·3
25. Perth,	70	45	48	55	34	252	37·8
26. Renfrew, . . .	97	94	74	76	63	404	47·8
27. Ross and Cromarty, .	23	16	32	27	15	113	27·4
28. Roxburgh, . .	19	15	15	9	23	81	29·8
29. Selkirk, . . .	2	1	4	6	2	15	30·7
30. Shetland, . .	3	5	1	8	7	24	15·0
31. Stirling, . . .	35	30	26	29	31	151	34·0
32. Sutherland, . .	7	5	7	5	3	27	22·3
33. Wigtown, . . .	12	24	11	11	13	71	33·7
Totals,	1397	1215	1140	1124	1029	5905	38·5

From Table V., Appendix D, it appears that of the 1031 pauper lunatics intimated in 1862, 949 were removed to establishments for the insane, and 82 left, with our sanction, under the care of relatives or strangers, in private dwellings.

Having by the foregoing Tables indicated the manner in which additions are made to the number of lunatics, we shall now, by that which follows, illustrate the way in which they are removed from our Registers :—

YEARS.	Recoveries.		Discharges, not recovered, from asylums; and removals from cognizance of Board.		Deaths.		Total Removals from Register of Lunatics.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1858	171	503	141	*262	79	389	391	1,154	1,545
1859	162	482	123	125	84	362	369	969	1,338
1860	158	520	114	160	77	429	349	1,109	1,458
1861	168	558	142	127	70	407	380	1,092	1,472
1862	137	448	148	152	76	435	361	1,035	1,396
TOTALS,	796	2,511	668	826	386	2,022	1,850	5,359	7,209

The comparison of this Table with those preceding it reveals some interesting facts. The number of private patients annually brought under our cognizance is, in round numbers, about one-third that of pauper patients. The recoveries and deaths are nearly in the same proportion; but the removals from asylums of unrecovered patients are proportionally much higher in the former category than in the latter. It appears to us, accordingly, that it is principally by the removal from our cognizance of unrecovered private patients that the numbers of this class of the insane remain so nearly stationary in our registers. To some extent, no doubt, the pauperising effect of insanity contributes to this result by converting a certain number of private patients into paupers. On the other hand, we are inclined to ascribe the apparent greater increase of pauper lunatics chiefly to the patients remaining in higher proportions under our cognizance, from the inability of relatives to provide for them without parochial aid. But the greater removal of private patients, and the extent in which accordingly they must be accommodated in private dwellings, suggests the idea that possibly an equal proportion of pauper patients might, under judicious arrangements, and with adequate parochial allowances, be accommodated in a similar manner, and a stop be thus put to the indefinite extension of asylums.

In our Fifth Report we showed that the preponderating number of female pauper lunatics is owing not so much to a greater disposition of the female sex to insanity, as to the larger source from which the supply of female pauper lunatics is derived. The following Table corroborates this view. It shows that, while the male and female population of Scotland is as 100 to 111·2, the number of male and female registered paupers is as 100 to 288·8, and that of male and female pauper lunatics as 100 to 118·6. These proportions vary greatly in the different counties, that of females being largest in Shetland and smallest in Linlithgowshire.

* Including a number of patients returned to the Board as lunatics on 1st January 1858, and subsequently withdrawn as not coming under the statutory definition of Lunacy.

Sixth Report of the General Board of

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1861.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1862.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1863.			Proportion of female paupers to every 100 males in general population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen,	104,441	117,128	221,569	1,408	4,628	6,036	179	235	414	112.1	131.2
2. Argyll,	38,928	40,796	79,724	914	2,602	3,516	95	112	207	104.8	117.9
3. Arran,	96,994	101,977	198,971	1,360	3,549	4,909	109	142	251	105.1	130.2
4. Banff,	28,000	31,215	59,215	412	1,297	1,709	34	57	91	111.4	167.6
5. Berwick,	17,423	19,190	36,613	299	804	1,103	27	34	61	110.1	125.9
6. Bute,	7,208	9,123	16,331	111	378	489	14	20	34	126.5	142.8
7. Caithness,	19,352	21,759	41,111	320	1,165	1,485	47	57	104	112.4	121.2
8. Clackmannan,	10,401	11,049	21,450	135	401	536	10	24	34	115.8	240.0
9. Dumbarton,	25,387	26,647	52,034	319	809	1,128	37	34	71	104.9	253.6
10. Dumfriess,	35,674	40,204	75,878	543	1,384	1,927	79	66	145	112.7	254.8
11. Edinburgh,	126,390	147,607	273,997	1,815	5,032	6,847	256	373	629	116.7	277.2
12. Elgin,	20,008	22,687	42,695	311	1,044	1,355	36	47	83	113.3	130.5
13. Fife,	72,608	82,162	154,770	967	2,636	3,603	124	129	253	113.1	272.6
14. Forfar,	92,223	112,202	204,425	1,329	3,109	4,438	180	235	415	121.6	233.9
15. Haddington,	17,854	19,780	37,634	291	889	1,180	47	49	96	110.7	305.4
16. Inverness,	41,364	47,524	88,888	731	2,389	3,120	91	107	198	114.8	326.8
17. Kinross,	16,744	17,722	34,466	244	781	1,025	36	40	76	105.8	111.1
18. Kirkcaldy,	3,787	4,190	7,977	42	110	152	6	6	14	110.6	261.9
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,789	22,706	42,495	349	976	1,325	39	46	85	114.8	267.9
20. Lanark,	304,151	327,415	631,566	3,609	9,775	13,384	353	383	736	107.6	270.8
21. Linlithgow,	19,868	18,777	38,645	235	601	836	30	17	47	94.4	260.0
22. Nairn,	4,750	5,315	10,065	58	262	320	10	13	23	111.8	451.7
23. Orkney,	14,924	17,471	32,395	134	632	766	26	37	63	117.0	471.6
24. Peebles,	5,658	5,750	11,408	67	172	239	8	7	15	101.6	256.7
25. Perth,	63,428	70,072	133,500	977	2,730	3,707	172	181	353	110.4	279.4
26. Renfrew,	83,457	94,104	177,561	1,037	3,071	4,108	68	109	177	112.7	296.1
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,023	43,383	81,406	640	2,356	2,996	90	99	189	114.0	368.1
28. Roxburgh,	26,782	27,337	54,119	282	845	1,127	43	49	92	102.0	299.6
29. Selkirk,	5,097	5,352	10,449	49	113	162	8	7	15	105.0	230.6
30. Shetland,	13,053	18,617	31,670	129	603	732	26	23	49	142.6	467.4
31. Stirling,	45,135	46,791	91,926	495	1,387	1,882	59	66	125	103.6	280.2
32. Sutherland,	11,552	13,694	25,246	160	760	920	25	26	51	118.5	475.0
33. Wigtown,	19,395	22,700	42,095	475	1,187	1,662	50	37	87	107.0	249.9
Totals and general Proportions,	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	20,247	58,477	78,724	2,416	2,867	5,283	111.2	288.8

In Appendix D will be found four Tables which show the changes in the population of public asylums, private asylums, parochial asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses during the six years, 1858-63, and the proportions per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths in each class of establishments in each of these years. The general features which they present are a higher rate of mortality in parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses than in public and district asylums; and a comparatively greater number of recoveries in parochial asylums. We have, on former occasions, shown that this last result is due to the less grave character of the cases admitted. Into lunatic wards of poorhouses only patients deemed incurable are received.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums in 1863 were as follows:—

Removed from	To Public Asylums.				To Licensed Houses.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Public Asylums,...	2	1	49	45	1	1	13	5	3	5	8	27	5	155
Licensed Houses,	2	1	22	11	1	...	3	2	1	1	13	10	4	63
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...	15
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
TOTALS,	4	2	77	66	2	1	17	7	5	11	21	38	9	242

There are many points of statistical interest, embracing among others, the civil condition of the patients, their occupations, their ages at the period of attack, the causes and the forms of their mental affections, the influence of the seasons in producing insanity or promoting recovery, the duration of the malady on admission, and the intervals between successive attacks, which we should have been glad to bring under review; but the materials at our command are too uncertain to permit us to do so for any useful purpose.

In the following Table we continue to give the progressive history of patients admitted into asylums during the year 1858. The difficulty of carrying on similar histories of the patients admitted in subsequent years, without a great sacrifice of time, and without the risk of incurring errors which would render them valueless, has induced us to abandon the broader scheme on which we had entered in former Reports. We have been the more readily brought to adopt this resolution, as the experience which we have already acquired has led us to see that the results of one year differ in no great degree from those of another, and, consequently, that the progressive history of the patients of 1858 may very safely be accepted as a type of that of other years:—

Statistics
of
Insanity.

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO ASYLUMS DURING 1858.

	Number of Patients under treat- ment during year.	Number of Recoveries during year.	Number of Discharges not recovered during year.	Number of Deaths during year.	Number of Patients re- maining at close of year.
RESULTS OF 1858.					
Patients admitted during 1858,	1338	338	68	108	824
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year,					
..... 1308					
..... 30					
RESULTS OF 1859.					
Remaining at 1st January 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...	898	194	28	77	599
Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...					
..... 824					
..... 74					
RESULTS OF 1860.					
Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858,	652	36	25	45	546
Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...					
..... 599					
..... 53					
RESULTS OF 1861.					
Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...	583	38	28	29	488
Patients re-admitted during 1861 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...					
..... 546					
..... 37					
RESULTS OF 1862.					
Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...	531	19	9	33	470
Patients re-admitted during 1862 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...					
..... 488					
..... 43					
RESULTS OF 1863.					
Remaining at 1st January 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...	496	24	7	21	444
Patients re-admitted during 1863 of the 1308 original patients of 1858, ...					
..... 470					
..... 26					

The following Table shows the changes which have occurred during the year 1862 in the numbers and condition of Pauper Lunatics registered as single Patients.

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1862.	New Cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by					Total Re- movals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lu- natic-roll.		Cause of removal not reported.
1741	81	28	1850	34	98	10	.15	14	171

Position of
Districts.

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, placed in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and left in private dwellings, as at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1863:—

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of Pauper Lunatics											
	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1859.		On 1st January 1860.		On 1st January 1861.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.	
	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish- ments.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen,	209	109	224	119	270	117	290	116	308	120	304	110
2 Argyll, ...	64	115	84	126	94	126	90	132	89	125	90	117
3 Ayr,	93	121	94	122	133	127	133	122	125	113	142	109
4 Banff,	23	57	27	58	35	54	34	53	44	47	50	41
5 Bute,	10	21	12	18	16	21	20	20	17	20	17	17
6 Caithness,	17	55	18	70	26	67	29	70	36	69	40	64
7 Dumfries,	130	128	159	125	185	143	197	127	211	120	197	120
8 Edinburgh,	525	92	514	102	531	94	542	86	544	81	564	80
9 Elgin,	34	36	43	31	42	34	54	34	53	32	51	32
10 Fife,	180	79	203	84	208	83	211	82	192	92	192	75
11 Forfar,	296	59	305	64	323	67	329	64	352	64	350	65
12 Glasgow, ...	554	109	549	109	585	108	580	102	603	103	637	99
13 Haddington,	51	32	50	39	55	40	63	37	60	37	61	35
14 Inverness,	134	312	147	321	168	296	170	304	174	288	180	281
15 Kincardine,	44	29	47	33	52	32	53	29	55	27	52	24
16 Orkney, ...	17	39	21	37	24	34	16	33	21	36	25	38
17 Perth,	175	155	191	159	203	155	215	150	221	144	215	138
18 Renfrew, ...	153	28	169	36	175	35	153	32	148	31	148	29
19 Roxburgh,	76	98	64	107	66	95	79	85	85	82	80	88
20 Shetland,	18	24	17	23	19	26	17	26	19	30	19	30
21 Stirling, ...	150	86	163	94	169	93	195	83	191	80	190	87
TOTALS,	2953	1784	3101	1877	3379	1847	3470	1787	3548	1741	3604	1679

There has thus, in the six years, been an increase of 651 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and a decrease of 105 in the number of those placed in private dwellings.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different districts, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the Table at page v. shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties for the year 1863, for authorizing the admission of both private and pauper patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted. But as the order may be granted either by the Sheriff of the county in which the asylum is situated, or by the Sheriff of the county in which the patient was resident or was found, the number of orders granted by any Sheriff by no means represents the amount of lunacy occurring in his county; and we are thus left without any accurate information regarding the number of private

lunatics belonging to each district, for whom asylum treatment has been considered necessary. Position of Districts.

The present position of the various districts, as regards asylum accommodation, is as follows:—

In the district of Aberdeen the amount of accommodation has during the past year been found adequate for its wants, and no patient chargeable to any parish in the county has been refused admission. District of Aberdeen.

The District Asylum for Argyllshire was opened in June 1863, and on 1st January 1864 it contained 89 patients, of whom 40 were males, and 49 females. A large proportion of these patients were removed from other asylums, only 20 having been admitted directly from their homes. Notwithstanding the statutory provision, that pauper lunatics for whom asylum treatment is considered necessary shall be sent to the asylum of the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, the parish of Inverary for some time declined to transfer its patients from the asylums in which they were placed, and two or three patients from other parishes also still remain in the asylums to which they were originally sent. The cause of this unwillingness to comply with the provisions of the Statute lies probably in the comparatively high rate of maintenance which it has been considered prudent to begin with in the district asylum. These rates have been fixed by the District Board at 1s. 6d. a day for patients chargeable to parishes which send all their lunatics requiring confinement to the asylum, and 2s. a day for the patients of parishes which dispose of part of them in other establishments. The object of the District Board in drawing this distinction was, we understand, to check the practice of parishes sending only their more expensive and troublesome patients to the asylum, and providing for the quiet and tractable in lunatic wards of poorhouses. It is evident that were this distinction not made, parishes following the latter course would inflict an injustice on those which send the whole of their patients to the asylum, by getting their destructive and more expensive cases treated at the same rate as that charged to the other parishes for good and bad alike. District of Argyll.

We regret to state that, since the opening of the asylum, the washing-house and laundry have been destroyed by fire. So far as could be discovered, this misfortune was the result of accident, and not of any imperfection in the building. The house was insured, and the damage done is being actively repaired.

We have received information from the District Board of Argyllshire, that owing to difficulties which it was feared might arise in working the minerals supposed to lie under the site which had been acquired for a district asylum from the Duke of Portland, the bargain has been renounced. We have urged on them the necessity of taking active steps to acquire a new site, and have signified our intention of acting under the provisions of section 9 of the Amend- District of Ayr.

Position of ment Act, 25 and 26 Vict. cap 54, should any undue delay now
Districts. take place. The pauper lunatics of the district continue for the
District of most part to be disposed of in the Royal Asylum of Glasgow, and
Ayr. in the lunatic wards of the Abbey Poorhouse at Paisley; but a
considerable number are sent at much inconvenience, and at considerable expense, to the Asylum of Montrose, and to the licensed houses of Musselburgh.

District of The District Asylum of Banff is making satisfactory progress. On
Banff. the 16th of January the architects reported that "the main building, comprising the dining-halls, day-rooms, corridors, and dormitories, is roofed in, the plaster work finished, and the joiner work far advanced. The back range of buildings, comprehending the kitchen, laundry, etc., is roofed and slated, and the interior works are being proceeded with. The entrance lodge, the barn, and stable offices, and the wall enclosing the whole grounds, are also nearly finished."

They add that, in their opinion, the whole of the works embraced in the contract for the building will be completed by the month of August 1864.

District of Since our last Report no change has taken place in the position of
Bute. the district of Bute, which continues to send its pauper lunatics, under a temporary agreement, to the Royal Asylum of Glasgow. A more permanent arrangement, however, is desirable, and will be called for as soon as the negotiation in progress between the Asylum and the district of Glasgow is completed.

District of The District Board of Caithness having, notwithstanding our
Caithness. repeated appeals, shown no disposition either to erect an asylum within the county, or to enter into an arrangement with one beyond the limits of the district, for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics, we have signified to them our intention of proceeding without further delay to avail ourselves of the provisions of section 9 of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, to carry out the intentions of the Legislature.

District of We understand that it is in contemplation further to enlarge the
Dumfries. Southern Counties Asylum, which at present is calculated to provide accommodation for 252 patients, embracing pauper lunatics and private patients at pauper rates. The financial position of this asylum, in common with that of the Crichton Institution, has, we believe, been recently improved, by a postponed legacy, of considerable amount, having become due; but the accounts of the asylum are not made public. The two asylums, at 1st January 1863, contained 140 private and 198 pauper patients. The extent of land is about 40 acres.

District of The District Board of Edinburgh, after much unnecessary delay,
Edinburgh. have at last placed themselves in communication with the Managers of the Royal Asylum at Morningside, with the view of coming to

an arrangement for the reception of the pauper lunatics of the district. The negotiations, however, proceed very slowly, principally, we understand, from a proposal by the Managers of the Asylum that the rates of maintenance shall be considerably higher than those at present charged. A Committee of the District Board are engaged in investigating the grounds on which this proposal rests, and we trust that all difficulties will be speedily overcome.

Of the 492 pauper patients who were in the asylum on 1st January 1863, 350 were chargeable to parishes in the district; the remainder were chiefly from Orkney, Fife, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Berwick.

We have approved of the plans prepared by Messrs. Alexander and William Reid, for the improvement and enlargement of the asylum at Elgin; and have intimated our willingness to recognise this establishment as the asylum for the district, as soon as the alterations are completed.

The land in possession of the asylum amounts to nearly 70 acres, and the number of patients at 1st January 1863, was 66.

The following contracts have been accepted by the District Board of Fife and Kinross for the erection of the District Asylum :—

Mason work,	.	.	.	£6,512	0	0
Wright	„	.	.	4,780	0	0
Slater	„	.	.	627	0	0
Plumber	„	.	.	1,520	0	0
Plaster	„	.	.	579	0	0
Bell-hanging,	.	.	.	37	10	0
				£14,055	10	0

The building will be of a plain and economical construction, and be calculated for the accommodation of 250 persons, including attendants. There is to be a separate house for the medical superintendent, and a porter's lodge. The cost of these, of the heating and cooking apparatus, water and gas pipes, and boundary wall, the architect's fees, and contingencies, are not included in the above estimates. The price of the land (£3000), the probable cost of furnishing the asylum, and the first year's maintenance, are also additional.

It is hoped the asylum will be ready for the reception of patients in the spring of 1866.

Notwithstanding our repeated remonstrances, the District Board of Forfar still postpone entering into definite arrangements with the asylums of Dundee and Montrose for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the district. A considerable number of Dundee patients continue to be sent to the Asylum of Montrose, from want of room in the Dundee Asylum; but the provision of lunatic wards in connexion with the poorhouses of the parishes of Dundee, and Liff and Benvie, by facilitating the disposal of patients affected with chronic and incurable forms of insanity, will before long enable

Position of Districts. the Dundee Asylum to receive all applicants from its own immediate neighbourhood. It is expected that the lunatic wards of the poor-house of Liff and Benvie will be ready for the reception of patients in a few weeks, and that a portion of those of the poorhouse of Dundee will be completed early in spring.

District of Glasgow. Negotiations are at present pending between the District Board of Glasgow and the Directors of the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, for securing to the pauper lunatics of the district the right of accommodation; and we are assured that there is every disposition on the part of both of these bodies to bring them to an early and satisfactory conclusion.

District of Haddington. The District Board of Haddington having finally resolved to limit the accommodation of the district asylum to the wants of the county, we have approved of modified plans, and the following estimates have been taken for the erection of the building:—

Mason work,	.	.	.	£2953	0	0
Carpenter work,	.	.	.	2238	0	0
Plumber	„	.	.	520	0	0
Slater	„	.	.	278	0	0
Plaster	„	.	.	229	10	0
				£6198	10	0

Accommodation, exclusive of sick-rooms, will be provided for 76 patients, and the work will be commenced without delay.

District of Inverness. The progress of the Inverness District Asylum has been delayed by the failure of some of the contractors to carry out their engagements. On the 18th January 1864, Dr. Aitken reports that “the eastern division of the building has been completed, with the exception that it still remains for the carpenter to fit up the lift for the conveyance of coal to the different galleries, and to clean the floors; and two of the iron doors, serving the purpose of protecting the house in case of fire, are wanting. The whole of this part has also been varnished, and the centre block has received a coating of oil, and about a third of it the first coat of varnish. All the other parts of the asylum, containing the kitchen department, have been fitted up, and the cooking apparatus promises to act efficiently. The general bath-rooms, however, are still unfinished, and the chapel has not yet been seated.

“In the west end of the building, the floors have been laid throughout, and the galleries, dormitories, and sitting rooms lined, and the doors hung; but the projections, containing the lavatories, sculleries, etc., are unfinished, and little progress has been made in the minor details of the carpenter’s work.

“The heating apparatus has been completed in every part of the house, and, so far as it could be tested, has been found satisfactory. The plumber work and gas-fitting are also far advanced. Of the former only the general bath-rooms, previously referred

“to, remain unfinished, and of the latter about three-fourths is now in its place.” Position of Districts.

“Of the appendages to the asylum, it may be stated that the farm buildings and medical superintendent’s house have been occupied for upwards of a year; that the laundry is finished; and that the gas-house is rapidly approaching completion.” District of Inverness.

“In the grounds connected with the asylum, the airing-yards and a bleaching green have been formed, and a garden to the extent of six acres has been laid out and put under cultivation. Parts of the farm have also been prepared for further improvement by the patients, and considerable progress has been made in the drainage of the lands.”

“In reference to the opening of the asylum, I may add that the eastern division of the building might be prepared for the reception of patients early in spring, and the whole house, I think, completed towards the end of that season.”

The position of the districts of Kincardine and Orkney remains without alteration. Districts of Kincardine and Orkney.

On the 21st January, the architect of the Perth Asylum reports that “the whole buildings may now be said to be finished, and considerable progress has been made in the furnishings. Dr. M’Intosh, the medical officer appointed, went into his house about a month ago; and the furnishings of the medical assistant’s rooms, matron’s rooms, board-room, washing-rooms, and house-servants’ rooms are all completed, and the furnishings for the patients’ day-rooms and dormitories are all in a forward state.” District of Perth.

“In the course of another month I consider the whole furnishings will be completed, and the building in every way suitable for the reception of patients. I understand, however, it is not intended to open the Institution for the reception of patients until the first of April.”

“The out-door operations are also in a forward state. So far as the property is bounded by public roads, stone fences have been erected, and wire-fencing encloses the rest of the property. The approaches to the building are all completed, and the grounds round the asylum are now in course of being laid out. A belting of trees and shrubs has been planted round a considerable part of the boundary of the property, which in a few years will afford shelter, and take away the present barren appearance of the ground.”

The parochial board of the Abbey parish of Paisley have resolved to enlarge and improve the lunatic wards of their poorhouse, with the view of obtaining the sanction of the Board to enter into arrangements with the other parishes of the district under the provisions of section 8 of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, by which the erection of a district asylum would be rendered unnecessary. Plans have accordingly been prepared, and are at present under consideration. The accommodation which will thus be provided, along with that District of Renfrew.

Position of
Districts.District of
Renfrew.

already afforded by the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of the Burgh of Paisley and of Greenock, will, it is calculated, be sufficient for the wants of the district ; especially as it is probable that one or two of the parishes situated near Glasgow will take advantage of their local position to send their patients to Gartnavel Asylum.

The exact position which the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of the Burgh of Paisley and of Greenock will in future occupy is still uncertain. The limited extent of land which they possess, and the consequently restricted means of affording appropriate occupation and exercise to their patients, appear to us to render it inadvisable that they should be licensed except for the patients of the parishes to which they respectively belong. Although this point has not been positively settled, the superior advantages which the Abbey Poorhouse possesses in situation, and in the means of affording exercise and occupation, in conjunction with the structural improvements which are in contemplation, leave little room for doubt, how, in the interest of the patients, it should be determined. The land possessed by the Abbey Poorhouse has been increased, by a late purchase, to 33 acres, including its site.

District of
Roxburgh.

The District Board of Roxburgh appear to have resolved not to erect an asylum within the district, and negotiations for an arrangement with one beyond the district have been delayed on the ground that it is not expedient to move until the position of the Morningside Asylum, with respect to the Edinburgh district, has been determined. In the meantime, much difficulty is experienced in finding accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district, and much inconvenience is suffered by inspectors of poor.

District of
Stirling.

Plans for the asylum of the Stirling district have been prepared by Mr. Stirling, architect, Dunblane, and are at present under consideration.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in each year since 1858 is as follows :—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transfer, etc.	TOTAL.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1859,	40,393 3 9	£14,381 4 2	13,552 9 3	15,054 16 2	4,763 11 10	88,145 5 3
1860,	44,760 16 4	15,001 17 10	14,199 6 4	14,666 10 3	3,899 2 5	92,547 13 2
1861,	48,683 18 7	15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,332 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7

* Included in Public Asylums.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1862 was 1,895,428, which is equivalent to the maintenance of 5193 patients during the whole year. In 1861, the total number of days of relief was 1,900,550. There was thus, in 1862, a decrease of 5122 days, equivalent to the maintenance during the year of 14 patients. But notwithstanding this decrease, there was an increase of £854, 1s. 3d. in the expenditure of 1862 over that of 1861. The total expenditure being £98,186, 12s. 7d., each patient on an average, according to this mode of estimation, costs £19, 0s. 3d. per annum, or about 1s. 0½d. per day. The share of this expenditure, derived from the funds of patients or of their relatives, was £2170, 0s. 3d., leaving £95,996, 12s. 4d. to be defrayed from the poor-rates.

The proportional percentage of days of maintenance was in

Public Asylums,	. . .	39·2
Private Asylums,	. . .	12·6
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic		
Wards of Poorhouses,	. . .	16·2
Private Dwellings,	. . .	31·9
		100

The days of maintenance were thus very nearly equally divided between public and private asylums, and poorhouses and private dwellings; but while the total cost of maintenance in the two first was £64,920, 9s. 9d., in the two last it was only £29,708, 1s. 10d. In other words, while the number of patients in the two categories was nearly equal, the cost of their maintenance in the first was more than double. The chief cause of this difference lies in the lower cost of maintenance in private dwellings, arising partly from the absence of establishment charges, partly from the style of living being there less costly, and partly from the burden falling in a considerable degree on the patient's relatives. Hence, it is obvious that the greater the number of pauper lunatics who can be properly accommodated in private dwellings, the lighter will be the burden of their maintenance on the public; and, as we have pointed out in former Reports, it is chiefly in this direction that we must look for the means of keeping this expenditure within due bounds. But in order that the condition of patients in private dwellings shall be sufficiently satisfactory to sanction their being so disposed of, the existence of adequate asylum accommodation must be at command, for not only will the means of proper treatment thus be provided for those patients who specially require such accommodation, but a salutary influence be exercised on the condition of those for whose proper care asylums are not absolutely necessary. In the event of any one being subjected to improper treatment or neglect, no impediment would then exist to his removal from the unfavourable circumstances in which he was placed.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1862 was as follows :—

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Public Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Poor-houses.		In Private Houses.		General Average.		Percentage of Patients.	
											In Esta- blishments.	In Private Houses.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
* 1. Aberdeen, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	73·4	26·5
2. Argyll, .	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	43·4	56·5
3. Ayr, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	56·5	43·4
4. Banff, .	1	6	1	4	...	...	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	54·9	45·0
5. Berwick, .	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	52·4	47·5
6. Bute, .	1	5	...	...	1	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	50·0	50·0
7. Caithness, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4	...	...	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	38·4	61·5
8. Clackmannan, .	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	67·6	32·3
9. Dumbarton, .	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·8	28·1
*10. Dumfries, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·9	33·1
†11. Edinburgh, .	1	4	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	88·0	11·9
*12. Elgin, .	1	0	...	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61·4	38·5
§13. Fife, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72·3	27·6
†14. Forfar, .	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	84·3	15·6
§15. Haddington, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	63·5	36·4
§16. Inverness, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	38·3	61·6
*17. Kincardine, .	1	3	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	68·4	31·5
§18. Kinross, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·2	35·7
*19. Kirkcudbright, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	67·0	32·9
†20. Lanark, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	86·5	13·4
§21. Linlithgow, .	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11	74·4	25·5
§22. Nairn, .	1	6	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60·8	39·1
†23. Orkney, .	1	4	1	4	...	...	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	39·6	60·3
†24. Peebles, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	66·6	33·3
†25. Perth, .	1	4	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	60·9	39·0
§26. Renfrew, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6	1	1	0	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	83·6	16·3
§27. Ross & Cromarty, .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	10	38·1	61·9
§28. Roxburgh, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	7	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	44·5	55·4
§29. Selkirk, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4	...	...	0	8	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	46·6	53·3
§30. Shetland, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	0	10	38·7	61·2
§31. Stirling, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	64·8	35·2
§32. Sutherland, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	35·3	64·7
*23. Wigtown, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	49·4	50·5
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1	4	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	68·2	31·7

The counties marked * either possess district asylums or have concluded agreements with existing public asylums to serve as district accommodation. Those marked † are either provided with public asylums or have a preferential right of admission into the public asylums of other counties, without, however, any arrangement having been concluded with such asylums to constitute them district accommodation. Those marked § are dependent for accommodation on public asylums beyond their bounds, and on private asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses either within or beyond their bounds.

Compared with the preceding year, the rate of maintenance has increased in 1862 a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day in public asylums, private asylums, and private dwellings, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day in lunatic wards of poorhouses. The cost of maintenance in public asylums, as a rule, is highest for those counties which send their patients, for the most part, to the asylums of Edinburgh and Glasgow; lowest for those which make

use principally of the asylums of Elgin, Dumfries, Dundee, and Montrose; and between the two, for those whose patients are placed in the asylums of Aberdeen and Perth. The lowest public asylum rate is that paid by the parishes of Morayshire; the highest that paid by the parishes of Argyllshire. The first is 1s. a day, and the second, 1s. 7½d., or above a third more.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

During the year 1863, the applications for exemption from removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 91; the number during the previous year having been 55. After due inquiry, 84 of these applications were granted. They related, for the most part, to patients who had been idiots from birth, or of unsound mind for many years. Sanction was likewise granted for the transfer of 26 pauper lunatics from asylums to private houses; in addition to whom, 179 such patients were taken home by their friends, after withdrawal of their names from the poor-roll, and consequent removal from our supervision.

Single
Patients.

In the above numbers are included as single patients those placed in "special licensed houses,"—a class of houses established under the provisions of section 5 of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, for the reception and detention of lunatics not exceeding 4 in number. Of such houses, 19 have now been licensed—5 for private patients, and 14 for paupers; in which, however, only 1 private and 28 pauper patients are actually accommodated. The limited degree in which this kind of accommodation has been made use of for private patients has surprised us, and appears to indicate a desire on the part of their friends to avoid official supervision. During 1863, 121 private patients were removed from asylums, and if to these are added the 179 pauper patients whose names were taken off the poor-roll, we have no less than 300 lunatics who were last year removed from our observation, and absorbed in the general population.

The counties in which the largest proportion of pauper lunatics are placed in establishments, are those which rank as the wealthiest and most populous, and are most abundantly provided with asylum accommodation. Such are the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, Forfar, and Renfrew. In them we find, accordingly, the proportion of patients left in private dwellings, to vary between 11·92 per cent. in the county of Edinburgh, and 16·38 per cent. in that of Renfrew. On the other hand, the highest proportions of those left in private dwellings are found in poor and thinly-peopled districts, remote from asylum accommodation. Thus, in Argyllshire, this proportion reaches 56·52 per cent.; in Inverness-shire, 61·61 per cent.; and in Ross-shire 64·70 per cent. But the erection of district asylums will, it may be expected, gradually effect a change in these relations. The average proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments in all Scotland was, at 1st January 1862, 68·22 per cent., and of those in private dwellings 31·78 per cent.

The condition of single patients in the counties of Aberdeen (part of), Argyll, Banff, Bute, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan,

Single
Patients.

Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar (part of), Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Shetland, Stirling, Sutherland, and Wigtown, has been investigated during the past year.

The total number of pauper lunatics visited and reported on was 1429; of whom 1373 were seen, and 56 reported on without being seen, owing to tempestuous weather or other causes. Reports were likewise made respecting 163 private patients.

The reports on single patients continue to afford very satisfactory evidence of the zeal and diligence of the Deputy-Commissioners, and of the great benefits which result to pauper lunatics from their inspections. In Appendix E we have printed two general reports by these gentlemen, on the condition of the patients in the districts which they respectively visited.

We have, from time to time, experienced considerable difficulty in removing to asylums pauper lunatics whom we did not consider fit patients for private dwellings, from the hesitation of parochial medical officers to grant the necessary certificates of insanity. This hesitation appears to us to arise more generally from an imperfect knowledge of insanity, and an incorrect appreciation by these officers of their duties, than from any wish improperly to impede the removal of the patients. The following case, reported by one of the Deputy-Commissioners, affords an illustration of the difficulty to which we allude:—

“*20th November 1863.*—A. F. or S. This woman labours under religious melancholy, and has been insane for something less than six months.” She states that her soul is lost, and that she despairs of salvation. She has a depressed air, and keeps her eyes fixed on the ground. She soliloquizes, and affects solitude. She does not sleep well, and has often to get up and walk about her room during the night. She has twice attempted to commit suicide by starvation. On one occasion she left her mother’s house, and was absent in the woods and on the hillside for five nights. Again, last week, she left her own house, and after three days was found in a state of great exhaustion on the bleak hillside not very far from her house. Indeed, she has never wandered to a great distance. She rather goes to conceal herself, than to gratify an aimless desire to wander on. Had the weather not been unseasonably mild, this last absence must have ended fatally. . . . Her mother cut her throat, and is now in an asylum. Her father also cut his throat, but recovered and died at home.”

On receipt of this report, we immediately recommended the removal of the patient to an asylum, and steps for that purpose were at once taken by the inspector; but one of the parochial medical officers refused to grant the necessary certificate, “as he could not discover anything in her appearance indicating insanity.” Before any further steps could be taken, we received from the inspector the following letter:—“*15th December 1863.*—I am sorry I have to

"inform you that A. F. or S. made her escape from the persons who had charge of her, on the evening of Saturday the 12th inst. About 30 men have been searching the hills for her every day since she left, but have been unsuccessful in finding her." The patient fortunately returned of her own accord, after having been in the hills four days and four nights, and was then immediately placed in Montrose Asylum.

Single
Patients.

In the following case, the parochial medical officer entertained doubts whether the patient was a proper person to be placed in an asylum, although he was satisfied that she was of unsound mind.

On 22d October 1863, the Visiting Commissioner reported that "the condition of J. S. is becoming more and more unsatisfactory. I found her quite naked, exposing her person in a perfectly shameless manner, to every one who enters the house. She never wears any clothing. She wets the bed, and passes her fæces where she lies. She is violent, and would strike when an effort is made to wash her or put her clothes on. I have always reported on this case unfavourably, but her state has never been found so unsatisfactory as it has now become. Her mental condition has undergone a change for the worse, and the unfitness of her mother to take care of her is increasingly apparent." After considerable difficulty, we succeeded in procuring the removal of this patient to an asylum.

In the case which we shall now quote, the husband of the patient represented to us that his wife was insane, but that the parochial board refused to place her under treatment in an asylum. We accordingly called on the inspector for an explanation, and received from him the following report by the parochial medical officer:—"30th November 1863.—I have again called on S. M.'s wife to-day at W. My visit being quite unexpected, I found her at work, and there was nothing in her actions or in the conversation which I had with her that would lead me to suppose her of unsound mind."

As the facts which had been stated to us led us to fear that it might be dangerous to leave the patient at large, we directed another practitioner to visit her, and from him we received the following report:—"11th December 1863.—I have visited A. M'D. or M., at W., both yesterday and to-day, and have inquired carefully into her case, and can certify, on soul and conscience, that she is a person of unsound mind, and one likely to be benefited by confinement. I have formed this opinion from the following particulars:—Things in the house, for the most part, lying about in dust and confusion without any purpose, and patient keeping displacing them. Talks incoherently on various subjects,—says that she is Queen (Victoria) of Scotland, England, and Ireland; that son the Prince of Wales, and her daughter a princess; her house Buckingham Palace; Cluny M'Pherson's house Balmoral Castle, where she resides in summer; that she will put her husband away from the house, with nothing but the clothes he wears, and take in another man, as he has got £60 a year off his country for fifteen years, which he puts into the bank, keeping her in poverty; that a neighbour's shop, with contents, belong

Single
Patients.

"to her, as well as the village. I saw her go down and take some caps from the green, walk up and down on the railway line, and, as if to make signals, wave one backwards and forwards at one of the crossings. She is reported to have assaulted two of her neighbours, and to have displaced the signal lights on the railway."

On this report being forwarded to the parochial board, they called for an opinion from a third practitioner, in consequence of which the patient was removed to an asylum—the parochial surgeon, however, still adhering to his own views.

We believe that a considerable degree of unwillingness exists among the parochial authorities, more especially in country parishes, to place their pauper lunatics in asylums, from the fear of their detention being unnecessarily prolonged; and for this reason among others we consider it extremely desirable that measures should be adopted for bringing the mental condition of patients in asylums periodically under view, for the purpose of determining in what cases removal to private dwellings might be properly undertaken.

Although our statutory powers do not authorize us to visit single patients who are not under the Sheriff's order, and not in receipt of parochial relief, we have abundant proof that the condition of such patients is very frequently most deplorable, especially in families which are little removed above pauperism. In cases of this kind, we have frequently succeeded in introducing an improvement by prevailing on the parochial board to place the patients on the poor-roll; but in others all our efforts to improve their condition have, from various causes, failed. The amount of wretchedness to which such patients are subjected can only be fully realized by personal inspection, but some idea of it may be formed from the reports which we subjoin:—

"E. G., a large-featured, gibbous-jawed dwarf, whose hair is so thick, matted, and solid, that the dimensions of the head could not be estimated; whose skin is generally excoriated; whose teeth are gone; and whose legs are contracted; has been liable to epilepsy since she was seven years old, and is affected with a cough. Has relatives insane. Hand was severely burned, and forefinger distorted in consequence. Sees and hears; but it is not known whether she distinguishes pain, cold, or heat. She does not walk, but creeps. From the deformity and contraction of legs, falls in attempting to stand or walk; but may crawl to door; of dirty habits; she cannot wash nor dress herself. Found grovelling among ashes close to fire, in which the nates have formed a nest, or shallow pit, in which she crouches during the day. Has often fallen into the fire and been burned. Her body bears many cicatrices. She scratches the skin furiously, and has denuded it in various places, and to a great extent. Sometimes sits up during the whole night, roaring and howling and biting. Speaks, but unintelligibly. The effort to articulate interrupted by stridor dentium. . . .

“With mother and brother. The latter is a farmer, in copart-
 nery with two relatives. His share of rent amounts to £42 per
 annum. House dirty, confused; but gives evidence of coarse
 affluence. Bed of brechan in a box near to fire in kitchen; all
 shockingly filthy. Clothing black and disgusting. The hair
 never was combed. Skin covered with layers of dirt and soot
 and ashes. This is, perhaps, the most wretched and neglected
 case the Reporter has seen, and this amidst comparative wealth.
 The idiot inherited a share of her father’s property, stock, and
 interest in farm on his death; but her friends argue that the
 amount would not cover the outlay for past maintenance, and
 that they cannot afford to place her in an asylum.”

Single
 Patients.

“A. C.—By no description can I convey to the Board an idea
 of the filth, discomfort, and disorder of the room in which this
 man passes his life.

“In the sense of being completely neglected, he is positively ill-
 used or treated with cruelty.

“His sister promises immediate amendment, and requests that I
 should call again before leaving the county to be able to report
 the changes.”

It seems to have been the intention of the Legislature that the
 Sheriff should have authority to interfere in such cases, on being
 made cognizant of their existence by the Board, and that he should
 have power of ordering removal to an asylum. But as the
 Act authorizes this procedure only when the patient has been
 detained beyond the period of a year after the malady has become
 apparent and confirmed, and when it has been such as to require,
 during any part of that period, coercion or restraint,” it is evident
 that removal could be enforced in only a very small proportion of
 cases.

Although by section 41 of the Lunacy Act, it is enacted that no
 lunatic shall be kept in any private house without the order of the
 Sheriff, “unless such house shall be the dwelling-place or tempo-
 rary private lodging of such lunatic,” we have abundant evidence
 that a large number of lunatics are boarded out illegally. This cus-
 tom prevails more extensively in some districts than in others, and in
 an especial degree, we have reason to think, in the county of Bute
 and Arran. From confidential communications made to us, as well
 as from the reports of the Visiting Commissioners, we deemed it
 our duty to apply to you for authority to make a general visita-
 tion and inspection of this county; but you were advised that
 under the provisions of section 105 of the Act, you could grant no
 general authority for this purpose, but only for particular specified
 houses. As, however, we had no knowledge that the patients so
 detained were cruelly or harshly treated, we decided to take no
 further steps in the matter.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients
 chargeable to each of the statutory districts on 1st January 1863;
 the relative numbers placed in asylums and left in private dwellings;
 and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts
 to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population:—

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in 1862 was as follows :—

Single
Patients.

Average Number of Patients in 1862.			Deaths.			Mortality per Cent.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
758·5	951·5	1710	40	58	98	5·2	6·0	5·6

In the same year, the mortality in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, licensed for the reception of chronic and incurable patients only, was 8·6 per cent. for males, and 10·9 per cent. for females.

IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In Esta-
blishments.

The number of patients in Establishments continues to exhibit an increase, which this year, however, is of very limited extent, except in parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have already stated our opinion, that this increase is due not to any greater frequency in the occurrence of lunacy, but to the gradual accumulation in asylums of chronic cases. Patients are admitted on medical certificates, bearing that they are of unsound mind, and proper persons to be detained under care and treatment; but no adequate provision has been made by the Legislature for their discharge in the event, although still insane, of their ceasing to be proper persons for detention. We have also formerly expressed doubts as to the propriety of placing together in overgrown establishments large numbers of insane patients, and detaining them, almost as a matter of course, after their maladies have assumed a chronic form, and no danger is to be apprehended to themselves or others. Such gatherings may no doubt facilitate the disposal of patients who cannot, without risk, be left in private dwellings, or whose habits are such as to make their proper treatment by unskilled persons difficult, if not altogether impossible. But, on the other hand, the association of large numbers of demented patients can scarcely fail to exercise a deteriorating influence on the whole assemblage, by sacrificing in a great degree whatever good effect companionship with the sane is calculated to produce. It is difficult to imagine any sight more depressing than that of asylum galleries and airing-courts crowded with fatuous patients, who, regarded not only as incurable, but as almost beyond the influence of palliative treatment, are left to drag out a dreary and monotonous existence. The larger the establishment the more likely will this condition be found. The very number of the patients renders it difficult for the superintendent to deal with them individually; and as the means of employment which an asylum commands are commonly too small for general active occupation, it frequently happens that those patients only are employed who can do the most efficient work with the least amount of supervision. At the same time there

In Estab-
lishments.

is no doubt that with proper surveillance, and extensive and varied means of occupation, the number of patients in asylums actively and appropriately employed might be increased far beyond the point which has been attained in most of our public asylums. In support of this remark, we would again refer to the experience of the small Asylum of Elgin, where of 33 male patients, 26 were found, at the visits of the Commissioners, actively engaged on the farm at a distance of two miles from the house. Few asylums, we are aware, possess such means of profitable employment as that of Elgin; but the experience of this establishment which shows the possibility of profitably employing a class of patients, who elsewhere are too commonly left to lounge through the day in idleness, is not on this account the less valuable. The experience of this asylum further shows that a large proportion of the patients whose malady has passed into the chronic stage, require only authority, common sense, and kind treatment for their management, and supports the view that many patients of this class may very properly be accommodated in private dwellings.

Evidence of a like kind is afforded by several private and parochial asylums, which are conducted by persons who have received little if any special training or education, and which occasionally contain from fifty to eighty inmates. The chief want in such asylums is that of proper means of occupation and recreation; and as might be expected, the evils which thence result appear in them in a more aggravated form than in public asylums. A like difficulty will no doubt be frequently experienced in private dwellings, which, however, possess the advantage of affording greater individual liberty, and easier access to various means of distraction.

The preceding remarks, however, constitute no argument against asylums. These establishments are indispensable for the proper care and treatment of the insane, but they should be used with due consideration of the special nature of each case. When the patients are paupers, the question of economy very properly forms an element in the decision, and the propriety of detaining them, when no hope of recovery can with probability be any longer entertained, should be fully considered with this additional light.

It is, of course, impossible to afford the insane complete protection either in asylums or in private dwellings; but the risk of injury in the former, in which every possible precaution for insuring the safety of the patients is supposed to be adopted, should inspire caution in the disposal of even selected cases in the latter.

We have already adverted to the great difficulty which the superintendent of a large asylum must experience in exercising efficient supervision over his patients and their attendants; and of this fact we have unfortunately proof in the occurrence last year in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum of two cases of pregnancy, and of a death from extensive injury of the chest, which became known only on *post mortem* examination.

In our Fifth Report we directed special attention to the fact that we exercise no control over the correspondence of patients in public

asylums, and we then expressed an opinion that the rule of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, by which the Medical Superintendent is authorized to open all letters addressed by patients to the Board, and by the Board to patients, was calculated to prevent communications being addressed to us, especially when of a nature which would inculcate the officers or attendants of the asylum.

In an establishment so extensive as that of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, the attendants must frequently be left to exercise almost unchecked control over the patients, and there is certainly always a risk that this power may be used in a harsh and unjustifiable manner. For this reason, among others, we are decidedly of opinion that the managers, instead of placing impediments in the way of free communication with the Board, should have made it their duty to afford all possible facilities for this purpose. The question at issue does not, in any way, affect the correspondence of patients with relatives or friends, which is a point altogether of medical treatment; but it is simply this, Whether patients should not have the means of free communication with a Board which has been established especially for their protection? Many accidents occur in asylums of which we hear only incidentally; and we have reason to think that many injuries are inflicted by patients and attendants, which never come to our knowledge. In support of this assertion, we may state that during the past year a patient in the Royal Glasgow Asylum committed suicide by setting her clothes on fire, when left for a few minutes alone through the neglect of an attendant; that two attendants of the Dumfries Asylum were sent to prison for maltreating a patient; that a patient in the Royal Asylum, Perth, severely wounded another in the head; and that, as has just been mentioned, a patient in the Edinburgh Asylum was found, on *post mortem* examination, to have sustained severe injuries of the chest, involving the fracture of several ribs. It is true that, in this last case, it could not be satisfactorily ascertained whether these injuries had been received in the asylum, or in the Royal Infirmary, from which the patient had been brought; but whichever may have been the case, the fact that he was six weeks under treatment between the two institutions—two weeks in the infirmary and four in the asylum—without their existence having been suspected, shows the necessity of instituting a careful medical examination of every patient on admission; and moreover suggests the propriety of placing new cases under special observation, for a certain period, in wards specially reserved for this purpose.

We have repeatedly directed attention to the propriety of endeavouring to secure the services of trustworthy attendants by according such remuneration as would afford them a motive to remain in their situations, and we are glad to report that in some asylums a higher scale of wages has been adopted; in others, however, no result has followed our recommendations.

We think it right, in connexion with the question of correspondence, to call attention to the power which the law is understood to place in the hands of the person at whose instance a patient has been sent to an asylum. Until recovered, he cannot be removed

In Estab-
lishments.

without the concurrence of this person, and from him the superintendent takes his instructions as to what visitors shall be admitted. It is obvious that great powers, capable of great abuse, are thus lodged in the hands of the person at whose instance the patient is confined. During the past year application was made to us by a wife for the liberation of her husband who had been placed in an asylum by his father, who refused to acquiesce in his discharge. Having no authority in the matter, we recommended the wife to be guided by legal advice; but she solved the difficulty after her own fashion by inducing her husband, when allowed out on parole, to elope with her to England.

It is obvious that, if the relative who places a patient in an asylum, has authority to exclude all visitors, a door is opened for the commission of much injustice; for not only may the patient be thus deprived of that solace which the sympathy of friends is capable of affording, but his material interests may be sensibly affected; and supposing instructions of this kind to be given, it will be difficult for any superintendent to resist them, as in this case the patient would probably be removed to other care. To a certain extent, the 47th clause of the Lunacy Act provides against the evils here adverted to, by enacting that in every case where admission is refused, "and the refusal is complained of by the person or persons interested, the superintendent shall intimate such refusal, and the grounds of it, to the Board; and the decision of the Board, after consideration of the matter, shall be final and conclusive; and an entry of every such refusal, and of the proceedings had thereon, shall be forthwith made in the register of such asylum or house; and a copy of every such entry shall, within two days after the same is made, be transmitted to the Board." There are, however, only two or three instances since the institution of the Board in which intimation has been made to us of the refusal of admission, although we are aware, from other sources of information, that such refusals are by no means uncommon. This result must be ascribed, either to no complaint having been made of refusal of admission by the applicants, or else to the almost complete neglect of the statutory provisions.

The Statute permits that one of the two medical certificates on which a patient is placed in an asylum, and also the certificate of emergency, on which he may be detained for three days without the Sheriff's order, may be granted by the superintendent of the asylum into which he is admitted, if not a private asylum. By this provision, only one extraneous medical certificate is required for the permanent detention of a patient in any public, district, or parochial asylum; and a certificate of emergency granted by the superintendent of any such asylum is sufficient authority for detaining a patient under his own care for three days.

The first of these provisions is objectionable, not because it involves any great risk of the confinement of a sane person as a lunatic, but because it places the superintendent in a false position in relation to his patients, on many of whom, the knowledge that they are detained under the certificate of the superin-

tendent under whose care they are placed, cannot fail to exercise a deleterious influence. There is some risk, too, that the superintendent may be warped in his judgment of the case by having committed himself to an expression of opinion, before he had an opportunity of carefully studying its features. It is of very great consequence that the patient should have every reason to confide in the strict impartiality of the superintendent; and, on this account, it is highly desirable that the medical officers of asylums should refrain, especially in private cases, from granting certificates for placing patients under their own care. It may, however, be a matter of considerable convenience that the certificate of emergency should be granted by an asylum officer; and to this there can be no great objection, provided the certificates for permanent detention emanate from neutral medical men.

By section 16, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, we are authorized to sanction the discharge of patients from asylums on probation. From 29th July 1862, the date of the passing of the Act, till 31st December 1863, we have acceded to 111 applications for this purpose. In 45 of these cases, recovery was considered established at the expiry of the period of probation, and the patients then finally discharged; in 11 they were registered as pauper single patients; in 16 they remained under the care of friends still insane, but removed from our supervision; and in 31 the period of probation was still current. This power of probationary discharge has been found of great service, by promoting the discharge of doubtful cases, and facilitating recourse to change of scene.

The number of escapes in each year from 1858 to 1863 was as follows :—

YEAR.	From Public Asylums.	From Private Asylums.	From Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.	Recovered			Not Recovered.
				Within 24 hours.	Within a week.	After a longer period.	
1858,	44	6	5	33	12	3	7
1859,	23	13	12	13	16	8	10
1860,	33	14	6	34	10	11	8
1861,	51	10	4	35	18	6	5
1862,	56	8	14	52	21	4	3
1863,	46	10	7	36	11	8	8

IN PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment in the public asylums in 1863 :—

In Public Asylums.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	51.5 107.0 158.5	46.5 135.5 182.0	25 35 60	19 49 68	10 16 26	6 21 27	8 2 10	2 2 4	6 7 13	3 6 9	40.0 45.7 43.3	31.6 42.8 39.7	11.6 6.5 8.2	6.4 4.4 4.9
2. *Argyll District Asylum,	51.0	41.0	53	42	1	2	2	...	2	...	1.9	4.7	3.9	.0
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	76.0 120.0 196.0	44.0 96.5 140.5	17 17 34	19 31 50	6 9 15	10 10 20	11 5 16	8 6 14	6 9 15	1 8 9	35.3 52.9 44.1	52.6 32.2 40.0	7.8 7.5 7.6	2.3 8.2 6.4
4. Dundee Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	25.0 81.5 106.5	24.0 72.0 96.0	4 12 16	9 10 19	2 4 6	3 7 10	2 ... 2	1 3 4	...	1 2 3	50.0 33.3 37.5	33.3 70.0 52.6	.0 3.6 2.8	4.1 2.7 3.1
5. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	92.5 259.5 352.0	104.5 223.0 327.5	32 72 104	44 72 116	5 21 26	19 32 51	12 32 44	8 38 46	16 28 44	8 16 24	15.6 29.2 25.0	43.2 44.4 43.9	17.2 10.8 12.7	7.6 7.1 7.3
6. Elgin Pauper Asylum,	33.0	34.5	9	11	4	4	1	2	4	2	44.4	36.3	12.1	5.8
7. Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	86.5 163.5 250.0	84.0 157.0 241.0	50 70 120	47 58 105	21 29 50	30 20 50	15 46 61	16 28 44	8 10 18	5 11 16	42.0 41.4 41.6	63.9 34.4 47.5	9.2 6.1 7.2	5.9 7.0 6.6
8. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	28.0 203.0 231.0	37.5 277.5 315.0	16 61 77	12 63 75	1 20 21	2 33 35	2 12 14	5 19 24	2 18 20	4 24 28	6.2 32.7 27.2	16.6 52.3 46.6	7.1 8.8 8.3	10.7 8.6 8.8
9. Perth Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	35.5 45.0 80.5	35.5 47.0 82.5	7 17 24	18 22 40	4 10 14	4 12 16	4 14 18	4 20 24	4 6 10	4 3 7	57.1 58.8 58.3	22.2 54.5 40.0	11.2 12.6 12.4	11.2 6.4 8.4
GENERAL RESULTS,	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7

On comparing this Table with the corresponding Table of 1862, the following differences appear :—

	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1862,	899	349	271	254
1863,	1023	378	330	227

In Public
Asylums.

It will be observed that there is a considerable increase in the admissions, in the recoveries, and in the removals of unrecovered patients; and a marked decrease in the mortality, which last year was 8·8 per cent. for males, and 6·7 per cent. for females. The average mortality in public asylums for the six years ended December 31, 1864, was 9·1 for males, and 7·4 for females. These results will bear favourable comparison with those of similar institutions in any other country. The increase in the discharge of unrecovered patients from the average of 264·4 for the five years ended December 31, 1862, to 330 in 1863, is principally due to transfers of Argyllshire patients to the new district asylum at Lochgilphead. This effect is most apparent in the returns of the Glasgow Asylum, which show an increase of 38 in the number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered over the corresponding number of 1862. As the transfer of patients from one asylum to another necessarily affects in a corresponding degree the number of admissions, without influencing the average numbers resident in asylums, these numbers have not increased in an equal ratio with the admissions. Accordingly, the number of patients in public asylums, which at 1st January 1862 was 2820, comprising 800 private patients, and 2020 paupers, was at 1st January 1863 only 2822, comprising 803 private, and 2019 pauper patients.

The distribution of the patients in the different asylums appears in the following Table; and it will be observed that the largest increase has taken place in the Montrose Asylum, a result which is due to the vacant accommodation still afforded by that establishment :—

n Public
Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients									
	On 1st January 1862.					On 1st January 1863.				
	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	52	49	102	119	322	49	48	105	120	322
2. Dumfries Royal Asylum,	87	57	125	84	353	85	55	115	83	338
3. Dundee Royal Asylum, ...	29	23	83	72	207	24	19	80	76	199
4. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	98	91	246	244	679	102	93	255	237	687
5. Elgin Pauper Asylum, ...	7	3	24	28	62	8	6	25	27	66
6. Glasgow Royal Asylum,	82	78	173	155	488	87	87	168	156	498
7. Montrose Royal Asylum,	27	44	173	274	518	22	49	192	278	541
8. Perth Royal Asylum,.....	36	37	59	59	191	37	32	51	51	171
TOTALS,	418	382	985	1035	2820	414	389	991	1028	2822

The statutory visitations were made as usual by the Medical Commissioners.

Aberdeen
Asylum.

The reports on the Aberdeen Asylum continue to speak favourably of the general condition of the patients and establishment, and of their progressive improvement. The food is described as varied and abundant, and the aspect of the patients as affording satisfactory proof of good physical health. The mortality has been low, and the causes of death have generally been such as are little under the influence of medical treatment. The dress of the patients is described as generally suitable and comfortable, but allusion is made to the numbers of canvas dresses still worn by the men. Extended exercise is now more frequently taken, but the number of patients habitually confined to the airing-courts is still capable of great reduction. Although the means of occupation and amusement have likewise been increased, there remains much to be done in this respect to place the institution in a satisfactory position. The amount of seclusion which is had recourse to, cannot be fairly estimated, owing to a misconception which has arisen as to the meaning of this term; but there is little doubt that, taken in its ordinary acceptation, it embraces many cases not recorded in the registers.

It is remarked in the reports that the Aberdeen Asylum may be regarded as at once presenting relics of arrangements for the custody of the insane which are now passing away, in conjunction with the most recent and desirable developments. These relics are found principally in the basement floor of the main building, a great part of which still consists of cheerless corridors, which in winter are insufficiently heated; and of ranges of single rooms having windows too high for cheerfulness, and containing scarcely any furniture except bedsteads of a heavy and antiquated form. The condition of these rooms is, however, being gradually improved by

substituting boarded flooring for stone pavement, and papering and painting the walls. But the provision of proper bath-rooms and lavatories, or the introduction of wash-stands, is urgently called for.

In Public Asylums.

Aberdeen Asylum.

The new establishment at Elm Hill shows, on the other hand, a development equal to, if not beyond what has been elsewhere attained. It is described as characterized by the spaciousness of the apartments, the cheerfulness of every portion, and the extensive views it commands.

The Argyll District Asylum is the first of the kind which has been opened under the provisions of the Lunacy Act. It is calculated for the accommodation of 120 patients, exclusive of those in the infirmaries, and, when visited a month after its opening, was found to contain 56, all of whom, with five exceptions, had been brought from other asylums. The accommodation is of a homely but cheerful character. The furniture is comfortable and appropriate, and hair mattresses are provided for all the beds. Considerable progress had been made within doors in papering and painting, and without in forming the garden and laying out the grounds; and there were already very satisfactory indications that the house would be conducted in an able and efficient manner.

Argyll District Asylum.

Unfortunately, the laundry and washing-house have recently been destroyed by fire, but steps have already been taken to repair the damage.

We regret that we cannot report favourably on the steps taken in the Dumfries Asylum to remove the defects on which the reports of the Commissioners have from time to time commented. It appears to us that too little is done by ordinary care and attention to promote the general comfort of the patients; and that the efforts of the directors, and the resources of the institution, are too much absorbed by costly alterations, which do not in any material degree improve the condition of the establishment. What we have striven to introduce are comfortable beds, comfortable furniture, and comfortable meals, but our success hitherto has been only very partial. We are also desirous of seeing a greater degree of extended exercise accorded to the patients of the Southern Counties Asylum, either in the general grounds or beyond the walls.

Dumfries Asylum.

The sanitary condition of the establishment, however, affords very satisfactory evidence of the attention paid to hygienic treatment. Great cleanliness prevailed throughout both houses, and the clothing was generally satisfactory. The absence of excitement was also remarkable; but the use of seclusion appears to us to be capable of further restriction. At the last visit, the influx of patients was found to have been so great that several slept on mattresses placed on the floor. From the overcrowding which thus resulted, it was in serious contemplation to enlarge the Southern Counties Asylum; but this measure would add to the evils already experienced from placing two large institutions on the land originally intended for only one.

n Public
Asylums.
—
Dundee
Asylum.

The Dundee Asylum continues to exhibit a very stationary condition. The general arrangements of the building are old, inconvenient, and gloomy, and there is a lack either of the zeal or knowledge necessary to make the best of existing conditions. It appears that about 80 per cent. of the patients are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts, and that the number engaged in active industrial occupations is extremely limited. The house is reported as clean and well ventilated, and the food of good quality and abundant, but the manner of serving it might, it is conceived, be still greatly improved. The patients were free from excitement, and their sanitary condition is described as favourable; but a considerable number of the males were reported as disorderly in dress and appearance,—a state of matters which it was considered would probably be improved by greater intercourse with the outer world. The usefulness of the establishment is still limited by the overwhelming numbers of chronic cases.

Edinburgh
Asylum.

The condition of the Edinburgh Asylum continues to be injuriously affected by the uncertainty of its position in relation to the district. Considerable progress has nevertheless been made in increasing the cheerfulness of several of the wards by the introduction of additional furniture and decorative objects, and in papering and painting the walls; but many of the galleries, especially in the male department of the West House, still present a bare and cheerless aspect. Other and more essential improvements have been made in the separate male building by increasing the water-closet and lavatory accommodation; and very comfortable accommodation for three or four female patients at high rates of board has been provided in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Skae, for whom a new one has been erected.

A more varied and improved dietary for the pauper patients has been introduced, and greater care is taken to serve the food in a comfortable manner. There is, however, much room for further progress in this direction, and also for checking the great waste of food which accompanies the meals.

The difficulty of exercising efficient supervision over a large establishment such as this asylum, renders it extremely desirable to take every precaution to secure and retain the services of good attendants. But it appears that only very indifferent success has been attained in this respect, as between the 15th May 1862 and the 23d April 1863, no less than 33 males and 27 females entered the service of the asylum, and 29 males and 22 females left it,—the total number employed in the capacity of servants and attendants at one time being 55 males and 54 females. When the responsible nature of the duties of attendants is considered, it will be at once apparent how extremely detrimental to the welfare of the patients such frequent and extensive changes must be, and how greatly they must increase the risk of accident and improper treatment.

At both statutory inspections the day-rooms and dormitories were, on the whole, found clean and well ventilated; and the bedding in good condition and sufficient quantity. Considerable expansion is given to

industrial occupation, and a good deal of attention to the provision of recreation and amusement; but a large proportion of the men in several of the wards of the East House are still habitually confined to their airing-courts. The asylum suffers at present from overcrowding, especially in the female department; but this evil will soon be mitigated by the removal of patients to the new district asylums. Seclusion does not appear to be unduly used.

In Public
Asylums.
Edinburgh
Asylum.

There is now every prospect that the defects in structural arrangements, and the deficiencies in modern appliances of treatment, which this asylum presents, will soon be remedied. We have already referred to the great development in industrial occupation which has been attained in this establishment.

Elgin
Asylum.

The pauper department of the Glasgow Asylum continues to present a very strong contrast in its internal arrangements to that of the private department. In the latter, spacious, well-furnished corridors afford the means of indoor exercise, and facilitate classification; while in the former the patients occupy day-rooms which open into each other, and are unprovided with corridors. The furniture of the pauper department is likewise exceedingly scanty. The general aspect of this portion of the establishment is consequently still bare and comfortless, notwithstanding the efforts recently commenced to give it a more home-like appearance. The want of an amusement hall, of a general workroom for the females, and of infirmary day-rooms, in the East House, should be remedied with the least possible delay.

Glasgow
Asylum.

The establishment, however, continues to be ably conducted. The patients are well-clothed, and are generally tidy in person and dress; and great attention is paid to cleanliness in every department. We should, however, be glad to see more means of diversified industrial occupation introduced, and more attention given to the provision of varied sources of recreation for the pauper patients. We have suggested that the principle of association in meals and amusements, already successfully adopted for the gentlemen, might be beneficially extended to the ladies' department.

The condition of Montrose Asylum is one of progressive improvement, and the establishment is gradually becoming more and more complete. The classification followed rests as much as possible on the principle of abolishing special wards for special classes, and of making the same style of furniture and accommodation pervade the whole house. Ample means of occupation are now supplied by the farm, and the institution of a general workroom for the females is one of the most important improvements introduced during the past year.

Montrose
Asylum.

The general condition of the patients was satisfactory, and calls for no special remarks. The use of seclusion is of rare occurrence.

A considerable number of important improvements have been effected in Perth Asylum during the past year; but the whole of

Perth
Asylum.

In Public
Asylums.
Perth
Asylum.

the existing arrangements will be subjected to revision when the pauper patients are removed to the new District Asylum at Murthly. The condition of the house and patients is described as satisfactory.

In Private
Asylums.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of private asylums at 1st January 1862, and 1st January 1863 :—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients.					
	At 1st January 1862.			At 1st January 1863.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Baldovan Institution, . . .	19	9	28	23	9	32
Campie Lane House, . . .	23	20	43	23	26	49
Eastport House, transferred to						
Bellfield House, . . .	13	7	20	14	...	14
Englishtown House, . . .	26	21	47	33	25	58
Garngad House, . . .	27	34	61	34	33	67
Gilmer House, . . .	...	21	21	...	19	19
Hallcross House, . . .	39	45	84	37	45	82
Hawkfield House, . . .	9	14	23	9	12	21
Lilybank House, . . .	34	32	66	27	22	49
Longdale House, . . .	64	61	125	63	65	128
Middlefield House, . . .	4	6	10	2	5	7
Millholm House, . . .	50	101	151	59	105	164
Newbigging House, . . .	35	59	94	30	57	87
Saughton Hall, . . .	23	28	51	25	29	54
Somerside House, . . .	...	23	23	...	22	22
Tranent House, . . .	16	18	34	16	21	37
Whitehouse, . . .	15	25	40	14	23	37
Totals,	397	524	921	409	518	927

The refusals of admission of patients into private asylums in 1862 amounted to 108. By the following Table it appears that the corresponding number in 1863 was 121 :—

Private
Asylums.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Refusals of Admission of				Total Refusals.
	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Englishtown House, . . .	2	2	8	11	23
Garngad House, . . .	...	...	7	7	14
Hallcross House, . . .	...	1	4	2	7
Lilybank House, . . .	...	...	10	2	12
Middlefield House, . . .	1	1	...	...	2
Millholm House, . . .	2	4	29	20	55
Newbigging House, . . .	...	...	5	...	5
Somerside House, . . .	...	...	...	1	1
Tranent House, . . .	...	...	2	...	2
Totals,	5	8	65	43	121

The results of treatment during 1863 are shown in the following Table. The proportion of recoveries is somewhat higher, and that of the mortality somewhat lower than in the preceding year, and both will bear a favourable comparison with the results of similar establishments elsewhere. The mortality is highest in Campie Lane Asylum and Newbigging House, which houses are both unfavourably commented on by the Visiting Commissioners.

In Private
Asylums.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Baldovan Institution,.....	21.0	9.0	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	.0	.0	.0	11.1
*2. Ballfield House,.....	12.0	0	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	100.0	...	.0	...
3. Camptie Lane House,.....	23.0	27.0	14	13	5	...	7	1	5	3	28.5	38.4	21.7	11.1
4. Englishtown House,	35.5	23.5	7	5	4	...	1	...	...	1	14.3	80.0	.0	4.2
+5. Garngad House,	32.5	31.5	20	13	9	...	10	11	3	3	45.0	15.4	9.2	9.5
6. Gilmer House,.....	...	14.5	...	1	2	...	...	18	...	...	...	00.0	...	.0
7. Hallcross House,.....	39.0	46.0	9	11	4	...	4	1	4	5	11.1	36.3	10.2	10.8
8. Hawkfield House,.....	8.5	11.5	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	.0	100.0	.0	.0
9. Lilybank House,.....	26.0	19.0	8	4	...	...	8	6	1	3	12.5	.0	3.8	15.8
10. Longdale House,.....	59.5	60.0	9	21	1	...	13	14	3	6	11.1	52.3	5.0	10.0
11. Middlefield House,.....	1.0	.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.0	.0	.0	.0
12. Millholm House,.....	61.5	102.5	17	37	5	...	4	9	5	11	29.4	51.3	8.1	10.6
13. Newbigging House,	33.0	58.0	13	18	2	...	1	5	4	7	15.0	33.3	12.1	12.0
14. Saughtonhall,	23.5	29.0	5	8	3	...	2	2	2	3	60.0	37.5	8.5	10.3
15. Somerside House,	...	21.0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	.0	...	4.7
16. Trancent House,	16.0	19.5	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	.0	150.0	.0	5.1
17. Whitehouse,.....	14.5	24.0	4	8	1	...	2	2	...	...	25.0	37.5	.0	.0
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	80	64	71	73	28	45	26.5	44.1	6.8	8.9

* House closed in July 1863.

† House closed in September 1863.

We proceed to report on the condition of the individual houses. In Private Asylums.

During the past year the Larbert Institution has been opened for the training and education of imbeciles; but not having yet been licensed, it does not come officially under our cognizance. Larbert Institution

The utility of the Baldovan Institution for imbeciles continues to be limited by the large proportion of the children who are ineducable. Various improvements have been introduced during the past year, the chief of which consists in affording increased facilities for physical training. Baldovan Institution.

After a short existence of five months, Bellfield House was closed in consequence of the bankruptcy of the proprietor. The patients were for the most part transferred to other asylums. Bellfield House.

The reports of the Commissioners comment on the feeble physical condition of the male patients in Campie Lane Asylum, and the insufficiency of the bed coverings for health and comfort. The want of adequate means of occupation and exercise, more especially for the males, and the crowded condition of the female day-rooms during meals, are likewise adverted to. Considerable efforts have been made to improve the condition of the inmates; but the establishment must nevertheless still be classed with those in which treatment is secondary to detention. The mortality during the past year has been high. Campie Lane Asylum.

Englishtown Asylum continues to afford evidence in favour of relaxing the restrictive discipline of asylums. Abundant means of industrial occupation are supplied by the cultivation of a considerable extent of land, which has, for the most part, been reclaimed by the labour of the patients. The absence of enclosing walls, the general nature of the accommodation, and the comparative liberty enjoyed by the patients, place this establishment in an intermediate position between asylums and private dwellings. Englishtown Asylum.

The condition of Garngad Asylum is still unsatisfactory. The patients are, on the whole, kindly treated, and some endeavours have been made to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners; but their reports still refer to a pervading want of tidiness and neatness in all the arrangements, which, in their opinion, indicate a lack of energy in the management. Garngad Asylum.

Every attempt to improve Gilmer House Asylum having failed, no course remained to us but to withdraw its license. The establishment has, accordingly, been closed, and all the patients removed. The premises having been acquired by Mrs. Stockwell of Millholm Asylum, a new license has been granted in her favour. Gilmer House.

Hallcross House Asylum remains open to most of the strictures formerly made. The means of occupation are extremely deficient, Hallcross Asylum.

In Private Asylums. and the day-rooms, especially during meals, are overcrowded. Some additional furniture has, however, been provided.

Hawkfield Asylum. The condition of Hawkfield Asylum has undergone no change during the past year. The patients are kindly treated, but with some exertion more bodily and mental activity might be introduced.

Lilybank Asylum. With scarcely an exception, the patients in Lilybank Asylum are affected with chronic forms of insanity. Their physical wants are tolerably well provided for; but there is a great deficiency in the means of occupation and recreation.

Longdale Asylum. The accommodation of Longdale Asylum has been improved by papering and painting, and many of the rooms now present a comfortable domestic appearance. The possession of about 100 acres of land affords ample means of occupation for the men; but walks or excursions beyond the asylum grounds are still postponed, in deference, it is said, to the wishes or prejudices of the neighbours. The physical wants of the patients are well attended to, but the means of recreation might very fitly be much extended.

Middlefield Asylum. In consequence of the gradual decrease in the number of inmates, Middlefield Asylum is now licensed as a special house for patients not exceeding four in number, who are considered harmless and incurable.

Millholm Asylum. The management of Millholm Asylum continues to be extremely creditable to the proprietor. Great efforts have been made to promote the welfare of the patients by improving the accommodation, and extending the means of occupation and recreation; but the limited extent of land in possession has hitherto prevented the full employment of the males.

Newbigging House. There is a want of energy in the management of Newbigging House which neutralizes all recommendations made for its improvement. The male patients are left almost entirely without occupation, and are confided without adequate supervision to the care of raw and inexperienced attendants. The accommodation is comfortable, the bedding poor, and the general aspect bare and mean. In the female department the rooms are small and ill ventilated, and the condition of the private patients removed from Mrs. Brownlee's house is considerably less satisfactory than it was in that establishment. Mechanical restraint is frequently used. The food, however, appears to be adequate.

Saughton Hall. Additions of considerable magnitude have recently been made to Saughtonhall Asylum, which, with other extensive and important improvements, are calculated to add very much to the comfort and welfare of the patients. More freedom is likewise being extended

to them, by furnishing the locks of the doors of certain galleries with ordinary handles, thus assimilating the arrangements to those of a private dwelling-house. The use of seclusion is greatly restricted, and every effort is made by the proprietors to sustain the high reputation which the asylum has acquired.

In Private
Asylums.

Somerside House Asylum is calculated for the reception of quiet and easily managed patients only. During the past year we have succeeded in procuring the removal to public asylums of two patients, for whose treatment the necessary appliances were wanting; but we have hitherto failed in prevailing on any asylum to receive a third patient, whom it is considered necessary to keep under constant mechanical restraint. This patient will, however, be removed, on the opening of the Inverness District Asylum.

Somerside
House.

Tranent Asylum continues to suffer from the want of adequate airing-grounds. The accommodation is homely, bordering on bare; but the patients appear to be kindly treated, so far as the means of the proprietor, and the appliances at his command, permit.

Tranent
Asylum.

The accommodation of Whitehouse Asylum has been increased by the acquisition of an adjacent house and grounds, which will afford facilities for the treatment of convalescent patients. The asylum continues to be well conducted, and considerable liberty is extended to trustworthy patients, several of whom walk in the country on parole.

White-
house.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial
Asylums.

Under the name of Parochial Asylums we have comprehended all lunatic wards of poorhouses which admit patients for curative treatment; and we shall in future restrict the term of lunatic wards of poorhouses to those establishments which receive only patients who are considered harmless, and not amenable to curative treatment. The average number of patients in parochial asylums was in 1863 nearly the same as in 1862. The following Table shows the results of treatment during the former year:—

In Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharged not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey, Paisley,	28.5	42.0	12	12	5	4	2	7	4	3	41.6	33.3	14.0	7.1
2. Barony, Glasgow,	63.0	75.0	42	35	21	22	6	11	7	6	50.0	62.8	11.1	8.0
3. Burgh, Paisley,	20.5	26.0	9	16	7	10	..	4	1	2	77.7	62.5	4.8	7.7
4. Falkirk,	8.5	9.0	6	3	3	1	2	3	..	1	50.0	33.3	..	11.1
5. Glasgow,	59.0	89.0	38	46	19	19	12	13	10	9	50.0	41.3	16.9	10.1
6. Greenock,	26.0	39.5	19	19	7	11	4	2	4	1	36.8	57.9	15.3	2.5
GENERAL RESULTS,	205.5	280.5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	50.8	51.1	12.6	7.8

We have again to note the frequent changes among the patients of parochial asylums when compared with those in public and private asylums. In the parochial asylums the admissions are above a half of the average numbers resident, and the recoveries above a half of the admissions. In public asylums, on the other hand, the admissions are only about one-third of the average numbers resident, and the recoveries considerably less than one-half of the admissions. In the private asylums the differences are still more marked. These results are doubtless to be ascribed to a larger proportion of slight cases being received into parochial asylums than into public and private asylums; and the Tables of Appendix D, which show that during the first month after admission, 30 patients were discharged recovered from parochial asylums, of 227 received during the year, and only 26 from public and private asylums, of 1281 received during the year, corroborate this opinion.

In Parochial Asylums.

The mortality in parochial asylums is still higher than in public and private asylums, but it nevertheless contrasts favourably with that of former years. On the condition of the individual houses we have to report as follows:—

The manner in which the Abbey Parochial Asylum has latterly been conducted merits very cordial approval. The purchase of additional land has supplied the means of extended industrial occupation, and the sources of recreation have been greatly increased by the institution of social meetings of various kinds, excursions to the country, etc. In the serving of the meals a great improvement has likewise taken place. Plans have been prepared for a thorough remodelling of the building, and, in the meantime, the comforts of the patients have been increased by considerable additions to the furniture, and a supply of objects calculated to amuse and interest them.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Considerable improvements have been introduced into Barnhill Parochial Asylum during the past year, especially in the classification of the patients, and in the more domestic furnishing of the female dormitories. There is, however, abundant room for further development in both of these respects. The establishment is reported on as scrupulously clean, well lighted, and well ventilated, and the patients as generally neatly and comfortably clothed. The liberal remuneration to the attendants rests on sound views of treatment, and deserves commendation.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

The Burgh Parochial Asylum is again noticed as humanely and creditably conducted. A field of five acres, situated near the town, has been leased for the occupation and recreation of the patients, and some structural alterations of the house, and an enlargement of the male airing-yard, are in contemplation. It will, however, be extremely difficult, by any measures less radical than a total change, to overcome the evils dependent on the confined situation of the establishment.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

In Parochial Asylums.

Falkirk Parochial Asylum.

Beyond the removal of the troughs under the beds in the so-called wet dormitory, scarcely anything has been done to render the Falkirk Parochial Asylum a fitting and cheerful residence for insane patients. Their physical wants, however, appear, on the whole, well attended to.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is reported as one of progressive improvement. The stone flooring of the single rooms has been replaced by wood, and considerable additions have been made to the furniture. The means of employment for the males, however, are still extremely limited; and, indeed, it is difficult to see how proper occupation can be provided for them without a greater extent of land. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that so important an establishment should be placed where this want cannot be remedied. The females, however, are well supplied with occupation, and an effort is being made to establish elementary classes for instruction in writing, etc. The changes among the patients are numerous; the admissions having been 84, the discharges 63, and the deaths 19, during the past year, in an average population of 148. Several of the patients discharged were removed to special licensed houses in the country. The average age at death was low, and this, in conjunction with the comparatively high mortality, points to the necessity of giving attentive consideration to all hygienic measures.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The Parochial Asylum of Greenock remains without any improvement, although proposals to this effect have from time to time been under consideration of the parochial board. The number of blankets is still commented on as insufficient, and the means of occupation and exercise as very defective. The wards were reported on as clean, and the dress and aspect of the patients as satisfactory, but there is a pervading bareness in the accommodation which is very depressing.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The lunatic wards of poorhouses are licensed under section 3, 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, for the reception of such pauper lunatics only as are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment, but, notwithstanding this restriction, the following Table shows that the recoveries during 1863 were equal to 14·3 per cent. of the male admissions, and 10·6 per cent. of the female admissions. The mortality, notwithstanding the absence of all acute cases, is still higher than that of the public and private asylums, although very much below what we have had to record. This result we are inclined to ascribe to better diet and greater attention to general hygienic principles. The patients discharged not recovered were, for the most part, removed by their friends, their names having been previously taken off the poor-roll.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen,	18.0	21.5	2	...	1	2	...	3	1	2	50.0	...	5.5	9.3
2. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	16.0	14.5	4	4	1	...	1	1	2	...	25.0	.0	12.5	.0
3. Dunfermline,	11.5	12.0	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	.0	.0	.0	25.0
4. Edinburgh (City)	...	72.5	...	27	...	2	7	17	...	7	...	7.4	...	9.6
5. Govan (Glasgow)	39.0	38.0	10	10	1	2	3	1	4	3	10.0	20.0	10.2	7.9
6. South Leith,	8.0	10.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	25.0	.0
7. Linlithgow,	16.0	14.5	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	.0	.0	.0	20.7
8. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	9.5	10.0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.0	.0
9. Perth,	13.5	11.0	15	18	2	1	...	3	2	2	13.3	5.5	14.8	18.1
10. Rhins of Galloway (Stranraer),	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.0
11. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh),	24.0	27.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	.0	8.3	7.4
12. Stirling,	2.5	6.5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	.0	.0	.0	.0
GENERAL RESULTS,	158.0	241.5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	14.3	10.6	8.2	9.1

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

We subjoin brief reports on the condition of the individual houses, referring to the Appendix for more copious details:—

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the lunatic wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse is, on the whole, satisfactory; but the wages of the male attendant, which are only £14 a year, are much too low to secure the permanent services of a trustworthy person.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse are reported on as being very creditably managed, but an extension of the means of recreation and amusement is recommended.

Dunferm-
line Poor-
house.

The lunatic wards of the Dunfermline Poorhouse are reported on as destitute of those amenities and comforts which are now found in all well-appointed asylums. The amount of bed-clothes was considered insufficient,—two pairs of blankets only being found on the patients' beds, while on that of the attendant there were three. The day-clothing also appeared thin.

Edinburgh
City Poor-
house.

The accommodation of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse is now reserved entirely for females, the males having been removed to private dwellings. A dining-hall, workroom, and sick-room have been provided, and the grounds have been enlarged and improved by the removal of unsightly old buildings. These changes cannot fail to prove beneficial, and further advantages would accrue from re-constructing the rooms on the ground floor of the old Darien House.

Govan
Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse continue to be very favourable. The patients are well fed, housed, and clothed, and are placed under the care of attendants to whom liberal remuneration is granted. It is, however, desirable that additional means of occupation should be provided for the men, especially during inclement weather, when they cannot go beyond the premises. A large proportion of the patients are not chargeable to Govan parish.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The appearance of the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse has been much improved by papering and painting the walls, and by the introduction of objects of interest, such as flowers and pet birds. The condition of the patients is satisfactory and creditable.

Old Machar
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of Old Machar Poorhouse are creditably managed; but we consider that two pairs of blankets are insufficient for winter use. The means of occupation and exercise for the males have been increased, by giving them access to the garden by opening a door of communication from their airing-court. The wards contain a number of patients from other parishes.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The accommodation of the lunatic wards of Perth Poorhouse is reserved almost entirely for the pauper lunatics of the parish.

There is a deficiency of occupation and recreation for the men, but employment is provided for the women from the shops and warehouses of the town. The money received on this account is placed to the credit of the parochial board; but it might very properly be expended in adding to the comforts of the patients and the amenities of the house. The clothing was found sufficiently good, but the material used for the males appeared likely to attract attention in walks beyond the premises.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
Perth
Poorhouse.

The accommodation of the lunatic wards of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse has somewhat improved, but is still very far from satisfactory. The number of patients is now reduced to four.

Rhins of
Galloway
Poorhouse

A tendency has been shown to admit a class of patients into the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, for which they do not afford suitable accommodation. The want of single rooms, and generally of the means of classification, in conjunction with the small and badly placed airing-courts, should be recognised as adequate reasons against the admission of all patients liable to excitement, even when not considered dangerous. The use of canvas stretchers has been relinquished.

St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

The reports on the lunatic wards of Stirling Poorhouse are not satisfactory. The wards are dull and cheerless, and the airing-courts small and ill kept; and there is a want of that description of furniture, and of those simple ornaments which give a house the look of a home. The suggestions made for improvement have met with no attention, and mechanical restraint has, in one case at least, been resorted to in an unnecessary and cruel manner.

Stirling
Poorhouse.

The lunatic wards of the South Leith Poorhouse continue to afford comfortable accommodation of a homely character for 17 or 18 patients.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

During 1863, 16 persons were arrested by the police, and, after trial before the Sheriff, sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics.

The following Table shows the number of persons arrested and sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each county of Scotland, during the years 1858-63. The decrease in the number, it will be observed, is steadily maintained :—

Dangerous
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
1. Aberdeen, . .	...	1	...	1	1	...
2. Argyll, . .	6	3	2	...	...	1
3. Ayr, . .	1	1	...	1	2	1
4. Banff, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick, . .	...	...	1	1	...	...
6. Bute, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness, . .	2	4	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan, . .	5	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton, . .	3	...	...	...	...	1
10. Dumfries, . .	...	...	3	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh, . .	7	9	6	...	4	...
12. Elgin, . .	...	2	...	...	...	...
13. Fife, . .	2	2	...	1	...	...
14. Forfar, . .	4	...	...	1	...	...
15. Haddington, . .	...	1	2	...	1	...
16. Inverness, . .	1	4	6	1	1	...
17. Kincardine, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright, . .	...	2	...	...	...	1
20. Lanark, . .	18	23	17	11	7	4
21. Linlithgow, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn, . .	1	...	...	...	...	1
23. Orkney, . .	...	...	...	...	...	1
24. Peebles, . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
25. Perth, . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
26. Renfrew, . .	...	...	...	3	1	1
27. Ross, . .	4	2	...	1	1	...
28. Roxburgh, . .	2	3	3	2	1	2
29. Selkirk, . .	...	...	...	...	1	1
30. Shetland, . .	1	...	...	...	1	...
31. Stirling, . .	4	3	1	...	1	1
32. Sutherland, . .	...	...	...	1	...	...
33. Wigtown, . .	...	...	2	1	...	...
Totals,	62	60	44	27	22	16

Criminal
Lunatics.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Lunatic
Wards of
General
Prison.

The contemplated arrangements for the more suitable accommodation of the criminal lunatics in the General Prison have not yet been carried into effect; but improved and enlarged airing-grounds are now at their disposal. Efforts have been made to extend the means of occupation, which might, however, be very fitly carried further. Some improvement has been effected in serving the meals, but in this respect there is still room for considerable progress.

The patients in the wards, at 1st January 1864, comprised 20 males, and 12 females. These numbers are comparatively so much below those of the criminal lunatics in England and Ireland, that it

is evident great differences must exist as to the manner of estimating the patients of this class in the three countries. In Scotland, this term is confined to the patients in the lunatic wards of the General Prison, and to those in ordinary asylums who are admitted under the sentence of a court of law, or on the order of the Secretary of State. Of the last, there were, at 1st January 1864, only 3 males, and 1 female.

At 1st January 1858, the date when this Board entered on its duties, the patients in the lunatic wards of the General Prison comprised 17 males and 9 females. The following Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards since that date :—

YEARS.	Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1858,	8	2	3	1	2	2	...	...
1859,	7	7	...	2	6	...	...	1
1860,	5	3	2	...	4	3	1	3
1861,	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	1
1862,	5	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
1863,	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL,	28	18	8	4	14	6	3	5

The following Table, compiled from information obligingly furnished by Mr. Burton, one of Her Majesty's Managers of Prisons, shows the nature of the offences committed by the patients who were in the wards at 1st January 1858, and by those who have been admitted since that date :—

Offences.	Males.	Females.
Murder,	11	6
Murder or culpable homicide,	1	...
Assault,	9	1
Assault with intent,	3	...
Rape,	1	...
Bigamy,	2	...
Child murder,	...	1
Concealment of Pregnancy,	...	2
Theft,	9	14
Theft with housebreaking,	4	2
Felony,	1	...
Wilful fire-raising,	...	1
Malicious mischief,	1	...
Embezzlement,	1	...
Uttering base coin,	1	...
Forgery and uttering,	1	...
	45	27

**Criminal
Lunatics.**
—

Of the patients admitted, about one-half were convicted prisoners, who had become insane during the course of their punishment, for the most part in the General Prison. The remaining half were either found insane on trial, or were so manifestly insane as not to have been tried.

The patients discharged recovered were, with one exception, sent back to prison to finish their sentences. Patients who recover, but who were found insane on trial, or in bar of trial, are liberated on the order of the Secretary of State; but when the offence committed has been murder, or one inferring danger to the lieges, great hesitation naturally exists in adopting this course. Accordingly, there are at present in the wards several persons who have not for a considerable time shown any symptoms of insanity, but whom it is not considered prudent to discharge. The Commissioners in their reports express a hope that in furnishing the wards, and in framing regulations for the discipline of the house, some consideration may be had for patients of this class. The patients discharged not recovered were sent back at the expiry of their sentences, to the prisons from which they had been admitted, in order to be liberated. Some are then confided to the care of friends, but a considerable proportion are taken charge of by the inspector of poor, and are by him placed in asylums, where they cease to be regarded as criminal lunatics, and become merged in the general mass of pauper lunatics.

It thus appears that in Scotland only persons who have committed serious offences while insane, or who after conviction have become insane in prison, are reckoned criminal lunatics; and that they get quit of this distinctive term when removed from the lunatic wards of the central prison to ordinary asylums. It occasionally happens, however, that persons arrested for infanticide and other serious offences, when certified to be insane to the satisfaction of the Sheriff, are placed by this functionary at the disposal of their friends, by whom they are sent to asylums on the ordinary forms, and are thus not reckoned as criminal lunatics, as would have been the case had they been brought to trial. Indeed, great differences in regard to the procedure adopted in the disposal of lunatics who have committed criminal offences prevail in different counties. Thus, a patient in Murray's Royal Asylum, in Perthshire, who killed another inmate, was removed to the county asylum, and having been found insane in bar of trial was then placed in the lunatic wards of the central prison. On the other hand, two patients in Montrose Asylum, in the adjacent county of Forfar, who had each killed a fellow-patient, remain in that asylum as ordinary patients, after an investigation of the circumstances by the Procurator-Fiscal.

Insane persons who have committed petty assaults, and have been arrested by the police, are sent to asylums as "Dangerous Lunatics," at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal. Such patients, however, are discharged by the superintendent whenever recovered; or, if not recovered, they may be removed by their friends, on caution being found to the satisfaction of the Sheriff for their safe custody. The annually occurring numbers of these patients are

stated at p. lii. We are under the impression that in England and Ireland many of this class would be regarded as criminal lunatics. Criminal
Lunatics.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien
Lunatics.

During 1863, 19 pauper lunatics were removed from asylums to England and Ireland, from having no settlement in Scotland; the number in the previous year was 21. We have no information as to the alien lunatics who may have been sent home without having been placed in asylums.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MOIR.

JAMES COXE.

W. A. F. BROWNE.



LIST OF APPENDICES.

	PAGE
APPENDIX A.—Return showing the Number, Sex, and Manner of Distribution of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, on 1st January 1863,	58
APPENDIX B.—Table showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in each Asylum and Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1863, and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Asylum and Poorhouse,	89
APPENDIX C.—Return of Expenditure by Parochial Boards for Pauper Lunatics for the year 1862,	91
APPENDIX D.—Tables showing the Number of Admissions, Recoveries, Discharges, and Deaths, in Asylums and Poorhouses in the year 1863; and the length of residence of the Patients; the causes of Deaths; the Number of Pauper Lunatics intimated in 1862; and the manner of their Disposal,	125
APPENDIX E.—Entries made by the Visiting Commissioners in the Patients' Books of Asylums and Poorhouses,	135
APPENDIX F.—General Reports on the condition of Single Patients visited by the Deputy-Commissioners during 1863,	220
APPENDIX G.—Instructions for the guidance of Inspectors of Poor, in the management and disposal of Pauper Lunatics,	241

[illegible]

Carry forward,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1863.		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.															
				In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.				With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.					
				Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,	192,758	155	213	368	87	105	6	26	93	131	2	...	19	28	...	19	28	...	19	28	...	19	28	...	19	28	...	19	28	...	
66 Pitsligo, . . .	1,890	4	1	5	3	3	1	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67 Premnay, . . .	916	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68 Rathen, . . .	2,554	4	2	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69 Rayne, . . .	1,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70 Rhyrie, . . .	1,061	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71 Skene, . . .	1,831	4	1	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
72 Slains, . . .	1,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73 Strathdon, . . .	1,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74 Strichen, . . .	2,472	1	5	6	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75 Tarland & Migvie, . . .	1,246	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76 Tarvas, . . .	2,509	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77 Tough, . . .	874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78 Towie, . . .	839	2	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79 Tullyessle and Forbes . . .	957	1	3	4	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
80 Turriff, . . .	3,693	4	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
81 Tyrie, . . .	3,043	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82 Uday, . . .	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, . . .	222,550	179	235	414	99	115	10	30	109	145	2	...	19	29	...	19	29	...	19	29	...	19	29	...	19	29	...	19	29	...	
ARGYLL.																															
1 Ardchattan & Muckairn, . . .	2,110	4	2	6	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 Ardnamurchan . . .	4,700	9	3	12	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Campbeltown, . . .	8,149	5	8	13	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Craignish, . . .	618	3	3	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 Dunoon & Kilmun, . . .	5,461	4	4	8	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Gigha, . . .	467	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7 Glassary, . . .	4,473	1	6	7	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Glenorchy & Inishail, . . .	1,307	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.		DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																									
		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																									
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1863.		In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.											
				Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.													
Population in 1851.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Brought forward,	31,053	12	30	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Croyton, . . .	1,604	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie, . . .	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cunnock, New,	2,891	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Cunnock, Old,	3,721	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Daily, . . .	2,050	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Dalmellington,	4,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Dalry, . . .	11,156	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Dalrymple, . .	1,325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Dregghorn, . .	3,283	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald, . .	7,606	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Dunlop, . . .	1,038	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . . .	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . . .	5,254	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Girvan, . . .	7,053	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Irvine, . . .	5,695	7	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Kilmarnock, . .	5,265	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	1,968	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kilmarnock, . .	23,556	16	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kilmaurs, . . .	3,526	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kilwinning, . .	7,717	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kirkmichael, . .	2,823	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Kirkoswald, . .	2,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs, . . .	3,620	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Loudoun, . . .	4,840	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Mauchline, . .	2,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Maybole, . . .	6,713	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Monkton, . . .	1,937	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Muirkirk, . . .	3,270	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Newton-on-Ayr, .	5,124	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Ochiltree, . . .	1,676	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1868.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																			
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
					In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.							
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
EDINBURGH.																								
1 Borthwick,	1,742	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2		
2 Calder, Mid,	1,389	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3 Calder, West,	1,927	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
4 Canongate,	11,653	6	8	14	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
5 Carrington,	681	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
6 Cockpen,	2,902	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
7 Colinton,	2,656	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
8 Corscorphine,	1,579	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
9 Cramond,	2,748	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
10 Cranston,	1,035	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
11 Crichton,	1,304	2	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
12 Currie,	2,248	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
13 Dalkeith,	7,114	6	3	9	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
14 Duddingstone,	5,159	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
15 Edinburgh,	66,429	66	131	197	51	55	7	72	7	72	7	72	7	72	7	72	7	72	7	72	7	72		
16 Fala,	382	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
17 Glencross	1,217	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
18 Heriot,	407	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
19 Inveresk,	9,525	12	14	26	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
20 Kirknewton,	1,539	2	4	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
21 Lasswade,	5,688	6	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
22 Leith, North,	10,903	9	10	19	9	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
23 Leith, South,	26,170	31	32	63	25	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
24 Liberton,	8,507	9	11	20	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
25 Newbattle,	2,837	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
26 Newton,	1,553	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
27 Penicuik,	3,249	1	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
28 Ratho,	1,659	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
29 St. Cuthbert's,	91,325	80	107	187	52	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
30 Stow,	2,171	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
31 Temple,	1,385	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	274,083	256	373	629	168	176	18	41	3	3	21	44	35	108	1	1	36	109	225	329	8	31		

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1861.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1863.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																			
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.								IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.											
					In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Total.	
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Brought forward	100,711	94	108	202	84	93	1	84	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	95	2	8	5	...	10	13
15 Edzell, . . .	1,025	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16 Essie and Nevy, . . .	748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell, . . .	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn, . . .	439	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Forfar, . . .	10,838	10	11	21	8	10	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	2	1	...	...	2	1
20 Glamis, . . .	1,980	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Glenisla, . . .	1,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Guthrie, . . .	476	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Inverarity, . . .	961	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
24 Inverkeilor, . . .	1,792	2	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
25 Kettins, . . .	962	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kingoldrum, . . .	473	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Kinell, . . .	816	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kinnetles, . . .	447	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Kirkden, . . .	1,862	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
30 Kirriemuir, . . .	7,359	12	15	27	7	8	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	...	5	7
31 Lethnot, . . .	446	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benzie, . . .	24,108	17	29	46	17	25	...	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	26	...	1	2	...	...	3
33 Lintrathen, . . .	898	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Lochlee, . . .	495	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Logie-Pert, . . .	1,483	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
36 Lunan, . . .	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 undie & Fowlis-Br., . . .	759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Mans & Strathmartin, . . .	2,181	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Marytown, . . .	417	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
40 Menmuir, . . .	796	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, . . .	5,052	5	2	7	4	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	1	1
42 Monikie, . . .	1,460	1	2	3	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
43 Montrose, . . .	15,455	13	27	40	12	21	...	12	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	22	1	4	1	...	1	5
44 Murroes, . . .	763	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Carry forward

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

29 Sprouston,	1,305	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
30 Stitchell,	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Wilton,	3,357	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Yetholm,	1,207	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	54,362	43	49	92	...	5	6	5	6	...	13	17	13	17	...	...	...	...	26
SELKIRK.																			
1 Ettrick,	454	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 Galashiels,	3,379	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kirkhope,	555	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Selkirk,	4,739	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Yarrow,	643	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	9,770	8	7	15	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	5
SHETLAND.																			
1 Bressay,	1,805	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Delting,	1,975	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Dunrossness,	4,830	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Fedar & North Yell,	1,480	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Lerwick,	3,631	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Nestling,	2,583	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 North Mainve,	2,585	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Sandsting,	2,670	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Tingwall,	2,697	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Unst,	3,060	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Walls,	2,570	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Yell,	1,784	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	31,670	26	23	49	...	10	3	10	3	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	17

SUTHERLAND:

[illegible]

WIGTOWN.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Glaserton,	1,472	3	26	12	..	26	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Inch,	3,469	3	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kirkcolum,	1,860	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kirkinner,	1,716	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Kirtmaiden,	2,333	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kirkowan,	1,434	3	1	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Leswalt,	2,701	4	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Luce, New,	731	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Luce, Old,	2,800	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mochrum,	2,694	2	3	3	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Penninghane,	4,061	8	7	6	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Portpatrick,	2,189	3	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Sorby,	1,814	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Stoneykirk,	3,228	6	8	14	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Stranraer,	4,022	..	4	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Whithorn,	2,934	4	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Wigtown,	2,637	1	3	4	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	42,095	50	37	87	..	26	12	12	..	..	26	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

[illegible]

89

89

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1862.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates for Emergency Trial &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
BERDENSHIRE.																				
1 Aberdeen,	60	72	26,995	730	11,261	1743	40,729	66.2	1.8	27.6	4.2	1817	7	5	42	0	1	514	16	0
2 A berdour,	..	2	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 A boyne,	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Alford,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Auchindoir,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Auchterless,	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	24	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Belhelvie,	2	1	1095	..	..	..	1095	100.0	..	..	..	73	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Birse,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bourtie,	1	1	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 Cairney,	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	..	26	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Chapel of Garioch,	1	2	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	..	24	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Clatt,	..	2	365	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	68	4	0	13	6	6	..	..	..
3 Cluny,	..	4	1015	179	..	..	1194	85.0	15.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Coull,	1	2	..	..	..	814	814	..	..	100.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Crathie and Braemar,	1	3	365	..	..	1095	1460	25.0	..	..	75.0	24	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Crimond,	1	2	169	..	..	365	899	18.8	..	40.6	40.6	16	11	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Cruden,	4	7	2066	..	..	1460	3526	58.6	..	..	41.4	140	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Culsamond,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Daviot,	2	2	250	..	..	1090	1340	18.6	..	..	81.3	18	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 Deer, New,	2	4	365	..	63	1265	1693	21.5	..	3.7	74.7	24	10	0	3	7	6	..	..	..
1 Deer, Old,	5	13	2623	..	..	2920	5543	47.3	..	..	52.7	174	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Drumblade,	2	..	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	49	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.						
	M.	F.	In Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.												
Brought forward,	169	231	73,949	909	17,658	32,296	124,812	...	...	...	...	5032	19	3	6	...	...	6832	5	9	224	10	3
Newhills,	2	3	1290	...	...	365	1655	77.9	...	...	...	86	13	6	...	...	...	102	12	6	...	...	...
Oyne,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	24	10	0	...	...	...	24	10	0	...	...	...
Peterculter,	2	1	927	...	...	...	927	100.0	...	...	...	68	17	6	...	...	...	70	19	6	...	...	...
Peterhead,	10	9	3713	...	...	3222	6935	53.5	...	...	...	249	16	0	...	...	68	4	0	...	...	...	
Pitligo,	4	1	1539	...	...	...	1539	100.0	...	...	...	108	1	0	...	...	...	318	0	0	...	...	...
Preenay,	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	49	10	0	...	...	...	112	6	0	...	...	...
Rathen,	4	2	1044	...	...	730	1774	58.8	...	...	...	70	11	6	...	...	24	12	0	...	...	...	
Rayne,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rhynie,	1	3	791	...	...	365	1156	68.4	...	...	...	53	12	2	...	...	...	73	7	7	...	...	...
Skene,	5	2	1675	...	...	548	2223	75.3	...	...	...	113	4	3	...	...	...	134	7	6	...	...	...
Slains,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strathdon,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strichen,	1	5	1403	...	...	730	2147	65.3	...	...	...	97	17	6	...	...	...	112	14	0	...	...	...
Tarland & Migvie,	2	...	475	...	14	7	482	98.5	...	0.7	...	34.0	2	...	...	...	0	18	4	...	...	...	
Tarves,	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	1.5	32	0	0	...	...	...	36	1	4	...	...
Tough,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	8	...	...
Towie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tullynessie & Forbes,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	...	33.3	49	0	0	...	...	...	58	18	6	...	...
Turiff,	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	39	0	0	...	...	...	60	11	11	...	...
Turiff,	6	2	1924	...	...	730	2654	72.4	...	...	...	27.5	139	15	0	...	...	...	162	11	11	...	...
Tyne,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2	10	...	...
Udney,	1	1	730	...	...	523	1253	58.2	...	...	...	41.8	49	0	0	...	...	...	1	19	6	...	...
Udney,	...	...	...	...	139	...	139	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	6	...	...	...	
Total,	213	269	92,015	909	17,811	41,341	152,076	60.5	11.7	27.1	6264	7	8	...	...	...	8329	3	8	238	15	3	

ARGYLLSHIRE.

	4	2	744	217	...	878	1839	40.4	11.8	...	47.7	59 17 3	16 5 6	.....	19 17 0	15 17 11	111 17 8	.....
1 Archbattan & Mucklarn	8	2	1095	...	...	2555	3650	30.0	...	...	70.0	98 9 6	.....	.....	88 5 0	.....	186 14 6	.....
2 Ardnamurchan, .	5	9	1693	730	...	1966	4389	38.6	16.6	...	44.8	123 13 2	52 7 4	.....	58 15 9	13 7 4	248 3 7	9 13 3
3 Campbelltown, .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	29 12 9	...	.....	.....	.....	29 12 9	.....
4 Colonsay and Oronsay, .	1	2	730	374	...	730	1834	40.0	20.0	...	40.0	54 17 1	32 0 5	.....	23 11 10	.....	110 9 4	.....
5 Craignish, .	4	5	555	783	...	1460	2798	19.8	28.0	...	52.2	41 16 4	51 16 0	.....	46 14 4	4 4 0	144 10 8	13 2 9
6 Dunoon & Kilmun, .	1	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	.....	6 10 0	.....	6 10 0	.....
7 Gigha, .	2	7	595	...	...	1643	2238	26.5	...	...	73.5	45 10 10	...	.....	38 9 5	10 12 0	94 12 3	.....
8 Glassary, .	2	1	...	...	...	907	907	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	.....	34 7 10	.....	34 7 10	.....
9 Glenorchy & Inishail, .	2	6	365	1095	365	542	2367	15.4	46.3	15.4	22.9	26 0 0	72 0 0	26 0 0	9 14 0	.....	133 14 0	.....
10 Inverary, .	13	15	4323	...	...	4694	9017	47.9	...	...	52.0	339 10 11	...	.....	88 10 0	.....	428 0 11	.....
11 Inverchaulin, .	1	5	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	.....	14 6 0	3 0 0	17 6 0	.....
12 Islay Combination, .	1	6	247	714	365	730	2056	12.0	34.7	17.7	35.5	20 17 5	50 3 10	24 12 2	17 2 0	5 5 8	118 1 1	.....
13 Jura, .	4	6	568	737	365	1460	3130	18.1	23.5	11.6	46.7	48 18 7	63 15 0	24 9 6	18 4 9	2 9 6	157 17 4	22 8 6
14 Kilbrandon, .	1	3	567	...	590	163	1320	42.9	...	44.7	12.3	47 16 1	...	38 16 3	5 15 0	2 14 7	95 1 11	.....
15 Kilmallonell & Kilberry	1	4	365	...	365	1825	2555	14.3	...	14.3	71.4	27 8 2	...	19 6 0	34 1 6	...	80 15 8	.....
16 Kilmorran & Dalavich	9	8	730	...	...	5021	5751	12.7	...	...	87.2	63 15 0	...	.....	98 19 0	.....	162 14 0	.....
17 Kilfinan, .	1	6	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	.....	60 3 0	.....	60 3 0	.....
18 Kilfinichen, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
19 Killea & Kichenzie, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
20 Kilmartin, .	1	3	365	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	29 3 4	...	...	29 3 4	...	...
21 Kilmoran, .	1	3	365	...	...	...	1460	25.0	75.0	...	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	101 0 0	...	...
22 Kilmore and Kibride, .	4	8	365	1095	256	2190	3771	9.7	25.4	6.8	58.0	26 15 0	57 17 10	13 17 4	49 0 0	5 14 0	153 4 2	...
23 Kilmoran & Kilmore, .	4	3	730	960	365	1460	2555	28.5	...	14.3	57.2	57 18 0	...	27 6 6	41 18 0	...	127 2 6	...
24 Kilmoran & Kilmelfort, .	4	2	1095	...	...	1095	2190	50.0	...	...	50.0	86 17 9	...	...	44 8 0	...	131 5 9	...
25 Knapdale, North, .	2	2	...	321	...	...	686	53.2	46.8	...	70.1	39 12 10	27 11 0	...	...	4 0 0	71 3 10	...
26 Knapdale, South, .	9	8	1550	...	...	3650	5900	29.8	...	...	...	134 4 2	...	...	74 14 11	6 8 9	215 7 10	...
27 Lisnore & Appin, .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	23 6 0	...	23 6 0	...
28 Lochgoilhead, .	5	2	91	365	...	1715	2171	4.1	16.8	...	79.0	5 14 10	22 0 0	...	32 0 4	7 2 3	66 17 5	...
29 Morven, .	3	3	1095	...	92	730	1917	57.1	...	4.8	38.1	90 0 0	...	5 4 0	27 12 0	18 15 10	141 11 10	...
30 Saddell & Skipness, .	3	3	365	171	...	365	901	40.5	19.0	...	40.5	29 11 8	12 16 6	...	7 16 0	2 13 6	52 17 8	1 12 6
31 Southend, .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	22 16 0	...	22 16 0	...
32 Strachur, .	...	...	...	...	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	54 12 0	...	17 0 0	...	71 12 0	...
33 Stralochlan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Torosay, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Tyrosay & Coll, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, .	102	117	18,963	8292	2763	40,889	70,907	26.7	11.5	3.8	57.6	1527 17 4	614 8 9	179 11 9	1003 17 8	102 5 4	3428 0 10	46 17 0

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.			
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£				s.	d.	£
AYRSHIRE.																				
1 Ardrossan,	3	6	230	64	1677	485	2456	9.3	2.6	68.3	19.7	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Auchinleck,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	0	0
3 Ayr,	8	14	...	605	5087	365	6057	...	9.9	83.9	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
4 Ballantrae,	...	4	365	365	...	730	1460	25.0	25.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	8	0
5 Barr,	...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	0
6 Beith,	2	3	322	...	850	365	1537	20.9	...	55.3	23.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	0
7 Colmonell,	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	2	4
8 Coylton,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	0
9 Craigie,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	0
10 Cumnock, New,	1	3	365	926	...	...	1291	28.3	71.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
11 Cumnock, Old,	2	5	365	547	...	1460	2372	15.4	23.0	...	61.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	15	0
12 Dally,	1	8	665	...	202	2190	3057	21.8	...	6.6	71.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	1	6
13 Dalmeillington,	...	2	...	365	...	39	404	...	90.3	...	9.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	9	8
14 Dalry,	2	5	365	1095	44	407	1911	19.1	57.3	2.3	21.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	4
15 Dalrymple,	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	8
16 Dregthorn,	2	1	...	...	316	730	1046	...	...	30.2	69.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	9	4
17 Dundonald,	8	4	...	512	2101	1460	4073	...	12.6	51.5	35.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16	0
18 Dunlop,	1	1	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	14	4
19 Fenwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	12	11
20 Galston,	4	3	365	...	...	2017	2382	15.3	...	...	84.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	15	10
21 Girvan,	3	4	...	628	...	1825	2433	...	25.6	...	74.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	8	9
22 Irvine,	7	7	365	1064	1144	2190	4763	7.6	22.4	24.0	45.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	8	0
23 Kilbride,	1	3	...	23	1069	...	1092	...	2.1	97.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	8	0
24 Kilbride, West,	3	...	...	167	365	368	900	...	18.5	40.5	40.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	12	0
25 Kilmarcok,	19	16	4209	3471	638	2555	10,873	38.7	31.9	5.8	23.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	2	0
26 Kilmaurs,	1	3	...	156	649	446	1251	...	12.4	51.8	35.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	12	9
27 Kilwinning,	3	6	164	886	906	437	2393	6.8	37.0	37.9	18.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	5	6

	3	7	...	912	91	2839	3342	...	27.2	2.8	69.9	...	64	7	6	9	12	6	62	8	8	6	10	4	142	19	0	16	19	2	
28 Kirkmichael,	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29 Kirkoswald,	...	1	...	932	...	...	365	...	33.9	...	66.1	...	80	4	0	...	...	...	77	16	0	...	1	11	6	159	11	6	...		
30 Largs,	...	6	4	1095	...	...	365	30.0	10.0	...	60.0	...	26	11	0	...	...	...	53	7	6	...	...	...	164	6	5	...	...		
31 London,	...	...	...	365	...	...	540	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	0	...	...	...	15	11	0	...	...		
32 Mauchline,	...	2	...	...	...	...	540	...	35.9	...	28.1	...	25	15	0	...	...	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	58	9	0	...	...		
33 Maybole,	...	3	1	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34 Monkton,	...	3	1	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35 Muirkirk,	...	1	1	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	...	4	...	214	...	...	730	10.4	7.9	13.6	68.0	...	15	5	0	...	...	...	26	17	3	...	1	10	2	85	15	1	...	0	
37 Ochiltree,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1825	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	10	...	...	...	...	37	13	10	...	...	
38 Riccarton,	...	2	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	12.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
39 St. Quivox,	...	9	8	772	...	...	877	...	88.0	...	...	...	55	6	5	...	...	...	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
40 Sorn,	...	7	...	730	...	...	3390	56.2	14.7	16.9	68.4	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	77	12	0	...	...	...	...	196	7	8	...	0	
41 Stair,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1360	...	...	...	43.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	0	...	...	...	...	174	13	2	...	...	
42 Stevenston,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43 Stewarton,	...	5	1	...	...	...	350	...	...	83.15	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	12	0	...	...	...	...	99	18	6	...	...	
44 Straiton,	...	4	3	...	...	...	365	...	7.9	74.3	17.7	...	13	3	4	...	...	...	7	16	0	...	...	...	...	88	8	5	...	...	
45 Symington,	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46 Tarbolton,	...	2	2	...	...	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	24	2	4	...	...	...	13	0	8	...	...	...	...	38	0	8	...	...	
	...	2	2	...	...	...	1460	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	14	6	...	...	...	...	43	14	6	...	...	
Total,	123	158	12,728	15,693	21,567	37,784	87,772	1.4	16.9	23.4	44.0	...	111	11	11	1180	8	3	980	3	8	...	225	17	4	4456	14	9	244	2	8

	4	...	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Aberlour,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Alva,	...	...	48	...	...	...	48	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bauff,	...	1	1361	...	...	...	1361	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Boharm,	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Botolphine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Boyndie,	...	1	...	...	...	...	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Cabrach,	...	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	69.0	...	...	30.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Cullen,	...	3	818	...	...	...	1188	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Deskford,	...	1	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Fordyce,	...	4	2106	...	...	...	2190	46.1	7.8	...	185	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Forglen,	...	2	365	...	...	...	37	52.7	...	...	47.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Gamrie,	...	4	1479	...	...	...	405	78.5	...	...	21.5	103	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Grange,	...	1	365	...	...	...	1095	25.0	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Inveravon,	...	2	180	...	...	...	730	19.7	...	...	80.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	20	32	8182	1095	...	7302	16,579	...	...	...	...	627	16	11	65	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANFFSHIRE.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

13 Edrom,	4	.. 2	1350	.. 300	1350 100.0	.. 100.0	..	..	..	111	0	0	.....	23	0	7	.....	2	2	0	113	2	0	.....					
14 Eyemouth,	..	..	..	.. 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	8	33	14	3	.....					
15 Fogo, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
16 Foulden,	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	100.0	..	100.0	..	..	10	8	0	..	..	1	13	0	12	1	0	.....					
17 Gordon,	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	7	15	4	7	.....					
18 Greenlaw,	4	2	394	365	1095	1854	21.2	19.7	..	35	10	0	45	10	0	7	0	7	0	112	0	0	.....						
19 Hume, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....						
20 Hutton,	1	1	365	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	25	0	0	15	0	10	..	..	..	40	0	10	.....						
21 Ladykirk, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....						
22 Langton,	3	1	365	..	1095	1460	25.0	..	..	75.0	25	0	0	36	8	0	..	..	0	15	0	62	3	0					
23 Lauder,	3	5	667	730	1185	2582	25.8	28.3	..	45.8	59	2	0	48	0	0	..	..	5	10	8	163	10	2					
24 Legerwood, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
25 Longformacus, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
26 Mertoun, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
27 Mordington,	..	1	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
28 Nenthorn, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
29 Polwarth, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
30 Swinton,	3	1	..	467	730	1197	..	39.0	..	60.9	..	..	..	20	6	0	..	..	8	18	2	56	2	2					
31 Westruther,	2	1	1040	..	1040	100.0	..	..	..	89	2	3	16	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	6					
32 Whitsome,	1	1	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....					
Total,	33	37	5936	7043	83	9669	22,731	26.1	30.9	..	42.0	478	1	3	456	10	2	5	0	10	321	9	7	1330	19	7	7	18	6

BUTESHIRE.

1 Cumbraes,	1	.. 5	90	..	..	90	100.0	..	..	..	6	3	11	.....	20	0	0	..	2	4	0	8	7	11	.....		
2 Kilbride (Kintyre),	5	5	365	..	365	3453	10.5	..	..	10.5	78.9	27	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....			
3 Kilmory,	2	3	..	..	1825	1825	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....			
4 Kingarth,	1	1	..	..	652	652	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0	15	19	6	.....		
5 North Bute,	2	4	750	..	345	2077	35.1	..	..	17.5	47.2	56	12	8	19	11	6	14	12	0	4	0	6	94	16	8	.....
6 Rothesay,	5	9	3013	..	456	4199	71.7	..	..	10.8	17.4	205	8	4	25	0	0	17	8	6	4	9	6	252	6	4	.....
Total,	16	22	4198	..	1186	9912	34.1	..	..	9.7	56.2	295	6	6	64	11	6	172	12	0	11	15	0	544	5	0	.....

BUTESHIRE.

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.				
CAITHNESS.																			
1 Bower, . . .	3	...	528	...	...	365	893	59.2	...	...	40.8	36 3 4	.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
2 Canisby, . . .	3	6	365	983	...	1460	2808	12.9	35.1	...	51.9	25 0 0	64 12 7	18 12 0	24 17 0	10 19 0	59 12 10	.....	
3 Dunnet, . . .	3	2	...	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	42 4 9	.....	.....	42 4 9	.....	
4 Halkirk, . . .	4	1	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	27 10 0	.....	24 13 7	4 4 11	4 4 11	56 8 6	.....	
5 Latheron, . . .	14	17	2131	...	...	9,125	11,256	18.9	...	...	81.0	147 10 0	.....	162 10 1	40 10 0	40 10 0	350 10 1	.....	
6 Olrick, . . .	...	2	364	...	...	...	354	100.0	...	...	...	17 12 6	.....	.....	8 1 9	8 1 9	25 14 3	.....	
7 Reay, . . .	4	5	730	365	...	1955	3050	23.9	11.9	...	64.1	50 0 0	24 0 0	.....	23 15 0	2 4 3	99 19 3	.....	
8 Thurso, . . .	5	7	1330	1825	...	887	4042	32.9	45.1	...	21.9	93 6 4	124 2 4	.....	22 3 2	3 9 9	243 1 7	28 2 4	
9 Watten, . . .	1	3	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	55 0 0	.....	.....	7 0 0	.....	62 0 0	.....	
10 Wick, . . .	12	18	3384	1460	...	5840	10,684	31.7	13.7	...	54.6	232 15 7	96 0 0	.....	119 4 7	14 18 8	462 18 10	.....	
Total,	49	61	9917	4633	...	23,647	38,197	25.9	12.1	...	61.9	684 17 9	308 14 11	.....	432 13 8	109 5 4	1535 11 8	28 2 4	
CLACKMANNAN.																			
1 Alloa & Tillybody, . . .	5	13	854	3050	908	773	5585	15.3	54.6	16.2	13.8	67 18 6	196 15 0	54 10 11	19 7 9	3 12 0	342 4 2	.....	
2 Clackmannan, . . .	3	6	68	533	755	827	2183	3.1	24.4	34.6	37.9	7 10 0	37 16 10	31 10 0	16 16 0	9 12 6	103 5 4	.....	
3 Dollar, . . .	...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	30 0 0	.....	.....	14 0 9	.....	44 0 9	.....	
4 Logie, . . .	3	2	806	365	...	365	1536	52.4	23.8	...	23.8	69 7 0	24 0 0	.....	13 0 0	4 1 8	110 8 8	.....	
5 Tillycountry, . . .	1	4	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	60.0	50 0 0	.....	.....	26 16 11	.....	76 16 11	.....	
Total,	12	28	2823	3948	1663	3790	12,224	23.1	32.4	13.5	31.0	224 15 6	258 11 10	86 0 11	90 1 5	17 6 2	676 15 10	.....	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates for Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.				
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward,	49	42	19,219	..	..	10,305	29,524	..	..	..	1058	7	2	213	5	4	1307	18	4	28	0	0	
21 Johnston, . . .	1	3	500	..	..	580	1080	46.3	53.6	..	26	3	2	15	18	6	45	0	3	..	..	..	
22 Keir, . . .	2	..	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	40	0	0	..	..	..	40	0	0	..	..	..	
23 Kirkconnell, . .	..	3	507	..	..	324	831	60.1	39.9	..	37	8	6	10	0	0	48	14	8	..	..	..	
24 Kirkmahoe, . .	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	50.0	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	36	0	0	..	..	..	
25 Kirkmichael, . .	3	2	1095	..	..	730	1825	60.0	40.0	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	76	3	4	..	..	..	
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, .	..	1	425	..	..	91	516	82.3	17.6	..	25	0	0	..	..	..	32	2	0	4	0	0	
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta, .	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	2	4	..	..	..	
28 Langholm, . . .	5	1	1642	..	..	365	2007	81.8	18.1	..	91	13	5	..	..	..	101	7	5	..	..	..	
29 Lochmaben, . .	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	50.0	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	32	8	0	..	..	..	
30 Middlebie, . . .	2	1	365	..	..	498	863	100.0	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	37	9	2	..	..	..	
31 Moffat, . . .	4	3	1299	..	..	1095	2394	54.3	45.7	..	71	14	3	..	..	..	96	1	4	..	..	..	
32 Morton, . . .	3	8	2392	..	43	859	3294	72.7	26.0	1.3	130	19	1	..	2	12	2	170	2	3	4	13	1
33 Mousewold, . . .	1	..	69	..	..	..	69	100.0	..	..	5	0	0	..	..	..	6	7	0	..	..	..	
34 Penpont, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	50.0	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	27	16	0	..	..	..	
35 Ruthwell, . . .	2	1	1087	..	..	..	1087	100.0	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	64	6	2	..	..	..	
36 St. Mungo, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	1	..	..	..	
37 Sanquhar, . . .	1	2	938	..	..	..	938	100.0	..	..	51	8	0	..	..	..	51	13	6	..	..	..	
38 Tynwald, . . .	4	1	934	..	..	730	1664	56.1	43.8	..	75	0	0	..	8	7	83	7	6	20	0	0	
39 Torthorwald, . .	1	2	1095	..	..	..	1095	100.0	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0	10	0	0	
40 Tundergarth, . .	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	
41 Tynron, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	20	0	0	..	..	..	
42 Wamphray, . . .	1	1	135	..	..	595	730	18.5	81.5	..	6	13	4	..	22	13	31	10	3	0	4	6	
43 Westerkirk, . . .	1	2	1095	..	..	..	1095	100.0	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	60	0	0	..	..	..	
Total,	86	78	35,717	..	43	17,632	53,392	68.1	31.7	.08	1999	6	11	2	413	12	66	2482	3	7	17	7	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.					
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
ELGIN.																							
1 Abernethy,	2	1	506	..	..	..	771	65.6	..	..	34.4	£	24	6	8	£	8	16	4	£	s.	d.	
2 Alves,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Ballie,	..	4	1095	..	..	..	1460	75.0	..	..	25.0	..	54	0	0	..	18	4	0	..	72	4	0
4 Birnie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Dallas,	1	2	734	..	..	..	734	100.0	..	..	..	..	36	4	0	..	..	..	..	1	10	0	
6 Dranny,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 Duffus,	2	2	1095	..	..	..	1358	80.6	..	..	19.3	54	0	0	..	7	11	0	..	62	8	6	
8 Duthill,	..	6	365	..	..	..	1825	16.6	..	..	83.3	18	0	0	..	32	6	3	..	50	6	3	
9 Dyke and Moy,	1	1	189	..	..	..	730	25.8	..	..	74.1	9	9	0	..	16	9	11	..	27	3	3	
10 Edinkillie,	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	18	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	18	0	0	
11 Elgin,	12	17	6883	..	..	..	2692	957.5	71.9	..	28.1	349	14	6	..	73	7	2	..	441	1	11	
12 Forbes,	4	3	1825	..	..	..	730	25.5	71.6	..	23.3	90	0	0	..	11	8	0	..	101	8	0	
13 Kinloss,	1	3	960	..	..	..	365	132.5	72.4	..	27.5	47	10	0	..	6	10	0	..	54	0	0	
14 Knockando,	3	4	1264	..	..	..	1095	235.9	53.5	..	46.4	62	6	8	..	25	8	6	..	87	15	2	
15 New Spynie,	1	3	904	..	..	..	..	904	100.0	..	..	44	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	46	7	6	
16 Rafford,	2	2	511	..	..	..	730	124.1	41.2	..	58.8	25	3	3	..	25	16	0	..	50	19	3	
17 Rothes,	4	1	885	..	..	..	365	125.0	70.8	..	29.1	38	13	2	..	11	16	0	..	55	13	0	
18 St. Andrews,	2	1	730	..	..	..	365	109.5	66.6	..	33.3	36	0	0	..	7	16	0	..	43	16	0	
19 Speymouth,	1	..	243	..	..	..	..	243	100.0	..	..	11	5	0	..	..	..	..	0	0	9	..	..
20 Urquhart,	3	1	365	..	..	..	1095	25.0	..	..	75.0	18	0	0	..	28	19	6	..	46	19	6	
Total,	40	51	18,919	..	..	..	10,696	63.9	..	..	36.1	927	3	9	..	274	8	8	..	1240	5	1	
																				27	7	4	

FIFE.

FIFE.																															
1	2	148	1696	365	...	2209	6.7	76.8	16.5	...	15	0	0	189	4	8	17	16	6		4	13	6	226	14	8	15	1	2		
2	Abdie	365	730	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	15	19	5	.....	.....	.....	37	19	5	.....	.....	.....			
3	Aberdour,	730	...	365	...	1095	...	66.6	...	33.3	...	...	...	44	0	0	...	...	...	7	16	0	...	...	...	54	7	10			
4	Anstruther, Easter	365	...	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	24	0	0	.....	.....	.....			
5	Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
6	Arngask,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
7	Auchtermoran,	...	730	365	1460	2698	5.3	27.1	13.5	54.1	12	10	0	54	0	0	30	14	0	22	11	3	6	0	0	125	15	3			
8	Auchtermuchty,	...	365	365	1095	3742	51.2	9.8	9.8	29.2	135	10	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	18	3	0	1	17	6	199	10	6			
9	Auchtertool,	...	207	...	...	207	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	3	63	9	0			
10	Ballingry,	...	...	...	365	1187	69.2	...	...	30.7	55	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	0	...	...	...	18	10	9			
11	Balmerino,	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	15	0	0			
12	Beath,	...	414	...	365	779	...	53.1	...	46.9	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	9	5	6	4	10	5	43	15	11			
13	Burntisland,	...	1232	145	863	2240	...	54.9	6.5	38.5	...	...	...	75	0	0	3	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	16	6			
14	Cameron,	...	350	...	...	1080	67.6	32.4	...	...	60	0	0	23	0	3	...	...	...	21	4	0	...	...	...	89	15	7			
15	Canbee,	...	591	...	...	591	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	39	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	4	89	15	7			
16	Carnock,	...	296	...	365	1026	28.8	35.5	...	35.5	19	0	0	...	...	...	15	19	5	20	17	2	2	18	0	58	14	7			
17	Ceres,	...	365	...	56	1516	24.1	72.2	...	3.7	25	0	0	72	0	0	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	...	...	98	0	0			
18	Colleslie,	...	365	...	730	730	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	6	...	...	...	14	19	6			
19	Craib,	...	730	...	365	1095	...	66.6	...	33.3	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	13	0	0	1	9	9	62	9	9			
20	Creich,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	
21	Cults,	...	730	...	...	730	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	41	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	11	1			
22	Cupar,	...	2372	2555	...	365	5292	44.8	48.3	6.9	167	10	0	176	6	0	...	...	...	6	10	0	4	8	2	354	14	2			
23	Dairsie,	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	...	...	...	13	0	0			
24	Dalgety,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	4	...	...	...	1	16	0	8	13	4			
25	Denno,	...	...	147	...	147	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Dunbog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Dunfermline,	...	...	6223	1944	14,987	7.3	38.2	41.5	12.9	90	0	0	370	17	9	255	14	8	37	8	6	16	19	0	770	19	11			
28	Dysart,	...	53	2190	...	2867	5110	1.0	42.8	56.1	6	4	9	134	0	0	...	...	...	34	7	0	2	11	8	177	3	5			
29	Elie,	...	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	0	...	...	...	30	10	0			
30	Falkland,	...	730	...	...	919	3751	56.0	19.5	24.5	148	19	0	50	0	0	...	...	...	40	10	6	1	2	0	240	11	6			
31	Ferry-Port-on-Craig	...	1095	...	365	2760	47.1	39.6	...	13.2	92	9	6	72	0	0	...	...	...	9	2	0	2	5	9	175	17	3			
32	Flisk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	0	
33	Forgan,	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	...	32	9	0	...	...	...	32	9	0			
34	Inverkeithing,	...	730	...	365	...	...	66.6	33.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	3	8			
35	Kenback,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	Kennoway,	...	575	365	...	730	1670	34.4	21.8	43.7	45	7	0	22	0	0	...	...	...	28	12	0	1	0	0	96	19	0			
37	Kettle,	...	730	175	1460	3254	27.3	22.4	5.4	44.8	66	1	0	44	0	0	10	9	0	23	11	0	...	...	...	144	1	0			
38	Kilconquhar,	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	48	2	4	...	...	...	14	18	0	...	...	...	63	0	4			
Carry forward,		102	90	13,537	24,085	8,880	17,599	64,101	...	...	384	11	3	1640	13	7	395	6	6	399	3	5	65	18	2	3485	12	11	71	1	5

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
			In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.							
	M.	F.									Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,	102	90	13,537	24,085	8880	17,599	64,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmay, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilrenny, . .	...	3	...	1219	...	...	1219	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinghorn, . .	...	2	...	1726	...	...	1726	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinglassie, .	...	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingsbarns, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcaldy, . .	...	4	7	1395	...	730	3798	36.7	44.0	...	19.2	149 14 11	120 5 7	22 13 6	4 13 3	297 7 3	...
Largo, . . .	...	2	5	...	...	631	9456	...	74.2	...	25.7	...	120 0 0	16 14 0	5 15 0	142 9 0	...
Leslie, . . .	...	3	5	69	481	1591	2141	3.2	22.4	...	74.3	7 10 0	34 5 0	37 6 8	3 14 2	82 15 10	...
Leuchars, . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Markinch, . .	...	3	2	...	1787	...	1787	...	100.0	...	...	...	113 19 5	...	...	113 19 5	...
Monimail, . .	...	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	...
Moonzie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newburgh, . .	...	1	5	463	...	1095	1558	29.7	...	...	70.2	30 4 2	...	33 11 11	7 4 2	71 0 3	...
Newburn, . .	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	9 18 2	1 15 0	11 13 2	1 15 0
Pittenweem, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	22 3 0	...	...	22 3 0	...
St. Andrews, .	...	4	10	2452	577	1139	4168	58.8	13.8	...	27.3	149 10 8	42 17 0	27 5 8	...	219 13 4	8 0 0
St. Leonard's, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	12 19 10	...	12 19 10	...
St. Monance, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saline, . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	62 2 4	...	...	...	62 2 4	...
Scone, . . .	...	2	1	730	...	365	1095	66.6	...	...	33.3	55 0 0	...	15 12 0	...	70 12 0	...
Strathmiglo, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	100.0	...	...	...	7 3 0	...	...	...	10 3 9	...
Torryburn, . .	...	2	...	17	443	...	460	3.7	96.3	...	...	1 7 6	30 16 2	...	3 14 5	35 18 1	...
Wemyss, . . .	...	5	4	...	1825	1460	3285	55.5	...	...	44.4	...	116 0 0	27 6 0	1 17 6	145 3 6	...
Total,	137	139	20,218	36,371	8880	25,705	91,174	22.4	40.1	9.8	27.3	1497 3 10	2482 12 10	395 6 6	610 7 2	5087 19 0	92 2 8

FORFARSHIRE.

	2	5	365	...	365	1825	2555	14.3	...	14.3	...	71.4	11 2 0	...	15 11 11	31 13 8	...	58 7 7	...	5 0 0	11 8 2
1 Aberlemno, .	2	5	365	...	365	1825	2555	14.3	...	14.3	...	71.4	11 2 0	...	15 11 11	31 13 8	...	58 7 7	...	5 0 0	11 8 2
2 Airie, .	1	2	730	...	365	365	1095	66.6	...	33.3	41 12 0	33.3	41 12 0	...	...	12 5 9	...	53 17 9	...	5 0 0	...
3 Arbriolot, .	1	3	1,095	...	365	365	1460	75.0	...	25.0	66 0 0	25.0	66 0 0	...	...	15 12 0	...	84 9 6	...	11 8 2	...
4 Arbroath, .	13	17	8655	...	1095	1095	9750	88.7	...	11.2	512 3 0	11.2	512 3 0	...	...	23 11 9	...	547 10 5	...	...	...
5 Auchterhouse, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Barry, .	1	2	730	...	365	365	1095	66.6	...	33.3	44 0 0	33.3	44 0 0	...	...	9 0 10	...	53 0 10	...	...	...
7 Brechin, .	5	4	2714	...	...	...	2714	100.0	...	...	163 12 0	...	163 12 0	...	...	...	...	164 17 2	...	8 3 10	...
8 Caraldestone, .	1	...	126	...	...	...	126	100.0	...	...	8 15 0	...	8 15 0	...	...	...	...	11 15 6	...	10 16 0	...
9 Carnylie, .	1	3	882	...	365	365	1247	70.7	...	29.2	53 2 6	...	53 2 6	...	...	12 13 6	...	69 9 6	...	...	...
10 Cortachy, .	...	...	...	...	365	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 0	...	12 8 0	...	...	...
11 Craig, .	2	2	718	...	...	...	718	100.0	...	...	43 5 8	...	43 5 8	...	...	...	...	44 15 2	...	...	...
12 Dun, .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	5 0 0	...
13 Dundee, .	77	83	47,333	...	3285	3285	50,618	93.5	...	6.5	2741 8 7	...	2741 8 7	...	...	88 8 7	...	2842 9 11	...	37 12 9	...
14 Dunnichen, .	2	2	1379	...	...	...	1379	100.0	...	...	83 2 4	...	83 2 4	...	...	11 14 0	...	83 2 4	...	...	...
15 Edzell, .	3	...	730	...	365	365	1095	66.6	...	33.3	33 0 0	...	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 14 0	...	...	...
16 Essie and Nemy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Farnell, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Fearn, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	44 0 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	...	...	...
19 Forfar, .	15	12	6644	...	1567	1567	8211	80.9	...	19.0	398 5 8	...	398 5 8	...	...	26 19 0	...	432 8 5	...	64 13 10	...
20 Glamis, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	44 0 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	...	...	...
21 Glenisla, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Guthrie, .	...	...	...	...	365	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	3 18 0	...	3 18 0	...	...	...
23 Inverarity, .	...	2	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	44 0 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	...	...	...
24 Inverkeilor, .	...	...	365	...	365	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	25 8 0	...	47 8 0	...	...	...
25 Kettins, .	...	3	365	...	730	730	1095	33.3	...	66.6	20 16 0	...	20 16 0	...	...	12 0 0	...	34 10 0	...	1 14 0	...
26 Kingoldrum, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	11 0 0	...	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	...	...	...
27 Kinnell, .	1	...	...	...	365	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	7 18 6	...	7 18 6	...	...	...
28 Kinnettles, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	20 16 0	...	20 16 0	...	...	...	...	20 16 0	...	...	...
29 Kirkden, .	...	...	365	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	...	...	...	22 0 0	...	...	...
30 Kirriemuir, .	11	13	5475	...	3285	3285	8760	62.5	...	37.5	320 10 5	...	320 10 5	...	...	80 12 0	...	409 16 4	...	...	...
31 Lethnot, .	1	...	166	...	...	...	166	100.0	...	...	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	12 19 0	...	...	...
32 Liff and Benvie, .	22	30	14,272	365	1095	1095	15,732	90.7	2.3	6.9	827 8 7	...	827 8 7	14 16 8	...	...	...	886 1 4	...	14 4 11	...
33 Lintrathen, .	2	1	760	...	335	335	1095	69.4	...	30.6	38 10 0	...	38 10 0	...	...	3 16 0	...	43 18 6	...	...	...
34 Lochlee, .	...	...	...	...	365	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	16 5 3	...	16 15 9	...	0 10 6	...
35 Logie-Pert, .	...	1	730	...	365	365	1460	50.0	...	25.0	44 0 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	10 18 9	...	71 4 0	...	6 10 0	...
36 Lunan, .	...	1	95	...	...	...	95	100.0	...	...	9 8 6	...	9 8 6	...	...	...	...	10 2 6	...	...	...
Carry forward, .	167	196	97,979	365	730	17,232	116306	...	...	...	5699 18 3	...	5699 18 3	14 16 8	31 17 2	432 7 7	76 14 4	6255 14 0	165 14 0	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Brought forward, .	167	196	97,979	365	730	17,232	116306	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
27 Lundie and Fowls, E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5699	18	3	14	16	8	31	17	2
38 Mains & Strathmartin	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	...	20	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Marytown, .	1	1	730	...	...	...	730	44 0 0	...	...	...	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Menmuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth, .	5	2	1825	...	...	730	2555	71.4	...	...	...	106	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie, .	1	2	427	...	...	...	427	32 7 0	...	...	...	32	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose, .	15	35	12,983	...	...	2190	15,173	85.6	...	...	...	664	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
44 Murroes, .	2	2	639	...	...	...	639	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Newtyle, .	1	1	182	...	...	...	182	100.0	...	...	...	11	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw, .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride, .	2	1	358	...	...	...	358	100.0	...	...	...	21	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
48 Rescobie, .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	66	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
49 Ruthven, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	22	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 St. Vigean, .	6	18	6631	730	...	1095	8456	78.4	8.6	...	...	395	13	4	30	0	0	22	2	0
51 Strickathrow, .	2	...	527	...	...	...	527	100.0	...	...	...	33	1	6	...	...	...	459	15	7
52 Tannadice, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	6
53 Tealing, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	204	261	124471	1095	730	21,977	148273	83.9	0.7	0.4	14.8	7169	11	9	44	16	8	31	17	2
																		95	9	1
																		7867	5	6
																		206	7	6
HADDINGTON.																				
1 Aberlady, .	1	2	...	326	...	730	1056	...	30.8	...	69.1	...	24	0	0	...	...	23	3	2
2 Atholstaneford, .	1	4	91	383	237	493	1204	7.5	31.8	19.7	40.9	7	0	0	25	2	6	14	6	5
3 Bolton, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dunleton, .	2	3	768	730	...	...	1498	51.2	48.7	...	...	53	12	0	48	0	0	...	...	...
																		101	12	0
																		133	19	1

6	5	...	2245	...	1460	3705	...	60.5	...	39.4	...	147	0 0	...	53	8 8	0 18 10	201	7 6	...					
...	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	24	0 0	...	9	16 6	...	33	16 6	...					
3	1	...	1095	...	365	1460	...	75.0	...	25.0	...	72	0 0	...	...	7 0	...	81	7 0	...					
10	7	1,095	3283	...	1095	5473	...	60.0	...	20.0	...	80	0 0	199	19 0	39	10 0	16 6 9	335	15 9					
4	3	149	2112	...	...	2261	6.6	93.4	...	...	...	11	7 10	121	11 6	...	4	16 0	137	15 4					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	24	0 0	...	...	...	...	24	0 0	...					
2	2	352	551	...	365	1268	27.7	43.5	...	28.7	...	24	0 0	35	0 0	9	2 0	68	2 0	...					
1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	13	0 0	1	0 0	14	0 0					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
2	3	365	649	...	365	1379	26.4	47.1	...	26.4	...	24	0 0	42	13 6	20	16 0	1	1 6	88					
1	3	...	481	...	730	1211	39.7	...	...	60.2	...	34	0 6	...	...	20	3 6	5	8 6	59					
4	4	365	730	365	1460	2920	12.5	25.0	...	50.0	...	30	0 0	48	0 0	22	2 8	139	17 9	...					
1	2	365	607	...	...	972	37.5	62.4	...	...	...	24	0 0	40	0 0	...	...	2	5 0	66					
2	1	...	30	...	1065	1095	...	2.7	...	97.3	...	2	0 0	...	...	22	12 0	12	2 6	36					
1	2	91	...	...	730	821	11.0	...	...	89.0	...	7	0 0	...	...	26	0 0	...	...	...					
9	7	1460	1156	...	2555	5171	28.2	22.3	...	49.5	...	66	0 0	...	...	65	12 1	3	0 0	242					
2	1	426	...	...	365	791	53.9	...	...	46.1	...	35	0 0	...	...	13	11 8	5	6 1	53					
1	2	47	...	...	730	777	6.0	...	...	93.9	...	6	0 0	...	...	19	19 8	5	1 5	31					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
53	55	5939	14,743	602	13,238	34,522	17.2	42.7	1.7	38.3	433	19 10	929	7 0	36	9 1	401	6 9	65	10 3	1866				
Total,																						174	17	0	
DUNDEE-SHIRE.																									
1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	25	0 0	...	...	6	6 6	6	10 0	37					
1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	14	4 0	...	...	14					
...	3	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	...	30	0 0	...	...	6	16 0	...	...	37					
7	3	...	1460	...	2190	3650	...	40.0	...	60.0	...	98	0 0	...	...	39	19 6	...	...	141					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3	6	730	...	...	2555	3285	22.2	...	...	77.7	...	50	0 0	...	...	45	17 0	...	...	95					
1	5	521	...	...	1268	1789	29.1	...	...	70.8	...	34	11 0	...	...	23	2 0	...	...	57					
1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	...	25	0 0	...	...	5	0 0	...	...	30					
1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	15	0 0	...	...	15					
5	3	365	...	...	2555	2920	12.5	...	...	87.5	...	27	10 0	...	...	59	19 0	9	10 0	96					
4	1	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	...	20.0	60.0	...	25	0 0	...	...	20	13 6	...	...	67					
5	2	...	...	...	2190	2555	...	14.2	...	85.7	...	...	...	...	22	5 6	40	10 0	...	71					
22	23	3198	7627	...	4380	15,205	21.0	50.2	...	28.8	229	4 11	529	18 0	...	134	6 0	11	0 11	904					
51	51	6274	9452	365	19,518	35,609	...	...	...	...	446	5 11	655	18 0	22	5 6	411	13 6	33	12 5	1569				
Carry forward,																						16	10	0	

* At the death of a Patient some property was sold, and the Parochial Board refunded all outlay since he became chargeable.

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

PARISH	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.												
												£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward,	51	51	6274	9452	365	19,518	35,609	...	...	...	...	446	5	11	655	18	0	33	12	5	1569	15	4	16	10	0
14 Kilmallie,	5	11	1095	730	...	3925	5750	19.0	12.7	...	68.3	86	18	5	49	0	0	41	13	6	244	6	8	108	8	3
15 Kilmonivaig,	7	2	336	...	...	2557	2893	11.6	...	...	88.3	16	10	0	...	...	...	91	17	0	26	12	4	26	12	4
16 Kilmorack,	4	2	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	4	140	18	0	140	18	0
17 Kilmuir,	5	6	1460	...	...	2240	3700	39.4	...	...	60.6	96	0	0	...	...	...	36	4	6	132	18	6	132	18	6
18 Kiltanly,	2	7	1460	...	...	1611	3071	47.5	...	...	52.4	100	0	0	...	...	...	24	10	0	130	15	0	130	15	0
19 Kingussie,	3	...	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	8	44	5	8	44	5	8
20 Kirkhill,	1	4	...	891	...	730	1621	...	54.9	...	45.0	...	...	...	59	10	2	12	7	0	71	17	2	71	17	2
21 Laggan,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30	0	0	...	...	...	19	11	0	49	13	8	49	13	8
22 Moy & Dalarossie,	1	3	...	730	...	730	1460	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	50	0	0	24	8	0	74	8	0	74	8	0
23 Petty,	1	1	206	...	...	365	571	36.0	...	...	63.9	11	16	0	...	...	...	4	4	0	18	0	0	18	0	0
24 Portree,	3	4	1460	...	...	1095	2555	57.3	...	...	42.6	100	10	0	...	...	...	18	0	0	22	18	11	141	8	11
25 Sleat,	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	6	17	3	6	17	3	6
26 Small Isles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort,	2	...	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	3	30	4	3
28 Strath,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	30	0	0	...	...	...	9	2	0	0	15	0	39	17	0
29 Uist, North,	3	3	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	6	0	42	6	0	42	6	0
30 Uist, South,	4	10	1004	...	...	3453	4457	22.5	...	...	77.5	90	16	11	...	...	...	74	2	4	18	11	0	183	10	3
31 Urquhart,	2	7	1007	730	...	1460	3197	31.5	22.8	...	45.6	69	0	0	50	0	0	33	0	0	2	5	10	154	5	10
Total,	97	115	15,032	12,898	365	45,349	73,644	20.4	17.5	0.4	61.5	1077	17	3	888	8	2	120	16	1	3112	6	1	3112	6	1
KINCARDINE.																										
1 Arbutnot,	3	1	1095	...	...	365	1460	25.0	...	...	75.0	66	0	0	...	...	...	7	10	0	73	10	0	73	10	0
2 Banchory-Devenick,	2	4	1643	...	...	365	2008	81.8	...	...	18.1	112	17	6	...	...	...	13	0	0	125	17	6	125	17	6
3 Banchory-Ternan,	4	3	1095	...	32	1428	2555	42.9	...	1.2	55.8	66	0	0	...	...	...	1	5	11	99	9	10	99	9	10

4 Benholm, . . .	1	3	554	...	...	...	1284	43.1	...	...	...	56.8	33 8 0	.....	18 5 0	0 10 6	52 3 6	.....
5 Bervie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar, . .	1	2	274	...	...	...	639	42.9	...	...	...	57.1	22 0 0	.....	9 3 0	...	31 3 0	.....
7 Durris, . . .	1	2	365	...	...	...	1095	33.3	...	...	...	33.3	22 0 0	...	9 2 6	...	52 2 6	.....
8 Fettercairn, .	3	1	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	...	88 0 0	...	15 19 0	...	88 0 0	...
9 Fetteresso, .	9	11	3932	...	...	...	5602	70.1	...	...	...	16.7	241 7 0	...	45 15 0	...	315 1 2	10 17 10
0 Forboun, . . .	2	3	744	...	...	...	1474	50.3	...	...	...	...	44 0 0	...	26 0 4	...	71 2 4	...
1 Garvock, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Glenbervie, .	1	2	664	...	...	...	664	100.0	...	...	...	...	40 0 1	...	...	...	43 12 3	17 14 9
3 Kinneff & Catarline	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Laureacekirk, .	4	3	1825	...	...	...	838	39.8	...	...	...	60.1	18 7 7	...	5 16 4	...	28 14 1	...
5 Maryculter, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	2555	71.4	...	...	...	28.5	110 0 0	...	20 10 7	...	130 10 7	3 18 0
6 Marykirk, . .	4	4	684	...	...	...	2144	31.9	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	18 18 10	...
7 Nigg, . . .	1	3	730	...	...	...	181	77.0	...	...	...	...	53 17 0	...	34 4 8	...	78 12 0	...
8 St. Cyrus, . .	3	3	1095	...	...	...	2190	50.0	...	...	...	...	66 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	75 10 3	...
9 Strachan, . .	1	3	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	...	88 0 0	...	22 8 9	...	88 15 9	2 0 0
Total,	40	51	17,954	35	1702	9048	28,739	62.8	1.1	5.8	31.4	1112 19 2	2 6 0	86 19 9	220 4 1	38 14 7	1461 3 7	34 10 7
KINROSS.																		
1 Cleish, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kinross, . . .	1	3	1392	...	...	...	1392	100.0	...	...	...	...	99 0 0	...	...	...	105 19 7	10 6 6
3 Orwell, . . .	7	1	584	...	...	...	2774	21.5	13.1	19.9	45.5	52 18 0	24 0 0	24 3 6	30 8 6	4 15 6	136 5 6	...
4 Portmoak, . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	1095	...	...	33.3	66.6	...	...	...	14 6 0	...	36 11 6	...
Total,	9	6	1976	365	919	2001	5261	37.5	6.9	17.4	38.1	151 18 0	24 0 0	46 9 0	44 14 6	11 15 1	278 16 7	10 6 6
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																		
1 Anwoth, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Balmacellan, .	2	2	213	...	...	...	1308	16.3	...	...	...	83.7	11 11 0	...	29 4 0	...	45 8 3	5 0 0
3 Balmaghie, . .	2	2	55	...	...	...	1150	4.8	...	...	...	95.1	10 2 8	...	29 15 10	...	48 5 10	12 11 9
4 Bogue, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	...
Carry forward,	4	5	633	...	...	2190	2823	...	...	...	...	...	41 13 8	...	58 19 10	13 0 7	113 14 1	17 11 9

CIRKCUDBRIGHT.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

LANARK.

LANARK.																														
7	1	479	1128	365	365	2337	20.5	48.2	15.6	15.6	36 11	5	80	10	0	21 11	4	13	0	0	13	6	5	169	19	2	58	1	4	
105	132	1368	730	49,072	5908	57,078	2.4	1.3	85.9	10.4	87	4	2	32	0	2103	12	6	112	12	0	756	13	11	3092	17	0	...	...	
2	1	34	530	...	363	397	8.6	...	...	91.4	1	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	4	1	8	16	17	0	...	...	
2	1	...	...	...	365	895	...	59.2	...	40.7	...	...	...	35	18	0	...	...	13	5	6	1	2	6	50	6	0	...	...	
7	...	...	1095	...	1095	2220	1.3	49.8	...	49.8	6	3	11	75	0	...	...	36	10	0	13	7	2	131	1	1	...	...		
5	...	730	1095	...	365	2190	33.3	50.0	...	16.6	52	13	11	56	16	2	...	...	9	2	0	...	...	...	118	12	1	...	...	
1	1	...	82	...	36	483	...	16.9	7.4	75.6	...	...	...	5	8	4	2	5	0	7	4	0	3	11	6	18	8	10	...	
10	4	730	3432	...	169	4331	16.8	79.2	...	3.9	60	0	0	240	0	0	...	...	8	8	0	9	6	0	317	14	0	...	...	
9	5	2625	...	449	1511	4585	57.2	...	9.8	32.9	213	9	9	...	...	28	16	0	43	4	3	1	13	6	287	3	6	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	0	...	...	...	14	14	0	...	...		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	0	...	...	...	111	0	6	...	...	
...	5	1	1280	...	688	1968	...	65.0	...	34.9	...	...	...	91	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17	6	...	...	...	...	7	17	6	...	...	
...	3	4	...	365	365	2389	69.4	15.3	...	15.3	116	6	11	27	10	0	...	...	7	11	6	3	19	1	155	7	6	...	...	
...	3	2	365	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	80.0	...	28	15	0	...	...	...	42	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	70	16	0	...	...	
...	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	...	200	...	730	930	...	21.5	...	78.4	...	...	...	13	15	0	...	17	10	0	...	...	...	...	31	5	0	0	15	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...																														

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
			In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£				s.	d.
	£	s.														d.	£	s.		
LINLITHGOW.																				
1 Abercorn,	..	..	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bathgate,	6	1	323	..	1825	251	2380	12.8	..	76.6	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Borrowstounness, . . .	5	3	..	910	1095	365	2693	11.9	33.8	40.7	13.6	..	..	52	5	6	80	6	6	..
4 Carriden,	2	2	..	104	365	730	1199	..	8.7	30.4	60.9	..	..	..	..	6	142	5	6	..
5 Dalmeny,	1	1	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	56	0	0	35	9	0	..
6 Ecclesmachan,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	6	..	..	..	..
7 Kirkliston,	5	3	791	487	1095	..	2373	33.3	20.5	46.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	0	0	..
8 Linlithgow,	5	8	859	365	2031	365	3620	23.8	10.0	56.1	10.0	..	..	34	4	0	149	2	8	..
9 Livingstone,	3	1	181	752	..	..	933	19.4	80.6	..	..	..	..	24	0	0	221	2	1	..
10 Queensferry,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1	0	73	18	1	..
11 Torphichen,	2	..	30	..	365	..	395	7.6	..	92.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Uphall,	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	19	10	0	23	18	7	..
13 Whitburn,	4	2	..	..	..	3990	3990	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	15	0	0	..
Total,	34	21	3218	2618	6776	6066	18,678	17.2	14.9	36.2	32.4	261	18	9	177	12	6	847	12	0
NAIRN.																				
1 Ardclach,	..	5	365	365	..	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	..	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	36	6	6	..
2 Auldearn,	1	3	365	..	..	1095	1460	25.0	..	75.0	27	12	9	..	..	..	28	18	1	..
3 Cawdor,	2	2	1020	..	..	440	1460	69.8	..	..	30.1	78	16	8	..	..	17	15	0	..
4 Nairn,	7	3	1460	1552	..	365	3377	43.2	45.9	..	10.8	106	8	11	106	9	0	9	18	10
Total,	10	13	3210	1917	..	2995	8122	39.5	23.6	..	36.9	237	18	4	130	9	0	469	1	9

APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.													
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.											
Brought forward,	171	186	47,193	25,138	1874	45,750	11,995	25.0	...	75.0	3160	11	5	1620	0	11	102	2	9	1223	0	7	136	17	10	6242	13	6	68	13	0			
69 St. Martins, . . .	...	4	365	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	...	24	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	3	10	1	7	10	64	14	3	...	...			
70 Tibberruir, . . .	5	3	2190	...	...	730	2920	75.0	...	25.0	144	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	0	...	...	...	153	14	0	...	...			
71 Trinity-Gask, . .	2	2	215	365	...	393	973	22.0	37.5	40.4	9	2	4	24	0	0	...	...	...	...	15	11	6	...	...	...	56	19	1	...	...			
72 Tulliallan, . . .	1	5	973	...	...	1095	2068	47.0	...	52.9	66	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16	0	...	...	...	99	19	0	...	...			
73 Weem, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	25	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	0	...	...	...	34	19	6	...	...			
Total,	180	201	51,301	25,503	1874	49,428	128106	40.0	19.9	38.6	3429	18	10	1644	0	11	102	2	9	1330	5	11	146	10	11	6652	19	4	68	13	0			
RENFREW.	16	31	...	...	13,818	433	14,251	...	...	96.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	3	7	983	6	3	...	...	
1 Abbey, . . .	2	5	1084	...	...	365	1814	59.7	...	20.1	81	12	0	...	...	...	23	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	8	134	9	8	26	8	0
2 Cathcart, . . .	1	2	365	...	...	246	365	976	33.9	32.2	20	19	2	...	...	...	12	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	39	10	10	5	4	0
3 Eaglesham, . . .	4	7	370	730	1185	1095	3380	10.9	21.6	35.0	32	13	1	49	8	0	76	3	6	26	18	5	...	...	...	9	12	0	194	15	0	14	0	0
4 Eastwood, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5 Erskine, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6 Greenock, . . .	19	44	...	622	16,383	779	17,784	...	3.5	92.1	...	...	...	50	7	6	642	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	0	713	19	0	87	5	7
7 Houstoun, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8 Inchinnan, . . .	1	...	139	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9 Innerkip, . . .	2	4	242	730	173	...	1145	21.1	63.7	15.1	9	2	2	54	12	0	11	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	17	0	9	19	2	...	...	
10 Kilbarchan, . . .	7	3	...	...	2223	365	2588	...	...	85.9	20	0	3	...	...	...	153	7	4	10	8	0	...	...	...	11	4	0	174	19	4	10	7	10
11 Kilmacolm, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	365	365	100.0	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Lochwinnoch, . .	6	3	...	...	771	1915	2686	...	...	28.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	2	30	0	0	5	0	0
13 Mearns, . . .	3	...	365	...	365	365	1095	33.3	...	33.3	19	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14 Neilston, . . .	3	8	...	...	2724	1095	3819	...	...	71.3	21	12	0	...	...	...	21	12	0	5	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	14	7	7	13	0
15 Paisley, . . .	8	19	...	...	5542	365	5907	...	...	93.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	9	218	7	1	...	...	...
16 Port-Glasgow, . .	7	6	1377	...	1434	1548	4359	31.6	...	32.9	83	12	4	...	...	...	335	10	8	3	18	0	...	...	...	78	3	7	339	8	8	20	12	6
17 Renfrew, . . .	3	3	...	...	1095	1095	2190	...	...	50.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	31	9	8	...	...	...	47	11	2	260	11	1	...	...	...
Total,	83	136	4307	2082	46,324	10,150	62,863	6.7	3.3	73.7	297	14	4	154	7	6	2537	19	4	292	14	2	182	14	0	3465	9	4	176	10	11	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ROXBURGH.																	
1 Ancrum,	..	4	..	365	..	..	1460	..	25.0	..	75.0	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Ashkirk,	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	38 15	0	67 7	0	0
3 Bedrule,	1	1	..	365	..	..	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	10 8	0	10 8	0	0
4 Bowden,	1	3	..	..	..	..	1460	..	..	..	100.0	..	43 19	0	24 0	0	0
5 Castleton,	..	..	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	52 0	0	43 19	0	3 6	0
6 Cavers,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 0	0	0
7 Crailing,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Eckford,	2	..	323	..	..	..	688	46.9	..	..	53.0	21 4	9	7 11	8	34 2	8
9 Ednam,	1	1	571	1606	..	..	730	..	..	..	100.0	43 3	5	26 0	0	26 0	0
10 Hawick,	11	6	..	..	..	..	715	19.7	55.5	..	24.8	125 13	4	21 14	9	206 7	2
11 Hopekirk,	1	1	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	7 3	3	7 13	3
12 Hownam,	2	..	..	182	..	..	365	..	83.2	..	66.7	13 0	0	11 14	0	24 14	0
3 Jedburgh,	7	8	365	1628	..	..	2176	4169	39.0	..	52.2	24 0	0	50 12	6	137 14	6
4 Kelso,	5	8	1095	2190	..	..	1460	4745	46.2	..	30.7	77 12	0	55 0	8	264 12	8
5 Kirkton,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Lilliesleaf,	..	1	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	10 8	0	10 8	0
7 Linton,	..	1	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	9 2	0	10 2	0
8 Mackerston,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Maxton,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 Melrose,	2	13	648	2572	..	..	1352	4572	56.4	..	29.5	18 10	0	34 2	6	257 17	4
1 Minto,	4	1	..	..	..	..	1825	1825	..	..	100.0	..	..	30 0	0	36 15	6
2 Morebattle,	2	1	..	..	..	..	1095	1095	..	..	100.0	..	..	38 5	0	39 18	9
3 Oxnam,	2	1	..	365	..	..	730	1095	33.3	..	66.6	24 0	0	27 17	2	52 13	2
4 Roberton,	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	30 0	0	30 0	0	30 0	0
5 Roxburgh,	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	30 0	0	30 0	0	30 0	0
6 St. Boswells,	2	1	31	365	..	..	365	4.1	47.9	..	47.9	7 16	0	13 0	0	46 9	0

[illegible]

SHETLAND.

1 Bressa, Burray, Quarff,
2 Delting, . . .
3 Dunrossness, . . .
4 Fetlar & North Yell,
5 Lerwick, . . .
6 Nesting, . . .
7 North Main, . . .
8 Sandsting, . . .
9 Tingwall, . . .
0 Unst, . . .
1 Walls & Sandness,
2 Yell (Mid & South),

Total,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.						
STIRLING.																	
1 Airth,	1	...	...	365	1095	365	365	365	...	100.0	...	25 0 0	72 0 0	25 2 4	7 7 0	£ 7 7 0	£ s. d.
2 Alva,	2	3	365	200	1095	365	...	1825	20.0	60.0	20.0	16 0 1	...	...	...	122 2 4	...
3 Baldernock,	...	1	...	...	365	...	...	200	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 1	...
4 Balfon,	1	2	...	...	365	...	730	1095	...	33.3	...	66.6	24 12 0	...	12 12 7	37 4 7	...
5 Bothkennar,	1	1	...	...	365	137	...	502	...	74.7	25.2	...	24 0 0	6 17 9	0 5 5	31 3 2	7 3 2
6 Buchanan,	...	4	365	...	...	...	954	1319	27.6	...	...	72.3	...	...	...	62 15 10	...
7 Campsie,	7	5	2058	...	...	730	401	3189	64.5	...	22.9	12.6	158 17 8	...	33 10 6	221 7 3	9 4 6
8 Denny,	2	4	693	...	...	618	485	1796	38.5	...	34.4	27.0	44 5 8	...	15 7 6	95 18 5	16 3 0
9 Drymen,	3	...	...	...	...	730	365	1095	...	...	66.6	33.3	...	50 7 0	11 19 3	62 6 3	...
10 Dunipace,	...	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	9 15 0	9 15 0	...
11 Falkirk,	12	12	119	...	365	4571	664	5354	2.2	...	85.3	12.4	7 5 0	213 0 7	23 0 0	253 6 11	23 3 10
12 Fintry,	1	3	...	365	...	...	1095	1460	...	20.0	...	60.0	24 0 0	...	36 8 6	60 8 6	...
13 Gargunnock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	9	7	2555	...	...	...	3111	5666	45.1	...	...	54.9	173 17 4	...	70 1 10	245 9 2	...
16 Kippen,	2	3	365	...	365	...	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	...	60.0	30 1 9	...	35 13 10	89 15 7	7 12 1
17 Larbert,	6	5	365	...	...	1275	1460	3100	11.7	...	41.1	47.1	29 12 8	67 5 5	41 4 6	138 2 7	2 7 4
18 Lecropt,	2	...	365	...	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	29 17 3	...	10 10 0	40 7 3	...
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	10 10 0	10 10 0	...
20 Polmont,	3	4	393	1124	96	96	365	1978	19.8	56.8	4.9	18.5	26 14 0	4 9 2	12 16 6	128 9 5	6 6 9
21 St. Ninians,	6	7	1227	873	365	365	1825	4290	28.6	20.3	8.5	42.5	84 0 11	14 6 10	46 10 0	212 1 5	...
22 Slamannan,	...	4	...	365	...	...	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	24 0 0	...	4 16 0	28 16 0	...
23 Stirling,	6	11	2096	1095	2717	...	5908	5908	35.5	18.7	45.8	...	181 7 8	125 16 5	4 15 10	359 19 11	...
24 Strathblane,	3	1	365	365	...	...	730	1460	25.0	25.0	...	50.0	30 3 0	24 0 0	28 10 6	82 13 6	...
Total,	68	79	11,531	6377	11,604	16,200	45,712	25.2	13.9	25.4	35.5	866 8 4	394 17 10	580 5 6	427 10 10	2316 0 2	72 0 8

SUTHERLAND.

1 Assynt,	3	365	1095	...	365	2190	2190	...	16.6	100.0	32 11	0	72 0	0	.....	44 12 11	25 16 0	25 16 0	.....
2 Clyne,	2	4	730	...	365	2190	365	50.0	16.6	16.6	16 11	0	52 13 0	0	.....	13 12 0	164 15 11	164 15 11	.....
3 Creich,	2	2	730	...	365	2190	365	50.0	50.0	50.0	.....	0	50 0	0	.....	15 0 10	65 13 10	65 13 10	.....
4 Dornoch,	1	4	730	...	365	1095	1825	40.0	...	60.0	.....	0	50 0	0	.....	14 17 0	65 9 0	65 9 0	.....
5 Durness,	2	2	730	...	365	1460	1460	...	...	100.0	.....	0	25 0	0	.....	20 16 0	20 16 0	20 16 0	.....
6 Eddrachillis,	4	1	365	...	365	1176	1541	23.7	...	76.3	.....	0	25 0	0	.....	23 12 1	48 14 1	48 14 1	.....
7 Farr,	1	2	...	...	730	730	730	...	...	100.0	.....	0	48 0	0	.....	19 13 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	3 18 0
8 Golspie,	3	3	1055	...	730	730	2515	29.0	...	29.0	80 11	6	48 0	0	.....	25 0 0	155 5 6	155 5 6	.....
9 Kildonan,	1	1	...	...	365	365	365	...	...	100.0	.....	0	...	0	.....	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	.....
10 Laing,	4	...	...	...	...	512	1242	...	...	41.1	56 6	4	...	...	.....	7 3 0	63 9 4	63 9 4	.....
11 Loth,	1	1	365	...	...	730	1095	...	...	66.6	25 0	0	...	...	.....	29 8 0	29 8 0	29 8 0	.....
12 Rogart,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	...	...	75.0	30 0	0	...	...	.....	18 6 0	48 17 8	48 17 8	.....
13 Tongue,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	100.0	.....	0	...	...	.....	11 9 0	16 8 0	16 8 0	.....
Total,	27	2880	3650	365	12,273	19,168	15.0	19.1	1.9	64.0	224 8 10	247 13 0	44 12 11	204 16 11	15 5 8	736 17 4	3 18 0	3 18 0	0

WIGTOWN.

1 Glaserton,	4	1230	...	...	...	864	2094	58.8	...	41.1	74 10	1	...	...	.....	6 7 6	36 11 7	111 1 8	.....
2 Inch,	3	188	...	...	365	365	918	20.4	39.8	39.8	13 13	11	...	...	.....	7 3 6	30 11 7	30 11 7	.....
3 Kirkcolum,	3	846	...	...	365	730	1576	53.3	...	46.6	49 2	0	...	...	.....	22 2 6	72 11 6	72 11 6	.....
4 Kirkinner,	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	0	...	...	.....	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	.....
5 Kirkmaiden,	4	365	...	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	75.0	20 0	0	...	...	.....	25 12 1	45 12 1	45 12 1	.....
6 Kirkcowan,	3	199	...	...	365	730	929	21.4	...	78.5	7 17	7	...	...	.....	13 0 0	25 15 1	25 15 1	5 7 9
7 Leswalt,	4	1597	...	...	365	...	1962	81.3	18.6	...	87 10	0	...	...	.....	...	94 2 0	94 2 0	...
8 Luce, New,	1	365	...	...	...	365	365	100.0	...	...	20 0	0	...	...	.....	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...
9 Luce, Old,	4	365	...	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	80.0	18 0	0	...	...	.....	32 7 11	50 7 11	50 7 11	...
10 Mochrum,	2	3	1095	...	...	730	1825	60.0	...	40.0	55 0	0	...	...	.....	20 5 0	76 8 7	76 8 7	...
11 Penninghame,	7	7	3088	...	86	1825	4999	61.8	1.7	36.5	169 11	2	...	...	.....	6 3 6	44 4 0	233 11 0	2 10 0
12 Portpatrick,	3	2	...	...	...	1578	1878	...	...	100.0	...	0	...	...	.....	22 18 6	22 18 6	22 18 6	...
13 Sorby,	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	0	...	...	.....	7 18 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	...
14 Stoneykirk,	8	1	1312	...	224	3587	5123	25.6	4.3	70.0	75 4	2	...	...	.....	23 8 10	172 5 5	172 5 5	...
15 Stranraer,	...	2	...	...	574	365	574	...	100.0	...	...	0	...	...	.....	0 15 6	10 12 4	10 12 4	...
16 Whithorn,	5	...	1460	...	...	365	1825	80.0	...	...	80 0	0	...	...	.....	2 12 0	82 12 0	82 12 0	...
17 Wigtown,	2	3	654	...	...	730	1384	47.2	...	52.7	35 9	6	...	...	.....	22 2 4	67 7 2	67 7 2	1 5 0
Total,	53	37	12,764	...	1614	14,789	29,167	43.8	...	50.7	705 18 5	48 12 9	322 0 11	48 12 9	1119 4 10	9 2 9	9 2 9	9 2 9	0

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days for which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Asylums.		In Private Houses.		In Asylums.		In Private Houses.		In Asylums.		In Private Houses.		In Asylums.		In Private Houses.		In Asylums.	
			In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.
1 Aberdeen.	213	269	92,015	909	17,811	41,341	152,076	60.5	11.7	27.1	6,264	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
2 Argyll.	102	117	18,363	8,222	2,763	40,839	70,907	26.7	11.6	37.6	1,227	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3 Ayr.	123	158	12,728	15,698	21,567	37,784	87,172	14.5	17.9	49.5	958	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
4 Banf.	35	64	12,905	3,285	1,578	15,878	32,068	40.2	10.0	48.0	956	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
5 Banff.	33	37	5,336	7,043	1,186	9,669	22,731	26.1	30.9	42.0	420	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
6 Bute.	16	22	4,198	4,633	1,186	6,912	12,296	34.1	9.7	56.2	295	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7 Cathness.	49	61	9,917	4,633	1,186	23,647	38,137	25.9	12.1	61.9	684	17	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
8 Clackmannan.	12	28	2,823	3,948	1,663	3,790	12,224	23.1	32.4	31.0	224	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
9 Dumbarton.	43	36	11,184	4,126	2,482	7,311	25,105	44.5	16.4	9.8	905	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
10 Dunfermline.	85	78	35,717	43	43	17,632	53,362	68.1	0.1	31.7	1,999	6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
11 Edinburgh.	300	453	118,379	22,154	58,052	26,936	225,521	52.4	9.8	25.7	7,814	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Elgin.	40	51	18,919	36,371	8,880	25,705	91,174	22.4	40.1	9.8	1,497	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
13 Fife.	137	139	20,218	1,095	730	21,977	148,273	83.9	0.7	14.8	7,469	11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
14 Forfar.	204	261	124,471	14,743	602	13,238	34,522	17.2	42.7	17	383	43	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15 Haddington.	53	55	5,939	12,898	365	45,349	73,644	20.4	17.5	61.5	1,077	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
16 Inverness.	97	115	15,032	12,898	365	45,349	73,644	20.4	17.5	61.5	1,077	17	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
17 Kircaldie.	40	51	17,954	35	1,702	9,048	28,739	62.8	0.1	58	1,112	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
18 Kircubright.	9	6	1,976	365	919	2,001	5,261	37.5	6.9	17.4	1,151	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 Kircubright.	47	48	22,015	32,921	119,397	9,892	31,907	69.0	31.0	31.0	1,236	17	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
20 Lanark.	443	484	17,075	3,218	6,776	36,099	259,492	27.1	12.3	46.2	5,067	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 Leith.	34	21	3,218	2,618	6,776	6,066	18,678	17.2	14.9	36.2	231	18	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
22 Linlithgow.	10	13	3,210	1,917	3,210	9,995	8,192	39.5	23.6	36.0	237	18	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
23 Nairn.	24	37	7,332	3,265	1,186	12,498	20,695	37.8	1.1	0.3	516	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
24 Peebles.	10	9	2,694	1,273	1,874	2,161	6,130	48.9	20.8	38.2	329	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Perth.	180	201	51,301	23,503	46,324	49,428	128,106	40.0	19.9	1.5	3,429	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26 Ross.	83	136	4,307	2,052	925	10,150	62,868	6.7	3.3	73.7	297	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
27 Ross.	93	105	9,389	14,514	925	10,150	62,868	13.8	21.3	69.4	689	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
28 Roxburgh.	46	59	4,493	11,098	303	16,288	31,879	14.1	34.8	51.1	304	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
29 Selkirk.	9	10	868	2,005	303	3,069	5,940	14.7	34.1	51.1	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Shetland.	25	21	4,479	1,095	303	10,207	16,084	27.8	1.9	63.4	338	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
31 Stirling.	68	79	11,331	6,377	11,604	16,207	45,712	25.2	13.9	25.4	866	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
32 Suburban.	27	27	2,890	3,650	1,614	12,273	19,168	15.0	19.1	64.0	224	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33 Wigton.	53	37	12,764	438	1,614	14,789	29,167	43.8	5.5	50.7	705	18	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Totals & Averages.	2744	328	741,328	241,012	308,030	605,058	1,895,428	39.2	12.6	16.2	48,948	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
											15,140	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
											3,558	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
											98,166	12	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7



APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1863, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	13	13	45	40	1	5	13	20	6	3	9	13	5	1	14	15
February,	11	17	45	44	2	6	16	21	5	2	11	17	5	3	20	12
March,	8	14	32	48	4	6	19	14	3	4	9	13	3	3	16	16
Total in 1st Quarter,	32	44	122	132	7	17	48	55	14	9	29	43	13	7	50	43
April,.....	21	23	54	58	2	5	23	18	9	9	21	29	8	6	8	14
May,	19	23	43	53	8	11	19	16	7	8	7	16	6	1	13	17
June,	15	15	68	85	10	7	19	31	4	8	33	42	4	6	10	11
Total in 2d Quarter,	55	61	165	196	20	23	61	65	20	25	61	87	18	13	31	42
July,	21	24	93	83	6	8	13	19	9	7	53	35	2	4	14	14
August,.....	14	24	59	50	1	10	21	23	5	4	24	28	2	4	12	3
September,	11	14	38	57	6	14	11	22	4	8	12	15	4	1	12	14
Total in 3d Quarter,	46	62	190	190	13	32	45	64	18	19	89	78	8	9	38	31
October,.....	20	15	30	47	8	13	14	20	10	1	12	15	1	3	10	13
November,.....	11	16	45	48	6	8	16	21	1	3	14	8	3	1	7	14
December,..	15	12	40	45	6	8	16	27	6	6	5	6	3	3	14	8
Total in 4th Quarter,	46	43	115	140	20	29	46	68	17	10	31	29	7	7	31	35
GENERAL TOTALS,...	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	46	36	150	151

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 6 private and 120 pauper males, and 3 private and 122 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are included in the numbers of admissions.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. II.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Number Admitted.		Discharges.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																					
					Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																					
	M.	F.	Re-covered.	Not Re-covered.	Under 1 Month.	From 1-3 Months.	From 3-6 Months.	From 6-9 Months.	From 9-12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.																		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																
Public Asylums,	497	526	163	215	168	162	14	8	47	50	41	62	21	34	15	12	11	13	8	9	3	13	3	7	...	7	36	28	15	17	32	27	22	18	33	41	30	31
Licensed Houses,	113	145	30	64	71	73	2	2	6	19	7	13	6	6	5	8	2	3	...	5	5	2	5	...	2	...	1	7	6	2	5	10	10	7	21	31	21	14
Parochial Asylums, ...	126	131	62	67	26	40	16	14	18	29	19	12	2	5	4	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	16	3	3	8	6	2	...	2	7	3	8
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,	35	66	5	7	14	25	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	3	4	3	5	4	4	12
Totals,	771	868	260	353	279	300	32	24	72	99	68	90	30	45	24	24	15	17	8	14	7	19	3	10	1	11	52	52	20	26	50	46	38	28	61	83	58	65

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1863, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
			Under 1.		From 1-3		From 3-6		From 6-9		From 9-12		From 12-18		From 13-2		From 2-3		From 3-5		From 5-10		From 10-20		Above 20.					
	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Public Asylums,	1458·5	1460·0	14	12	10	11	10	5	9	4	6	4	9	6	13	7	11	13	12	12	11	10	11	10	13	4	129	98	48·5	51·4
Licensed Houses,	406·5	500·5	...	1	4	6	2	5	3	3	1	5	1	1	2	5	3	4	6	5	5	2	...	7	1	1	28	45	44·4	51·9
Parochial Asylums	205·5	280·5	6	2	2	4	...	2	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	1	1	2	4	6	3	2	1	...	...	26	22	43·0	44·0
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,	158·0	241·5	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	8	1	2	...	2	...	...	13	22	44·6	52·9
Totals, ...	2228·5	2482·5	20	15	16	22	13	13	19	12	10	12	13	7	16	15	18	20	21	29	23	17	13	20	14	5	196	187	45·1	50·0

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. IV.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, in 1863.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.								Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.			General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.				
	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption and Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart.		Dysentery and Diarrhea.		Other Forms.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Public Asylums,	1458·5	1460·0	6	7	6	5	29	4	9	7	6	8	48	29	3	5	2	8	9	6	4	5	6	13	1	1		
Licensed Houses,	406·5	500·5	4	4	5	1	6	3	...	2	1	3	5	13	1	...	2	8	2	2	...	2	7	...	...			
Parochial Asylums,	205·5	280·5	6	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	8	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...			
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,	158·0	241·5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	4	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	7	...	...			
Totals,	2228·5	2482·5	19	13	13	7	36	9	10	12	13	21	65	52	6	6	5	17	12	11	5	10	11	28	1	1		

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. V.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1862 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1862.				A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.												
	In Asylums.		As Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1862.		Placed in Asylums.				Discharged from Asylums.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Patients intimated in 1862.		Transferred from Asylums.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.				
							Of Patients intimated during 1862.		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1. Aberdeen,	134	174	55	65	35	44	35	43	1	..	21	28	8	7	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
2. Argyll,	44	45	50	75	11	7	8	3	1	1	2	2	..	3	2	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
3. Ayr,	58	67	43	70	25	23	24	18	..	3	13	8	2	2	6	6	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
4. Banff,	17	27	16	31	4	11	4	11	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	
5. Berwick,	16	18	15	15	2	7	2	5	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bute,	9	8	7	13	2	2	2	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Caithness,	17	19	31	38	2	8	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
8. Clackmannan,	9	16	2	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Dumbarton,	32	19	7	11	6	9	6	9	..	..	4	3	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Dumfries,	67	34	16	34	14	13	12	11	..	1	6	7	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Edinburgh,	203	329	33	41	76	83	74	80	1	..	10	49	13	16	23	31	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Elgin or Moray,	25	28	12	20	9	8	9	8	1	..	9	3	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Fife,	83	99	49	37	12	14	11	14	1	1	2	3	4	2	10	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Forfar,	158	194	28	36	34	47	34	45	2	..	12	20	2	4	23	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Haddington,	32	28	21	16	3	10	3	10	..	..	1	3	..	..	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Inverness,	37	47	61	64	7	4	5	2	..	4	3	..	1	2	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Kincardine,	29	26	8	19	3	6	3	6	..	1	1	5	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kinross,	6	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kirkcubright,	31	35	14	13	8	2	7	2	..	1	6	4	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Lanark,	291	312	36	67	126	136	123	132	1	..	55	64	5	23	43	32	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

21. Linlithgow,	21	14	6	4	11	3	10	3	...	6	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Nairn,	5	9	3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23. Orkney,	8	13	15	21	2	5	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24. Peebles,	5	7	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25. Perth,	103	118	75	69	9	25	8	24	2	...	13	13	...	9	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Renfrew,	51	97	12	19	30	33	30	33	...	...	17	5	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27. Ross and Cromarty, ...	28	31	56	66	6	9	3	5	...	...	19	17	5	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Roxburgh,	18	24	19	24	13	10	7	6	...	1	1	3	...	...	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29. Selkirk,	4	5	3	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30. Shetland,	9	10	14	16	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31. Stirling,	41	39	19	23	11	20	10	15	1	...	7	6	3	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32. Sutherland,	8	9	15	18	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Wigton,	25	19	22	21	8	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals,	1624	1924	769	972	479	552	447	502	13	21	184	250	58	102	182	179	32	50	9	21	2	8	7	40	58

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,.....	1253.5	1167.5	449	498	151	201	149	140	109	94	35.8	42.6	33.6	40.3	8.6	8.0
" 1859,.....	1307.0	1242.5	463	455	149	186	126	109	107	93	35.9	36.6	32.1	40.8	8.1	7.4
" 1860,.....	1351.0	1319.0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	32.7	39.2	37.7	40.1	10.2	7.5
" 1861,.....	1374.0	1388.0	489	532	195	219	121	152	120	103	35.6	38.4	39.8	41.1	8.7	7.2
" 1862,.....	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	155	197	124	149	147	107	30.9	32.7	35.9	42.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863,.....	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	32.8	40.8	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
AVERAGE OF THE 6 YEARS,	1358.1	1332.5	462.3	498.5	163.2	204.2	135.2	140.2	125.1	99.0	34.0	37.3	36.5	40.9	9.1	7.4

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,.....	355.0	462.0	125	222	48	86	21	35	30	35	35.2	48.0	38.4	38.7	8.4	7.5
" 1859,.....	351.5	490.0	113	168	44	66	27	39	38	30	32.1	34.3	38.9	39.3	10.8	6.1
" 1860,.....	363.0	515.5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	35.2	34.3	36.6	37.3	5.5	8.1
" 1861,.....	388.5	524.0	112	176	30	66	29	76	28	39	28.9	33.5	26.8	37.5	7.2	7.4
" 1862,.....	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28.8	30.1	23.1	35.9	10.3	8.6
" 1863,.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	25.3	29.0	26.5	44.1	6.8	8.9
AVERAGE OF THE 6 YEARS,	378.2	501.6	118.0	174.0	37.0	67.2	36.5	53.0	31.1	39.2	31.2	34.7	31.3	37.9	8.2	7.7

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,	187-0	245-0	110	166	45	87	16	18	37	37	58-8	67-7	40-9	52-4	19-7	15-1
" 1859,	199-5	268-5	131	162	57	95	22	22	37	23	65-8	60-4	43-5	5	18-5	8-5
" 1860,	199-5	283-5	128	144	69	80	26	27	54	32	64-3	50-8	53-9	55-5	27-1	11-3
" 1861,	191-0	281-0	112	136	63	93	24	34	30	21	58-6	48-3	56-2	68-3	15-7	7-4
" 1862,	193-5	277-5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68-9	50-1	51-1	47-4	12-0	12-2
" 1863,	205-5	280-5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61-4	46-7	50-8	51-1	12-6	7-8
AVERAGE OF THE 6 YEARS,	196-0	272-6	123-2	146-2	60-4	81-2	23-5	29-1	34-5	28-1	62-7	53-6	48-7	55-4	17-3	10-2

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS IN POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1858,	121-0	193-5	21	35	...	5	12	23	12	16	17-3	18-0	...	14-3	9-9	8-2
" 1859,	129-5	225-0	51	60	1	4	12	15	19	13	39-3	26-6	1-9	6-6	14-7	5-7
" 1860,	137-0	215-0	37	30	3	14	5	16	9	17	27-0	13-9	8-1	46-6	6-5	7-9
" 1861,	148-0	214-0	40	53	2	1	7	6	24	24	27-0	24-7	5-0	1-8	16-2	11-2
" 1862,	151-0	228-0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27-8	23-2	7-3	13-2	8-6	10-9
" 1863,	158-0	241-5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22-1	27-3	14-3	10-6	8-2	9-1
AVERAGE OF THE 6 YEARS,	140-7	219-5	37-5	49-5	2-3	6-3	11-5	16-3	15-0	19-5	26-6	22-5	6-1	12-7	10-6	8-8

APPENDIX E.

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN
THE PATIENTS' BOOKS OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN LUNATIC ASYLUM, 14th January 1863.

Appendix

E.

Commissioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Aberdeen
Asylum.

A statutory visit was paid to this Asylum to-day and yesterday. One hundred and fifty-three male and 169 female patients were examined. Of this number, 41 are acute, are regarded as curable, and are under medical treatment for mental disease; 12 individuals are prescribed for as labouring under bodily ailment, but their ailments, however grave, cannot be urgent, as there were no occupants of the sick-rooms; and although 10 were confined to bed, in four cases only did this arrangement appear to be absolutely necessary. The sanitary state of the community may, accordingly, be pronounced satisfactory; and the aspect of a large proportion of the inmates indicates vigour, ample nourishment, and judicious management. It appears that of the robust class, 51 men and 67 females are employed industrially, and that 47 males and 58 females are engaged in unproductive occupations. A few pursue trades, but the great majority act as gardeners or field labourers. A considerable number of females were found in the washhouse and laundry. Large bodies of the robust but less active patients are encouraged to form walking parties in the grounds, 5 have the privilege of going into the country, under supervision, and 8 upon parole. The inhabitants of the separate houses on the male side, 14 in number, are permitted to go out and in, and dispose of themselves, in a great measure, according to their own inclinations. Thirty-five patients have been admitted since 5th August 1862, 17 of whom were paupers. All, save 3, were chargeable to the parishes of St. Nicholas and Old Machar. During the year 1862, 9 applications for the admission of pauper lunatics have been refused; only 2 of these were for males, and they did not belong to the county of Aberdeen. At present, and in consequence of the removal of a portion of the boarders to Elmhill, accommodation could be afforded to 15 pauper lunatics of each sex. Of the entrants, 12 presented the symptoms of mania, and 3 of these with homicidal and suicidal dispositions; 11 those of melancholia, 2 of monomania, 9 of dementia, and 1 of amentia.

Twenty-one discharges have taken place; 15 as recovered, 4 as relieved, and 2 as not improved.

There have been 11 deaths; 4 of which are ascribed to general paralysis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to cerebral congestion, 1 to diarrhœa, 1 to erysipelas, and 3 to exhaustion and decay. Three of the deceased died within a twelvemonth after admission. The average age at death was upwards of 59 years; and it is deserving of note that one of the number had lived 20, one 21, and a third 25 years in the asylum. The ages of three were respectively 74, 80, and 87.

The registers show that there are 20 epileptics, 11 paralytics, and 24 manifesting degraded habits, among the inmates; and a very cursory survey of the community indicates that there are a number of aged and infirm persons still associated with the other classes. It is matter for consideration, whether the appropriation of the hall, etc., at present unoccupied in the basement floor of the front as an infirmary for members of these groups, would not prove beneficial in withdrawing them from association with the more excited and active, who are sometimes annoyed and irritated by their presence. The cottages afford a certain amount of relief in this respect for the less helpless. They continue useful and pleasing features of the establishment, and are now less adjuncts than parts of the institution since the removal of the walls in the front. Further incorporation would be effected by removing the high and un-

seemly palisade which surrounds the entrance to the Barkmill House. All these cottages would be greatly improved by rendering the furniture similar to that of the homes in which the inmates formerly dwelt.

A small room has been obtained by boarding off the colonnade in the east wing, which is to be used as a laundry, while a somewhat similar structure in another airing-yard is to be used as a dépôt for the clothes, etc., sent from Elmhill. But these changes cannot be regarded as in any degree removing the objections to the existing general wash-house—objections which involve the health and comfort of the large number of patients employed there, and which must increase in force as the population increases.

About 20 of the boarders were transferred to the new building at Elmhill upon the 12th November last. The establishment may now be regarded as entirely independent; it is provided with a staff of resident medical officer, companion for the females, and housekeeper; and, so far as can yet be judged, will prove comfortable, commodious, and be easily worked. While it presents all the features of an elegantly furnished and well-appointed private mansion, placed in the centre of an extensive park, the boundaries of which cannot be seen, it is so constructed as to afford all the means and appliances required in the various forms of insanity, and for the treatment of the diseases and infirmities with which insanity may be complicated. It is chiefly characterized by the spaciousness of the apartments, the cheerfulness of every department, the easy access to the grounds, and the wide views of the surrounding country.

Large portions of the original house have been oil-painted, several of the rooms in the basement of the north galleries have been papered, and in this way greatly improved in aspect. But this and other parts were low in temperature. It is true that where great cold is dreaded, as in the gate cottage, four pairs of blankets are supplied; strips of carpet are provided at other points, and various expedients resorted to; but further arrangements are required to secure greater warmth, in some places better ventilation, and in others a more liberal supply of gas at night. It is still necessary to direct attention to the deplorable state of the privies on the female side, and to the scanty supply of lavatories throughout.

The books and orders were examined. The visitors' register contains a large number of entries. Upon some occasions 30 visits may be paid in one day. Seclusion can scarcely be said to have been resorted to. The shower-bath has been used upon nine occasions. Strong dresses are still in use, and one individual wears locked boots; but no other modification of restraint is allowed. Amusements, which are one of the best means of allaying irritability and excitement, and consequently one of the best substitutes for coercion, are now more frequent, and are well attended. Besides the festivities of Christmas, there are frequent social meetings, parties for dancing, and classes for singing.

The Aberdeen Asylum may be regarded as at once presenting relics of arrangements for the custody of the insane, which are now passing away, and the most recent and desirable developments. In the abilities and devotion of the medical and general staff, the Commissioner has great confidence, and trusts implicitly to their exertions, aided by the liberal co-operation of the governors, in bringing all parts of so important and excellent an institution into keeping with the best models elsewhere.

Private interviews were granted to 5 individuals, and special attention was directed to 6 others, 4 females and 2 males, whose removal to the poor-house asylum of St. Nicholas parish has been under consideration.

ROYAL ASYLUM, ABERDEEN, 25th September 1863.

The number of patients in the asylum continues to increase. At the visit of 14th January there were 153 males and 169 females; there are now 159 males and 193 females, of whom 9 males and 11 females are in the new establishment at Elmhill.

The changes since last inspection consist of 94 admissions, 47 discharges, and 13 deaths.

Of the patients admitted, 42 were males, and 52 females; 32 private, and 62 pauper; and 14 of the total number had been previously in the asylum.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Aberdeen
Asylum.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.
—
Aberdeen
Asylum.

The prevalent form of insanity on admission was mania, but no less than 23 were already in a state of dementia. Thirteen patients were admitted from other asylums, 5 from poorhouses, and 2 from jails. Of the patients discharged, 23 were males, and 24 females; 19 private, and 28 pauper. Of the total number, 39 had recovered. Of the unrecovered patients, 5 were private, and 3 pauper. Of the latter, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 2 were confided to the care of friends, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. The small proportion of patients discharged unrecovered is remarkable, and accounts for the growth of the population. Unless some systematic means be adopted for the removal of chronic cases, it is evident that the question of providing additional accommodation must soon again be considered. Of the patients who died, 10 were males and 3 females, 8 private and 3 pauper. The cause of death was general paralysis in 4 cases, exhaustion from chronic mania in 2, cerebral congestion in 2, and cellular inflammation, apoplexy, epilepsy, diarrhoea, and exhaustion from acute mania, in 1 case each. Several of these patients had been many years in the asylum; 4 were admitted before 1846, 1 in 1858, 1 in 1859, 2 in 1861, 1 in 1862, and 4 in 1863. The mortality, as usual, is low, and the absence of death from phthisis affords very satisfactory evidence of the attention paid to ventilation and general hygienic principles.

It appears from the registers that of the present inmates—

21	males	and	22	females	are	considered	curable.
21	„	22	„		are	under	special treatment for their mental affections.
2	„	7	„		are	under	treatment for bodily ailments.
15	„	7	„		are	epileptic.	
5	„	4	„		are	paralytic.	
13	„	9	„		are	of	wet or dirty habits.

The numbers registered on the 24th inst., as—

	M.	F.
Occupied industrially were,	60	82
Otherwise occupied,	55	72
Confined to airing-courts,	84	177
Taking exercise in general grounds,	64	8
„ beyond asylum grounds,	7	0
„ on parole in grounds,	2	0
In bed from sickness or debility,	2	8
Wearing strong dresses with special fastenings,	2	4
„ „ with ordinary fastenings,	2	3
Using quilted bed coverings,	2	2
Sleeping on stretchers,	2	0
Raised by night attendant,	13	9

Industrial occupation for the males is limited in a great measure to garden work and household work. The numbers employed in the tailors' and shoemakers' shops rarely exceed 5 or 6; but there is little doubt that, with more extended sources of occupation, industrial employment might be greatly increased. It is suggested, both as a source of varied labour, and as one of interest to the patients, if not of profit to the institution, that advantage should be taken of the grass land now in possession of the asylum to establish a dairy.

The numbers registered as confined to the airing-courts appear large, but it is explained that these numbers are applicable only to the day on which the entry was made, and that there are very few patients of either sex who are confined entirely to the airing-courts. It is, however, worthy of consideration, whether exercise beyond the airing-courts might not very properly be extended, and also whether the sources of amusement for the pauper patients might not be beneficially increased. The want of a proper amusement-hall presents a difficulty to the extension of many in-door amusements; but the chapel might be used for lectures, recitations, etc.; and out-of-doors, a bowling-green, accessible to the pauper patients, might be provided. A regular variety of out-door games might likewise be introduced. In the register of restraint, only 6 entries of seclusion occur since last visit—4 in rooms, and 2 in the

seclusion-yard. It appears, however, that the term seclusion is restricted to isolation as a punishment, and is not considered applicable when the patient is isolated simply on account of excitement, or from being considered dangerous. But, as it is usual to use the term in the broader sense here indicated, it is recommended that this practice should in future be adopted. At the visit to-day, 1 male was confined to his room owing to epileptic excitement, and 2 females to their rooms from maniacal excitement.

The number of canvas dresses continues to attract attention. With the exceptions thus noted, the patients were comfortably and suitably dressed, and their physical aspect presented every indication of an ample and appropriate diet. The meals, which the Commissioner saw served, were abundant and of excellent quality; but the further restriction of the use of tin dishes, and the extended use of knives and forks, are desirable.

With the exception of one or two of the single rooms appropriated to patients of dirty habits, every part of the house was free from offensive odours, and the bedding throughout was clean and in good order. Much of the furniture, and many of the bedsteads, however, are old and antiquated, and a general revision of the pauper department in this respect might very fitly be undertaken. A much needed improvement is at present in progress, namely, the papering and painting and flooring with wood of a number of single rooms in the low galleries. Should, however, the pressure for accommodation again become urgent, as seems not unlikely to be the case, it might be considered whether additional room could not be obtained by converting some of the single rooms into dormitories. The present proportion of single rooms is high, and could afford diminution, not only without detriment, but possibly even with advantage to the patients. The provision, for instance, of a general dormitory for the patients of dirty habits would facilitate their supervision, and tend to improve their condition.

The asylum of Elmhill answers all the expectations that were formed of it, as to cheerfulness and the appropriate nature of its accommodation. Probably in no asylum in the kingdom are so many advantages extended to patients at such moderate rates. The house contains at present barely a third of the numbers it is calculated to accommodate; but these numbers will to a certain extent depend on the amount and kind of accommodation which the patients may require. A considerable number of the rooms remain unfurnished, but furniture will be supplied as the demand for admission increases. The patients here enjoy a large share of liberty, and appreciate very thoroughly the change from the old asylum.

The supply of water to both houses is now abundant, and an improvement has at last been effected in the privies in the female airing-courts, which have been fitted up as water-closets on M'Farlane's principle. In the male courts, this improvement has not yet been carried out. The washing-house and laundry remain as at last visit, but there is no doubt that the Directors will undertake this and other improvements as soon as they feel justified in doing so, by the pecuniary position of the asylum. Indeed, the condition of the establishment is never stationary; improvement in one direction or another is always in progress, and it is extremely creditable to all concerned in the management of this institution, that so much has been accomplished, and so well accomplished, from the ordinary sources of income.

The detached houses continue in pleasing operation, and that of Clarkseat affords a valuable means of testing the convalescence of the male patients. Only one patient is absent from the house on probation.

The various registers were examined, and the orders for admission were found correct. Of about 820 visitors to male patients, and 730 to female patients, about 20 to each sex were from various causes refused admission.

ARGYLL DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th July 1863.

The asylum has now been in operation about a month, the first patient having been received on the 9th June. The inmates at this date are 56 in number, comprising 27 men and 29 women, all of whom, with 5 exceptions,

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Aberdeen
Asylum.

Argyll
District
Asylum.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—

Public and
District
Asylums.
—

Argyll
District
Asylum.

have been transferred from other asylums. Of the 5 patients received directly from their parishes, at least 3 appear to have been insane for a considerable period. The benefits which the asylum is calculated to confer on the district cannot therefore be estimated by the immediate number of cures, as almost the whole of the patients as yet received must be regarded as incurable. Nevertheless, the improvement in the general condition of several has since their admission been very marked.

No discharges and no deaths have taken place.

Although no decided opinion can as yet be expressed on the condition and management of the establishment, there are already very satisfactory indications that it will be conducted in an able and efficient manner. At the visit, no patient was found in bed or in seclusion, no one was noisy or excited, and all were neat and clean in person and dress. The numbers dining in the hall comprised the whole of the patients, with the exception of 3 men and 9 women, who, for the most part, had only been very recently admitted.

As might be expected from the recent opening of the house, there are various minor matters which require to be rectified, but the experience already acquired in the general working of the establishment shows that it is well adapted for its purpose. The arrangement of the wards is convenient, and more domestic than is usual in similar institutions. The clothing and bedding appear to be of good quality, and their material to have been judiciously selected. Hair mattresses are provided for all the beds, and the arrangements of those of the patients of wet habits appear well adapted to secure their comfort and insure cleanliness. The furniture generally is comfortable and appropriate.

The diet is varied and good, being pretty much in accordance with that prescribed by the General Board for the patients in lunatic wards of poor-houses, and it is found sufficiently ample to render the prescription of extra diet as a rule unnecessary. Its average cost per head is at present estimated at sixpence per day, but this will probably be reduced when the garden has been formed, and the land brought into cultivation. The meals are served with neatness and comfort, and knives and forks, and appropriate dishes of earthenware, are habitually used.

The staff of officials consists of 10 attendants, 5 male and 5 female, of a steward and messenger, and of a house-keeper, cook, laundress, and house-maid. These numbers will probably suffice for the establishment when full. A considerable proportion of the patients are industrially employed—the men in laying out the airing-grounds, and the women in sewing and other female occupations. Only 9 males and 10 females are reported as not in any way occupied. Although the grounds are in a very rough and unfinished state, scarcely any of the patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and indeed, under present circumstances, such restriction would be scarcely possible.

Considerable progress has been made in completing or perfecting the internal arrangements of the house, in furnishing, painting, etc.; but in a great degree this must be a question of time, and also to some extent one of experience. So far as can be judged at this season, the ventilation appears good, and there is also reason to think that the means of heating will be found adequate. The house is now reported completely water-tight.

Considering the numerous difficulties under which the asylum has been opened, its general condition must be regarded as highly creditable to its management.

Dumfries
Asylum.

DUMFRIES, 23d February 1863.

The present has proved a very satisfactory statutory inspection, as affording evidence of steady progress, and of nearer approximation in the domestic arrangements to those modern institutions where a place of seclusion and an hospital are so far provided with the comforts of a boarding establishment. With great natural advantages, with many excellences, even in the structure, considering the views which prevailed when it was erected, and with great resources and unwearied efforts for engaging and distracting the unhealthy mind, there are still several points at which this asylum stands still, or where

it is outstripped by institutions of less pretence and reputation. Some of these have been previously adverted to, but become more clamant in proportion as they are overlooked.

1. While celebrated for the extent to which moral means of alleviation are resorted to, the establishment possesses no suitable place for reunion lectures, and the patients must meet in the kitchen, or in a lobby; and in the case of the inmates of the pauper asylum, they must, during winter, either be deprived of participation in such meetings, or traverse a portion of the grounds at night.

2. The laundry is defective in arrangement, insufficient in size, and badly placed.

3. Great improvements have been introduced in the serving of meals, but were more space and a longer time allowed, were dishes provided in the Southern Counties Asylum similar to those in general use, and were greater variety of food afforded, much additional comfort would be secured.

4. The bed-clothing is clean and sufficient, but the beds are almost, without exception in the pauper department, hard and hollow. This remark is applicable whether the mattress consists of coir, sea-grass, or wool, but is especially so when it is made of coir. The obvious remedy is either constant teasing and refilling, or the substitution of hair. The absence of curtains in the Crichton Institution, determined, it is believed, by sanitary considerations, gives a bare and cheerless aspect to the rooms, which is to be regretted.

5. Many of the galleries, and even private apartments, are insufficiently supplied with light in the evening.

6. Certain of the water-closets in the Southern Counties Asylum are so viciously placed that they must interfere with comfort, and perhaps with health. Where change of position is impracticable, and indeed throughout, the seats, etc., should be constituted of hard wood.

7. All attempts to preserve sward in the airing-yard for the males in the Southern Counties Asylum have been relinquished. Under such circumstances, it is worthy of consideration whether the whole might not be laid with gravel, or portions of it paved.

8. It appears absolutely necessary that a sitting-room should be provided in connexion with the sick ward, or that patients who are merely aged and infirm, or feeble, should be separated from those who are labouring or sinking under various forms of disease.

9. It is stated that the cottage erected in the immediate vicinity of the slaughter-house, is to be occupied by officers of the establishment. Not merely their comfort, but that of the whole community, demands that some means be resorted to, such as are adopted in the Abbatoirs of Paris, to prevent the spread of the effluvia arising from offal, etc., which, even at this season, were offensive.

The registers show that at present the inmates consist of 214 males, and 147 females. Of these, 28 are considered curable, 139 are under treatment for mental, and 136 for bodily disease. These numbers indicate a most praiseworthy activity in bringing the resources of medicine to bear upon cases in which the prognosis is discouraging.

Since the 21st November 1862, 8 persons have been admitted into the Crichton Institution. Two laboured under mania, 3 under melancholia, 1 under delusive insanity, 1 under the monomania of suspicion, and 1 under dementia. Six have been discharged; 3 of whom were recovered, and 3 relieved; 1 of the latter having been transferred to the lunatic wards of Greenock poor-house. Two deaths have occurred; 1 from pneumonia, and 1 from general decay. These persons had resided respectively, 24 and 23 years in the establishment.

During the same period the admissions into the Southern Counties Asylum amounted to 14, 5 of these being boarders. All the pauper lunatics belonged to the district. Of these patients, there laboured under mania 6, melancholia 3, idiocy 3, dementia 1, and in 1 the form of the disease is not given. It may be mentioned, with reference to the general health and the mortality of the establishment, that only 2 of the number are pronounced to have been in good health.

Appendix
E.
Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Dumfries
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Dumfries
Asylum.

One individual has been discharged cured, and 5 have died—2 of phthisis, 1 of caries of shoulder with anasarca, etc., 1 of general paralysis, and 1 of inflammation of bowels and stomach. The average age at death appears to have been nearly 45 years.

The health of the community is at present represented as good. Sixty-four males and 73 females are industrially employed, and larger numbers take exercise in the grounds. The numbers, however, engaged in occupation appear disproportionately small to the population. The females engaged in the laundry never exceed 7, and the work-room in the Southern Counties Asylum appeared more than usually deserted.

A difficulty must, however, be encountered in providing means of active employment for the inmates of the Crichton Institution.

The books and orders were examined. The warrant for 1 patient recently admitted into the Southern Counties Asylum has been returned to the applicants to be amended. The application of seclusion is gradually diminishing. The camisole, the sheet, stuffed gloves, and the locked bed have all been used upon a few occasions since last entry. Attention is directed to the state of the case books. The public service would be greatly facilitated, and greater accuracy secured in judging of results, were the registers, etc., required by the Lunacy Act, etc., combined, instead of two series of statistics being preserved, as if of distinct hospitals.

DUMFRIES, 16th July 1863.

The Crichton Institution contains, at this date, 122 patients, of whom 72 are males and 50 females; but of these, 5 males and 3 females are at present absent at the sea-side.

Since the visit of 23d February there have been—

	M.	F.
Admitted,	3	3
Discharged,	3	3
Died,	1	0

Of the patients admitted, 2 were affected with dipsomania, 2 with mania, and 2 with melancholia. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, and 4 were still insane. The cause of death in the fatal case is registered as bilious diarrhoea, at the age of 35.

The patients in the Southern Counties Asylum are 248 in number, comprising 140 males and 108 females. Since last visit there have been—

	M.	F.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
Admitted,	10	23	7	26	33
Discharged,	6	9	6	9	15
Died,	5	4	0	9	9

Of the patients admitted, 8 are registered as affected with mania and melancholia in their acute forms. In the remainder, the mental affection appears to have been of some standing. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered and 10 were still insane. Of the latter, 9 were confided to the care of friends, and 1 was transferred to another asylum. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1849, 1 in 1857, 1 in 1858, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1861, 2 in 1862, and 2 in 1863. The cause of death is registered as consumption in 5 cases, and as pneumonia, dysentery, maniacal exhaustion, and jaundice, in 1 case each. The average age at death was 43 years.

The general condition of both establishments remains very much the same as described in former reports. The Crichton Institution still suffers from want of light, and the attempt to provide a remedy by the introduction of reflecting mirrors has been abandoned as insufficient. In the lower galleries, the uncomfortable bareness, formerly commented on, has been, in a small degree, relieved by hanging prints on the walls; but, in all essential respects, the criticisms formerly made on the furniture and beds are still applicable. In serving the food some improvement has been made, but there is still much room for progress in this respect. The complaints made as to serving of the

meals, as to the cookery, and as to the want of variety in the dishes, were numerous, and appeared to the Commissioner to be well founded. Many of the patients have been accustomed to well-ordered tables in their own homes, and the contrast which they make between their former manner of living and that to which they are now obliged to conform, gives rise to well-founded grounds of complaint and dissatisfaction. The question is one having daily and powerful influence on the comfort of the patients, and, as such, well deserves the most serious consideration of the Directors. Every asylum is, in a great degree, a boarding house, and it is a positive duty of those who undertake the heavy responsibility of the care and treatment of the insane, to see that their daily wants are comfortably supplied, and in accordance with the sums which are paid for their maintenance.

The position and emoluments of the attendants likewise call for the consideration of the Directors. In the Crichton Institution, the attendants are brought into the most intimate relationship with persons who have occupied a good position in society. They are the constant companions of their patients, who must of necessity be very much left under their care without any very effective control, for it is quite impossible that, in a large institution of this kind, constant supervision can be exercised by the superintendent. The rates of wages for the male attendants are : £20 for the first year, £25 after one year's service, £28 after 7 years' service, and £30 after 10 years' service. These are the rates which were adopted when the Institution was first opened ; but since that time wages generally have undergone a great advance, and, on this ground alone, it would seem equitable that a corresponding advance should be made in those of the attendants. But the chief argument in favour of an advance rests on the propriety of securing the services of persons of superior qualifications, calculated to be intelligent companions to the patients, and capable of giving a tone and character to the Institution.

The number of patients in the Southern Counties Asylum is now greater than it has ever been, and their constant steady increase has brought under consideration the question of extending the accommodation. It is difficult to see how this course can be avoided. At the same time, it is evident that any addition to the Asylum will aggravate the evils already experienced from placing two large institutions on an area scarcely sufficient for one. The Directors would, therefore, do well to consider whether, before enlarging the asylum, they should not first endeavour to secure additional land ; and whether, by enlarging without making this provision, they are not pursuing a policy which will ultimately prove detrimental to the prosperity of the Institution. Already the contiguity of the two houses, and the use in common of the general grounds, restrict the exercise of the patients of both, and destroy the privacy and retirement which those of the Crichton Institution have a right to expect.

Of the patients in the Crichton Institution, 16 males and 19 females are considered curable. In the Southern Counties Asylum, the corresponding numbers are, 24 males and 20 females. The sanitary condition of both houses was favourable. In the former, 1 male and 2 females, and in the latter, 4 males and 1 female, were confined to bed from sickness or debility. Great and successful efforts continue to be made for the amusement and recreation of the patients, and a very large proportion of those in the Crichton Institution enjoy exercise in the general grounds and join in frequent excursions to the country. Of the Southern Counties' patients, however, very few go beyond the boundaries, and from 40 to 50 of each sex appear to be restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts. This is an evil partially dependent on the general grounds subserving two asylums. The inmates of both houses, however, join in certain common amusements, such as games of various kinds and dancing parties. At a dance on the green, the Commissioner had the opportunity of being present, and was much gratified by the manner in which the two classes of patients fraternized, and the evident enjoyment with which they took part in the business of the evening. During the summer, the possibility of having out-door amusements makes the want of an amusement-hall less felt, but the necessity of providing one should be kept constantly in view.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Dumfries
Asylum.

Appendix E. Should it be found impossible to procure additional land, the propriety of enlarging and improving the airing-courts of the Southern Counties Asylum should then be seriously considered.

Commissioners' Entries. The clothing and bedding were found clean and in good condition. Hair mattresses are being gradually introduced, and it is hoped will prove more comfortable than those which have been so frequently commented on for their hardness and inequality. All parts of both houses were thoroughly clean, and with the exception of one or two single rooms in the Crichton Institution, and occasionally the water-closets in the Southern Counties, free from urinous or other offensive smells. The position of the water-closets alluded to makes some improvement of their ventilation highly desirable. In the lavatories of the latter house there is a great want of towel screens. The recommendation already frequently made to provide window-blinds is again repeated, as one calculated to add very much to the comfort of both day-rooms and dormitories.

Public and District Asylums. Night attendance continues to be carried out in both houses with good results. In the Crichton Institution only one canvas stretcher is in use, and 11 patients are raised by the night attendants. In the Southern Counties Asylum 15 patients use stretchers, and 17 are raised by the night attendants. In this house strong dresses with special fastenings are worn by 1 male and 2 females, and with ordinary fastenings by 1 male and 1 female.

In the Southern Counties Asylum, 2 females were in seclusion in their bed-rooms, and 1 male and 1 female in special rooms. The records of restraint and seclusion comprise 27 entries of seclusion in the Crichton Institution since last visit, the longest period being for three days; one entry of locked bed; and one of use of protected bed. In the Southern Counties Asylum the entries of seclusion are 34 in number, the period varying from a few hours to ten days. The patients in both houses were remarkably free from excitement, although the Southern Counties Asylum must now be considered as suffering from overcrowding. The influx of patients has lately been unusually great, and several sleep on mattresses on the floor from want of bedsteads.

The various registers were examined and found carefully and correctly kept, and the Sheriffs' orders for the detention of the patients were produced.

No patient is absent on probation. There is 1 voluntary patient in the Crichton Institution.

The general condition of the asylum, considering the many disadvantages under which it is conducted, must be considered extremely creditable to those immediately engaged in its management.*

Dundee Asylum.

DUNDEE, 26th and 27th January 1863.

There are at present 104 male and 95 female patients resident in this asylum. All these persons were personally examined and found to be generally quiet and orderly in deportment, suitably dressed, and clean in person. The tranquillity must, in part, be attributed to the mental condition of the vast majority of the inmates, who labour under various forms and degrees of chronic dementia. The same element appears to prevail even among the cases admitted since last statutory inspection. This consideration suggests that the establishment is, in a great measure, ceasing to be what it was originally intended to be, an hospital for the treatment and cure of mental affections; that it is incumbent upon the officials to take advantage of recent legislative provisions, by which chronic and harmless lunatics may be suitably disposed of in the country, or their capability of deriving benefit from such an arrangement adequately tested; and lastly, that still more energetic efforts be made to reanimate and reorganize the community, with a view to prevent or mitigate that passiveness and lethargy which characterize the insane who remain long in seclusion.

The house was clean and well ventilated, but the supply of light when the

* In a communication received from the Directors of the Asylum, they state that the observations in this report with regard to its management are at variance with facts, but as they refrained from entering into details, it is printed as it reached the Board.

patients are rising or retiring to bed at the present season, must be defective. Gas burners are placed, at what are chosen as advantageous points, in staircases and passages, but must afford but little light in the adjoining rooms or dormitories. This observation is especially applicable to the small apartments in the oldest part of the building. The ceilings of two of the dormitories, situated above the weaving shops, have been raised; but, while such alterations are most praiseworthy, these portions of the establishment are so vicious in construction, and so little in keeping with the provisions now afforded, even to the incurable insane, that the Commissioner forbears to recommend minor modifications where a total change is demanded. The bedding was clean and sufficient, but from a want of uniformity of pattern, and the mode in which it is arranged when the patients are about to retire, appears more untidy than it really is. Various groups of patients were seen at their meals. Forty females dined in association in the large hall. The meal consisted of broth and bread, which were both good in quality, and a morsel of meat served cold, which did not appear either suitable or savoury. The sanitary state of the population is satisfactory. Four individuals only are under treatment for bodily ailments, and not more than 5 were confined to bed. Thirteen are prescribed for in reference to their mental condition; but it is extremely discouraging to the medical officer, and strongly corroborative of the views expressed at the commencement of this report, that 16 only are regarded as curable. One hundred patients are reported to be industrially employed; but, except in respect to those engaged in weaving, 3, and in cultivating the detached piece of ground, 12, the spectator is not powerfully impressed with the reality and usefulness of their exertions. It is right, however, to state, that the laundry was not occupied when visited.

Since the 14th August 1862, 11 admissions have taken place. Of these, 9 were parochial patients; 8 being chargeable to Dundee, and 1 to Liff and Benvie. The mental disease is represented to have been mania in 1, monomania of pride in 1, monomania of suspicion in 1, melancholia in 3, general paralysis in 1, and dementia in 4.

In the same period there have been 6 discharges—4 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 1 as not improved; and 6 deaths, 2 of which are ascribed to pneumonia, and 1 to apoplexy, chronic bronchitis, general paralysis, and exhaustion severally. The average age at death appears to have been forty-nine years. One individual sent from the poorhouse died in five days subsequent to admission.

The books and orders were examined. The register of seclusion and restraint shows that the former had been resorted to upon 57 occasions; 46 of these, however, occur in the management of one individual, who is an epileptic, and who is placed in a darkened apartment until the agitation, consequent upon a convulsion, subsides. One patient is reported to wear a strong dress: this might be made of better materials, and of a less offensive form. The entries of visits amount to 252, only 1 of which was paid by an inspector of poor. Seven applications for admission to visit patients had been refused, in consideration of excitement existing at the time. The medical case books are kept in a most clear and copious manner.

The impressions conveyed during the present occasion are, that the management is characterized by great humanity and kindness; that the officials have to contend with great difficulties inherent in the nature of the building, and the class of patients intrusted to their care; and that the multiplication of internal means of activity, distraction, and interest, while urgently necessary, can only, in part, compensate for defects which, under existing circumstances, appear to be irremediable.*

* As an error appears to exist in the above report as to the number of patients employed at the time of Commissioner's visit, I subjoin a correct statement:—

MALES.—1. Daily and actively employed—

In Garden,	12
Weaving,	3

Carry forward, 15

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Dundee
Asylum.

Appendix

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 11th September 1863.

E.
Com-
missioners'
Entries.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 27th January, consist of 25 admissions, 16 discharges, and 3 deaths ; making an increase of 6 in the number of inmates.

Public and
District
Asylums.Dundee
Asylum.

Of the patients admitted, 12 were males and 13 females, 7 private and 18 pauper ; of the latter, 12 were chargeable to Dundee, 5 to Liff and Benvie, and 1 to Kettins. The benefits of the Asylum, as a pauper establishment, thus appear to be almost entirely limited to the town of Dundee and its immediate neighbourhood. The form of the malady on admission is registered as dementia in 10 cases, mania in 7, monomania of suspicion in 4, general paralysis in 2, monomania in 1, and dipsomania in 1. The high proportion of chronic and incurable forms is remarkable, and would seem to indicate neglect of appropriate treatment in the earlier stages of the disease. At the same time, however, it points to the propriety of rendering the establishment not only effective as a place of treatment, but comfortable as a home for those who are destined to be detained for many years.

Of the patients discharged, 6 were male and 10 female ; 6 private and 10 pauper. Of the total number, 12 had recovered, and 4 were still insane ; and of those recovered, 1 was admitted in 1857, 5 were admitted in 1862, and 6 in 1863. It is thus seen that the curable patients remain comparatively only a very short period in the establishment, and that the care and treatment of the incurable constitute a very important part of the duties of the directors and superintendent. Of the unrecovered patients, 1, a pauper, was transferred to the lunatic wards of Perth poorhouse ; the 3 others were private, and were confided to the care of friends.

Of the patients who died, 2 were male and 1 female ; 1 private and 2 pauper. The years of admission were 1848, 1863, and 1861 ; and the causes of death are registered as exhaustion, general paralysis, and diarrhoea, at the ages respectively of 45, 36, and 67. The mortality remains of the favourable character noted on former occasions, and affords very satisfactory evidence of the general sanitary condition of the establishment.

					Brought forward, 15	
	Wright Work,	.	.	.	.	2
	Matmaking,	.	.	.	.	1
	Tailor,	.	.	.	.	1
	Clerk,	.	.	.	.	1
	Cleaning ward, etc.,	.	.	.	.	2
						22
2.	Employed part of day arranging beds and cleaning					
	wards, etc.,	.	.	.	.	
	Males employed,	.	.	.	.	46
FEMALES.—1. Daily and actively employed—						
	Winding,	.	.	.	.	3
	Weaving,	.	.	.	.	5
	Laundry,	.	.	.	.	15
	Knitting stockings,	.	.	.	.	5
	Sewing,	.	.	.	.	15
	Cleaning wards,	.	.	.	.	3
						46
2.	Employed part of day arranging beds and cleaning					
	wards, etc.,	.	.	.	.	14
	Females employed,	.	.	.	.	60
	Males employed,	.	.	.	.	46
						106
	Total,					106

JAMES RORIE.

In the general arrangements and character of the house, no changes of any moment have taken place since last inspection, and it remains open to the animadversions which have already been repeatedly made. The furniture in the male department is of that heavy, clumsy kind, that marks an epoch in the history of the insane now happily past; while the absence of all objects, calculated to relieve the oppressive bareness of the accommodation, such as a few ordinary chairs, small tables, flowers, prints, statuettes, window-blinds, and valances, is painfully striking. The presence of such objects has been found by experience to exercise a beneficial, and, as it were, a civilizing effect on the patients, and it is on this account they are chiefly recommended, and not simply for the sake of appearance. It is also on account of its beneficial and civilizing influence that exercise, in the general grounds and beyond the Asylum bounds, is again pressed on the attention of the superintendent. At present it appears that nearly four-fifths of the patients are restricted to the airing-courts, which are enclosed by high walls, and afford scarcely any view of the surrounding country. The position of the Asylum, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is urged as a reason against walks beyond the walls, but this difficulty has been successfully overcome elsewhere under similar circumstances, and there is ever reason to think that if the patients went out at first in small groups, and dressed like other people, they would attract no particular attention. It is an axiom in the treatment of insanity, that there should be as small a departure as possible from the rules of ordinary life; but it is very evident how wide this departure must be when some 80 out of every 100 patients are habitually confined to walled airing-courts. The effect is seen in the disorderly dress and appearance of many—an effect which would, in a material degree, be corrected by the necessity for more care and attention on the part of both the patients and attendants which would arise from greater publicity. The amount of industrial occupation is also greatly within the limits which has elsewhere been most beneficially attained. There is no doubt that the situation of the Asylum, so close to a large town, places impediments in the way of agricultural employment, but this difficulty might be overcome by procuring land at some little distance in the country, and sending out the patients to cultivate it.

It may be partly from the deficiency of out-of-door employment and extended exercise, and partly from the crowded nature of the day-rooms, that a necessity is felt for placing the mattresses of ten of the male patients on the floor. This arrangement is unseemly, and might, with proper appliances for treatment, be greatly restricted. The Commissioner might direct attention to the great benefit which would result from various structural alterations, such as the enlargement of the windows of the single rooms, the provision of proper sick-rooms and of improved day-rooms, but he purposely confines himself to recommendations that require little more than zeal and good-will to carry them out. As belonging to these may be instanced a further improvement in the manner of serving the meals. The food is of good quality, and abundant in quantity; but the cooking might be more varied, and knives and forks introduced at least at some of the tables.

The house was found as usual extremely clean, well ventilated, and free from all offensive odours. The bedding was throughout in good condition, and the supply of coverings ample. No patient was found in seclusion, but the corresponding register records that seclusion has been used in the cases of 11 patients since last inspection, in many of them repeatedly, and on one occasion for 6 days. The general period, however, is 1 day. In both departments the patients were free from excitement, save what might very naturally be expected to arise from the inspection. Of the male patients, no one was in bed from sickness or any other cause; of the females, 1 was apparently in a sinking condition, and another in bed from the effects of epilepsy.

It appears from the register that the present inmates comprise 108 males and 97 females, of whom 40 males and 57 females are said to be industrially employed; but when these numbers are considered in connexion with those registered as confined to the airing-courts, it is seen that the amount of active industrial occupation must be very limited. The work of the garden affords

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Dundee
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Dundee
Asylum.

employment to about a dozen patients, and the looms to perhaps as many more; and the work of the house, washing-house, and laundry, with sewing and knitting, makes up the rest. It should, however, be mentioned, that a carpenter's shop, has now been provided. It has already been found useful, and will probably afford the means of supplying a number of articles calculated to improve the appearance of the wards.

The general tone of the female department is comparatively much higher than that of the male. This result the Commissioner is inclined to ascribe in some degree to the larger amount of day-room accommodation, and the greater facility with which occupation is found for the females.

The various registers were examined, and found carefully and neatly kept, but the daily and weekly registers were some weeks in arrear.

Edinburgh
Royal
Asylum.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM, 23d April 1863.

The Asylum was inspected on the 20th, 21st, and 22d inst. Since last inspection on 20th December, the following changes have occurred:—

	M.	F.	Pauper.	Private.	Total.
Admissions,	35	38	55	18	73
Discharges,	23	22	35	10	45
Deaths,	22	6	17	11	28

The discharges and deaths are thus equal to the admissions, and the number of patients is accordingly the same as at last visit.

Of the admissions, 27 patients were affected with mania, for the most part in its acute form; 20 with melancholia; 1 with puerperal mania; 2 with dipsomania; 4 with dementia; 2 with epileptic mania; 7 with general paralysis; 2 with monomania of suspicion; 1 with senile insanity; and in 7 cases the form of the malady was not yet entered in the register. In 12 cases the patients had been formerly in the asylum. Of the pauper admissions, only 10 were from parishes beyond the district.

Of the discharges, 19 had recovered, and 12 were transferred to other asylums and to lunatic wards of poorhouses. Of the patients recovered, 3 were private and 16 pauper; and of these 11 had been resident in the asylum for less than 6 months. Of the patients who died, several had been in the asylum for many years. For instance, 2 were admitted before 1820, 4 before 1855, 5 before 1860, 2 in 1860, 1 in 1861, 10 in 1862, and 4 in 1863. The cause of death is registered as phthisis in 6 cases, general paralysis in 5, atrophic disease of brain in 1, ramollissement of brain in 3, gangrene of lung in 1, epilepsy in 2, pneumonia in 1, tabes dorsalis in 1, senile decay in 3, and lumbar abscess, meningitis, chronic gastritis, pleurisy, and hæmatemesis, in 1 case each. The cause of the pleurisy in the patient who died from this disease was fracture of several of the ribs; but how this injury was received, and whether before or after his admission into the asylum, has not been ascertained.* The average age at death was 48 years.

* This patient was admitted from the Royal Infirmary, where he had been from the 10th to the 25th February. He died on the 26th March.

“ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
EDINBURGH, 7th July 1863.

“In forwarding copy of the entry in the patients' book, I take the liberty of remarking on the passage referring to the death of G. W., in which it says, ‘Whether the injuries were inflicted before or after his admission into the asylum has not been ascertained.’ I do think when this comes to be printed it will hurt the asylum, and the feelings and confidence of those who have friends here. On the most careful inquiry into the case, there is not, I believe, the slightest ground to suppose those injuries were received here. The man had no struggle here at all, and, although a little restless, was quiet and easily managed. I should say ‘there were no reasons to suppose he had met them here.’—I am, etc.,

D. SKAE.”

No arrangement has yet been concluded between the asylum authorities and the District Board of Lunacy to place the establishment on a satisfactory and definite footing, and there is therefore some reason to fear that, under the provisions of the Act of last session, its position may be imperilled by the erection of lunatic wards in poorhouses to an extent that will materially reduce the number of patients. The Commissioner cannot too earnestly press upon the attention of the managers the necessity and importance of avoiding further delay in concluding an arrangement with the district, which will give to the latter obligations as well as rights.

The Commissioner has pleasure in recording that he found the position of the asylum one of progressive improvement. The house lately occupied by the medical superintendent has been fitted up for patients in an exceedingly comfortable manner, and will afford accommodation for 3 or 4 inmates in harmony with the most advanced views of the day. In the East House some improvement has taken place by papering and painting ; but such radical changes as could be produced only by structural additions and alterations are still delayed, probably from the want of funds. Papering and painting have likewise been extensively carried out in the male refractory department of the West House ; and throughout the establishment there has been a considerable addition of birds, pictures, statuettes, and other objects calculated to interest the patients and to add to the cheerfulness of the wards. There is still, however, a great deficiency of furniture, especially in the dormitories and galleries, and as a consequence the beds are still used by many of the female patients as receptacles for articles of clothing and work ; and the galleries, instead of also serving as day-rooms, are, for the most part, mere promenades or passages of communication. In the female department, the advantages of furnishing the galleries are, however, experienced in the sick ward, and in the separate building ; and in these wards accordingly the general aspect is exceedingly pleasing and very creditable to the officers. In the male department, on the other hand, the almost complete absence of furniture in the galleries gives them a bare and cheerless aspect, which masks the real merits of the institution, and leads superficial observers to conclude that no store is set on comfortable accommodation. The rough state of the flooring in these galleries likewise attracts attention. In a great degree this is owing to the tear and wear of the wood by the tacketty shoes of the patients, but it might be very much prevented by providing them with house shoes, and causing them to put them on when coming in from their work. Pending more extensive changes, the Commissioner would recommend that all the windows of the day-rooms and dormitories, with a southern and western exposure, should be supplied with blinds. The Commissioner understands that the improvement of the washing accommodation in the separate buildings of the male department is at present under consideration. In connexion therewith, he would recommend a much fuller supply of hair-brushes, combs, and looking-glasses. At present there are only one brush and comb, and one small glass, for 28 patients. In this department, too, the gaseliers in the day-rooms appear unnecessarily high ; too high, in fact, for comfortable reading.

Throughout the whole establishment the greatest cleanliness prevailed. All the dormitories and single rooms were thoroughly ventilated, and nowhere was any urinous or unpleasant odour perceptible. The bedding was all in excellent condition, and the supply of coverings abundant. Night attendance continues to be successfully carried out, and the number of wet patients has been greatly reduced without any apparent evil results from cold or the disturbance of rest. In the male department of the West House, only 5 wet beds were reported on the morning of the 20th. The West House is still overcrowded. The beds in the dormitories are generally too closely placed, and on the female side there are about 15 casual beds in the day-rooms and on the floors of the dormitories. The dress of the female patients was generally neat and tidy, but among the men this remark is, in a considerable number of instances, not applicable. Probably several causes conduce to this result, among which probably not the least potent are the frequent changes among the attendants. The whole staff of attendants comprises 109 persons, viz :

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners' Entries.
—
Public and District Asylums.
—
Edinburgh Asylum.

Appendix	37 males, who act solely as attendants.
E.	33 females do. do.
Commissioners'	18 males who act as tradesmen and attendants, including the gate-keeper and farm-servant.
Entries.	21 females who act partly as attendants and partly as domestic servants.

Public and 109

District Asylums.
Edinburgh Asylum.

The changes in this staff, since 15th May 1862, have embraced about half their number, no fewer than 33 males and 27 females having entered the service of the asylum since that date, and 29 males and 22 females having left it. Considerable difficulty exists in procuring good attendants, much of which probably depends on the remuneration being insufficient to retain the permanent services of trustworthy persons. Of late a considerable number of discharged soldiers have been engaged, but the risk with this class is their tendency to drink, which must greatly restrict their usefulness and render them unfit to accompany patients beyond the asylum.

A great improvement has recently been made in the diet. Irish stew, containing 4½ ounces of cooked meat, is given four times a week, and hash or dumpling on the remaining three days. The change is much appreciated by the patients. The manner of serving the meals has likewise been improved, but in this respect there is still room for much progress.

The patients in all departments of the establishment were remarkably free from excitement. No one was found in seclusion, and the register affords evidence of the greatly restricted use of this mode of repression. It contains only 33 entries since last inspection, applicable to 9 patients. In one case gloves were used for a short period to frustrate suicidal attempts. In all the cases of seclusion the patients were males.

The general condition of the establishment will further be shown by the following details :—On the 18th inst., the number of patients in the West House comprised 318 males and 310 females, of whom 48 males and 51 females were considered curable. In the East House, there were 30 males and 29 females, of whom 4 males and 7 females were considered curable. Among the patients there were in the

	East House.		West House.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under special treatment for mental affection,	1	5	10	15
" " bodily ailments,	1	3	10	8
Of suicidal tendencies," "	0	1	15	22
Of dangerous and destructive tendencies, .	4	6	32	48
Addicted to improper practices, . .	3	4	66	35
Epileptics,	2	0	22	18
Paralytics,	4	0	31	3

In the West House, the number of patients who do not habitually go beyond the airing-courts appears to be about 85 males and 15 females. About 20 of the males go out upon pass ; 44 have the liberty of the general grounds on parole ; and 20 go beyond the grounds under supervision. The numbers industrially employed in the West House are 185 males and 213 females. Of the former, 10 are shoemakers, 9 tailors, 4 blacksmiths, 3 upholsterers, and 8 joiners. The remainder are principally occupied in the grounds and in house work. Lectures have been given on various subjects every fortnight during the winter, and the sources of amusement and recreation mentioned in former reports continue in active operation.

The various registers were found kept with neatness and accuracy, and the sheriffs' orders for the admission of the recent cases were produced and examined. Six patients, all females, are absent on probation.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM, 9th December 1863.

This asylum was inspected upon the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th December. It contained in the West House 310 males and 293 females; and in the East House 32 males and 27 females. All of these persons, with the exception of J. F., recently admitted, were seen, and many of them carefully examined.

The changes in the population since last statutory visit have consisted of 142 admissions, 115 discharges, and 42 deaths. It is apprehended, however, that, under the category of discharges, are comprehended persons absent on probation. Of 90 pauper lunatics received, 21 appear to have belonged to parishes beyond the district of Edinburgh. The forms of insanity under which the entrants laboured, so far as these are diagnosed in the register, appear to have been, mania in different stages, 48; melancholia, 38; dementia, 17; imbecility, 1; general paralysis, 11; moral insanity, 4; puerperal insanity, 4; emotional insanity, 2; religious insanity, 1; post-febrile insanity, 1; dipsomania, 2; monomania of different kinds, 5. Of 115 individuals discharged, 48 are registered as recovered; 18 as relieved; 45 as not improved; and 4 as incurable. Twenty-nine of the unrecovered cases were transferred to other asylums; 5 of these to the recently-opened District Asylum for Argyllshire, and 8 to the lunatic wards of the City of Edinburgh Poorhouse. Of 42 deaths, 12 are attributed to consumption; 10 to general paralysis; 4 to senile decay; 2 to general debility; and 1 to each of the following causes:—Glutæal abscess, disease of heart, pyæmia, exhaustion from epilepsy, fatty degeneration of heart, cerebral effusion, exhaustion from chronic mania, low fever, obstruction of bowels, apoplexy, dysentery, enteritis, and pneumonia. The average age at death appears to have been upwards of 50 years. Cases of fever have recently occurred among both the patients and the staff; but the health of the community is described as at present satisfactory. Twenty-four persons were found in bed, but the majority of these suffered from slight attacks of bronchitic catarrh, which was traced to the state of the weather. During the four days passed in the establishment, the calm and order and contentment which prevailed were very marked, and afford trustworthy indication of successful management. This remark applies even to the galleries for the refractory, where formerly considerable excitement prevailed. Five individuals wore canvas dresses, and other marks of unruly tendencies were observed; but these are stated to be of a transitory character. In these wards, especially in the department for males, a great addition has been made to the number of pictures, statuettes, etc., while comfort and cleanliness have been secured by the introduction of lavatories and a urinal. Basin-stands have been placed in the sick-rooms.

The house generally, and especially the bedding, were clean and well kept. Certain of the galleries terminating in the main passage are dark and dismal, and would be improved by burning gas during the day. A few of the rooms exhaled a urinous smell; but the only point where ventilation is greatly neglected is in a building appropriated to the tailors and shoemakers.

The dress of the inmates was comfortable. That of the men is more tidy than formerly, but might still be rendered more in keeping with the surrounding objects. Canvas slippers have been provided for a certain number. Meals were served several times in the presence of the Reporter. The food was excellent in quality and abundant, but greater variety might be introduced without interfering with the amount of nutrition, and greatly to the gratification of the patients. The mode of service is still, in the male department, rude and disorderly. A railway is at present in process of construction from the kitchen along the central passage of the West House, intended for the conveyance of the cooked food to the different galleries, and promises to aid the distribution, and to add to the comfort with which the meals may be served. Considerable crowding was observed in some portions of the East House, owing, it was explained, to the painting and papering of several of the apartments.

The conversion of day-rooms into dormitories in the West House is attributed to the uncertainty still existing as to the issue of negotiations now pending with the District Board, and as to the propriety of adding to the sleeping accommodation. The interests of the patients now under treatment, as well as of the public, demand that some definite arrangement should forthwith be entered into.

Exercise, amusements, and the various appliances comprehended under the designation of moral treatment, are still accessible to the same extent as when formerly alluded to.

Appendix
E.Com-
missioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Edinburgh
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Edinburgh
Asylum.Elgin
Asylum.

It would appear that seclusion has been resorted to, generally in an ordinary bed-room, upon 103 occasions; that the polka has been used 37 and the gloves 8 times since last inspection. Restraint has almost exclusively been confined to cases displaying suicidal tendencies. The books, Sheriffs' orders, etc., were examined. The warrants for J. R. and A. B., admitted 8th December, were in the hands of the Sheriff. It does not appear that a weekly register has been kept since the month of July. The keeping certain of the registers distinct for the East and West House, and the absence of a register of those absent upon probation, is calculated to lead to confusion and discrepancy in the statistical returns. Three voluntary inmates are included in the numerical return now given.

ELGIN ASYLUM, 9th January 1863.

The house was found scrupulously clean, the bedding sufficient and neatly arranged. The temperature, however, was throughout very low, and, notwithstanding the occasional use of fires and other appliances, cannot, it is believed, be raised at certain points to such a degree as is consistent with comfort and health. It is true that a large proportion of the males are robust and vigorous, qualities which are greatly due to their out-of-door life and healthful occupation, and are consequently in a condition to resist and be indifferent to the effects of cold; but to the aged and infirm these are positively detrimental, even where they are not complained of. From this consideration it is recommended that the room with flagged floor, formerly occupied by W. B., now in bed in consequence of hemiplegia, should not be used during winter. Several of the passages and rooms are dark and gloomy, even during the day, and must be much more so when the patients are rising in the morning or retiring to bed at the present season. This might easily be remedied by increasing the number of gas-burners and placing them advantageously. The water-closets and lavatories are still susceptible of great improvement; but the reporter is reluctant to multiply suggestions which involve considerable structural alterations and some outlay, at a time when there is every prospect that the building will be so thoroughly modified under the auspices of the District Board, into whose hands it is about to be transferred by the Trustees of Gray's Hospital, that such defects will be removed, and an attempt made to render the establishment more in keeping with what is elsewhere provided for the accommodation of the insane poor.

Eleven individuals have been admitted since last statutory inspection, 7 of whom were paupers belonging to parishes in the county of Elgin. Two patients have been discharged, all of whom were restored to health; 6 were pauper lunatics. Two deaths have occurred, 1 of which is ascribed to paralysis, and 1 to general paralysis, at the respective ages of 65 and 42 years. The inmates at present amount to 32 males and 33 females, of whom 11 are considered curable. Three are under treatment for mental, and 2 for bodily disease. Three females are epileptic; 1 male, paralytic; and 3 of the whole number of degraded habits. Twenty-seven males and 24 females are actively and usefully employed; 4 are allowed to take exercise on parole within, and 5 beyond the grounds. The field labourers were visited upon the moor, in reclaiming which they were busily engaged. The scene was very different from what is generally held to be work in the trim grounds and gardens of an asylum. Twenty-five lunatics, most of them of powerful frame, and 2 attendants, were zealously engaged in trenching the wild, rough common, or in dragging lustily the roots of the trees, with which it had been covered, from the trenches formed. Regardless of the inclemency of the weather, they appeared to enjoy the reality of their occupation, and to put forth all their energies in doing what was required. A horse and cart have been procured; a large additional space has been brought under cultivation, the farm-yard affords evidence of the yield in crop, and the success of this application of spade-husbandry is attracting general attention. It is proposed that the female patients should, under proper precautions and limitations, share in the lighter labours of hoeing, weeding, etc. The clothing of the inmates, especially the males, was sufficient and in

excellent order. Dinner was served in a very orderly manner to the females during the visit. It was of good quality, and abundant ; that for the males is taken to the field by a female patient.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. No case book is kept, nor is the form of the disease entered in the column appropriated for the purpose in the general register. That for the visitors is well kept. Seclusion appears to have been resorted to upon 5 occasions, in 3 persons, and from 4 to 10 hours.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

ELGIN ASYLUM, 28th September 1863.

The asylum contains at present 33 male and 36 female patients, being an increase of 1 male and 3 females since the visit of 9th January. The changes which have taken place in the interval consist of 18 admissions, 10 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 8 were males and 10 females, all of whom, with 3 exceptions, were paupers. Of the patients discharged, 4 were males and 6 females, all of whom, with 2 exceptions, had recovered. Of the patients who died, 3 were males and 1 a female. The causes of death are registered as paralysis, at the age of 76, rupture of a blood-vessel, at the age of 59, paralysis, at the age of 40, and epilepsy, at the age of 42. The years of admission were 1835, 1860, 1863, and 1860.

Elgin
Asylum.

The operations for the improvement of the asylum are still delayed, principally, it would seem, from the doubt that exists as to its power to acquire additional land under the recent Lunacy Amendment Act, without being formally recognised as the District Asylum. As the plans for these improvements have been prepared, and have already been submitted to the General Board, and as there is no reason to doubt the earnest wish of the District Board to avoid any further delay, the Commissioner would venture to suggest, for the consideration of the General Board, whether they should not at once recognise the asylum as the District Asylum, instead of delaying, in accordance with their former decision, until the improvements are completed. The necessity for putting an end to the present unsatisfactory position of affairs is plainly shown by the condition of the asylum, which is even worse than at previous visits. It is considered useless to expend time, labour, and money, in alterations and improvements which may at any moment be superseded by the more radical changes in contemplation, and hence the wards and airing-courts are assuming a dirty, shabby, and dilapidated appearance, which is not only in itself a disgrace to the district, but cannot fail to re-act on the condition and treatment of the patients. Already the beds are less tidily kept, and the slovenliness which is engendered by inferior accommodation will gradually affect and lower the general tone of the establishment.

It is pleasing to turn from this unsatisfactory state of matters to the industrial development of the institution. Of the 33 male patients all but 6 were absent from the wards, 25 being at the farm, and the 2 others being occupied, the one with the horses, and the other about the house. Of the 55 acres comprising the farm, 26 have now been reclaimed, and so successful has this experiment proved, that it is already in contemplation to arrange for the possession of additional land. The patients, when visited, were found engaged in trenching in as earnest a manner as sane labourers. During the summer they not only secured their own harvest, but assisted in cutting the corn of a neighbouring farmer. The females assist in the lighter work of the farm, and outdoor employment suitable for them will become more abundant as the amount of land reclaimed is increased. At present, 24 females are registered as industrially employed. Two were found in bed.

One patient, recently admitted, was found in seclusion, from excitement. Since last inspection there are 5 entries of seclusion, 3 referring to a female patient, and 2 to a male patient, who was secluded at his own request to avoid risk from his homicidal tendencies. The clothing of the patients was ample and in good condition, and the food was neatly served and abundant.

The various registers were examined and found carefully kept, but the columns of the general register are not all filled. The Sheriffs' orders were produced and examined.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Public and
District
Asylums.
—
Glasgow
Asylum.

The Commissioner desires to direct attention to the number of excursions to the country, in which large numbers of the patients join (22 males and 12 females), and to the large amount of individual liberty which they enjoy, 4 men and 6 women going out on parole.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *2d May 1863.*

Since the visit of December 6, the following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum :—

	Male.	Female.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
Admissions,	55	33	38	50	88
Discharges,	30	22	21	31	52
Deaths,	7	5	5	7	12

There is thus a considerable excess in the number of admissions, and the asylum is consequently more overcrowded than it has been for several years. This state, however, which has been incurred in the prospect of the early removal of the Argyllshire patients, will now soon be relieved, as it is intended to open the District Asylum at Lochgilphead towards the close of this month.

The present numbers are 524; namely,

East House Patients.		West House Patients.	
M.	F.	M.	F.
219	209	49	47

but of the East House patients, 10 males and 12 females sleep in the upper corridors of the West House to afford more room in the East.

The admissions include 17 re-admissions, 9 of private and 8 of pauper patients. Of the total pauper admissions, 35 were from parishes within the district, principally from those of the city of Glasgow, Govan, and New Monkland; and 15 from parishes beyond the district, chiefly of Argyllshire and Buteshire. The form of mental malady in the patients admitted is registered as acute mania in 12, mania in 43, monomania in 12, melancholia in 6, dementia in 13, and imbecility in 2.

Of the patients discharged, 36 had recovered, and 16 were still insane. Of the former, 27 had been inmates of the asylum for periods not exceeding 6 months, while 4 had been under treatment for periods varying from 3 years 2 months to 5 years 8 months. Of the latter, 5 were transferred to other asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 11, of whom 4 were paupers, were placed under the care of friends.

Of the patients who died, 2 were admitted in 1850, 1 in each of the years 1852, 53, 59, and 61, and 2 in each of the years 1858, 62 and 63. The mortality, which is low on the entire population, is thus remarkably light among the recent admissions. The causes of death are registered as phthisis in 5 cases, apoplexy in 2, and organic disease of brain, rupture of heart, ascites, heart disease, and lumbar abscess, in 1 case each.

In many respects the condition of the asylum was found extremely satisfactory. The utmost cleanliness was everywhere apparent, no offensive smell was anywhere perceptible, and great attention is paid to ventilation. The temporary overcrowding of the house, however, brings more into relief the evils under which the establishment labours from the want of several appliances which are now generally recognised as essential adjuncts of a well-ordered asylum. The great evil in the East House is want of spare or elbow-room. The patients, especially on the female side, are as it were pent up in their day-rooms, which are of insufficient size for the numbers accommodated, and are without the means of relief afforded by corridors. This want of elbow-room is everywhere perceptible, and must greatly increase the difficulties of improving the mode of serving the meals, and introducing a better style of furniture. It must also tend, in a very great degree, to keep up a chronic state of excitement amongst the patients, and thus to diminish the general comfort of the establishment. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that means should be taken to remedy this state of matters, and every effort should be made to provide the necessary funds either by concluding an arrangement with the District Board, or from the ordinary resources of the asylum. The chief

requisites are a female work-room, a recreation-room, and a general dining-hall. The advantages which would thereby result to the institution are shown by the experience of the West House. Infirmary day-rooms are also wanted. But pending any fundamental alterations of this kind being undertaken, the general aspect of the East House might be greatly improved by the provision of more comfortable furniture, and the introduction of decorative objects, such as framed pictures, flowers, statuettes, etc. The tendency of this recommendation is, as it were, to civilize the patients, to diminish degraded habits, and to lessen the use of foul and abusive language. At present the male and female day-rooms contain scarcely anything except tables and benches without backs; and even in the infirmary wards there is a lack of comfortable and appropriate furniture. All the dormitories are likewise very bare, and several which are without shutters are still unprovided with blinds. In all these respects the contrast between the East and West Houses is exceedingly striking, and the general impression is conveyed that, making all due allowance for the difference in the rates of payment, too much is done for the one and too little for the other.

Great credit is, however, due to the medical superintendent and his assistants for the efficient manner in which the establishment is conducted under the difficulties referred to. In the diet considerable improvement has recently been made both in quality and variety, and the good physical health which the patients have generally enjoyed, is evidence of the great attention paid to hygienic considerations. The bedding in both houses was found abundant and in good condition, but the straw palliasses in the East House are being but slowly replaced by hair mattresses. The clothing of both males and females was comfortable and in good order. Night attendance continues to be very efficiently carried out. Thus, of a total number of 84 male patients and 83 females who are registered as wet and dirty, only 3 males and 2 females in the East House, and 1 male in the West House, were wet during the night of the 30th April. No bad effects from cold or excitement have been observed from raising the patients, but in one case, that of the male in the West House just referred to, it is not attempted, as he is a dangerous epileptic. The introduction of a general dining-hall for the gentlemen in the West House, and of a work-room for the ladies, has added greatly to the comforts of the patients and the efficiency of the institution. Of 49 gentlemen, 37 now dine in common, and all, with only two or three exceptions, might, but for the arrangements made by their friends, join the general table. Of the ladies, occasionally as many as 22 are engaged in the work-room, and among them are several of degraded tendencies, whose condition has been greatly improved by the industrial occupation and the example which it affords.

The general condition of the establishment will further appear from the following details. Of the entire population there are—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	94	74
Epileptic,	21	5
Paralytic,	14	2
With suicidal tendencies,	53	52
With dangerous or destructive tendencies,	154	138
Addicted to improper practices,	50	45
Employed industrially,	94	164
Confined to airing-courts,	84	9
In bed from sickness,	10	4
Wearing canvas or leather gloves,	6	2
" strong dresses with special fastenings,	2	2
" strong dresses with ordinary fastenings,	0	6
Using quilted blankets,	10	2
Raised by night attendants,	32	47

Of the males industrially employed, 1 assists the joiner, 1 works with the blacksmith, and 5 are shoemakers. The rest are occupied on the grounds and in the work of the house. The numbers registered as confined to the airing-courts are those who are not allowed to take exercise in the general grounds,

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Glasgow
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Com-
missioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Glasgow
Asylum.

but it does not follow that all not included in this category have been walking either in the grounds or beyond the asylum bounds. On the contrary, a considerable number appear to be little out of doors during the winter, either in the courts or grounds. Of the wet patients there is only 1 not supplied with a mattress, namely, the epileptic male already mentioned. No patient was found in compulsory seclusion, and a great diminution has gradually taken place in the use of this mode of repression. The monthly concerts by the Abstiners' Union, the fortnightly ball, and occasional entertainments from other sources, afford a pleasing break to the patients; but it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be possible, by instituting classes for music, reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., to afford additional means of recreation, and at the same time to stimulate beneficially the mental powers of the patients. Outdoor games are indulged in by many of the inmates, and foot-ball is suggested as one in which a large number might join. Walks beyond the premises will be greatly extended as the season advances. Books and periodicals appear to be freely supplied, but the want of a special reading-room in the East House must make itself felt. Successful endeavours appear to be made by fair or even liberal remuneration to secure efficient and respectable attendants. The rate of wages for males begins at £26, and gradually increases to £30. Only 1 has £32. The rate for females begins at £12, and rises to £20. The average is about £14. The whole staff of attendants and tradesmen, gatekeeper, and farm-servants, comprises 55 males and 46 females, of whom 33 males and 16 females are specially attendants. Since Whitsunday 1862, 15 males and 8 females have left the service of the institution, a proportion greatly below what is found where the remuneration is less liberal.

The present rate of maintenance for pauper patients is 8s. 3d. a week for those from privileged parishes, and 9s. 6d. a week for others. These rates now include all extras except clothing.

Several patients requested private interviews with the Commissioner, partly with a view to procure their discharge, and partly to state grievances. Symptoms of insanity were manifest in all, and the statements of ill usage, both of himself and other patients, which were made by J. P. did not appear to the Commissioner to be founded on facts. The orders for admission of the recent cases were produced and examined.

Two patients are absent on probation.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 21st December 1863.

At the statutory visit made upon the 18th, 19th, and 21st December, this asylum contained 249 males and 238 females. The curable and acute cases are estimated at 150.

Therapeutical means are, however, attempted in a somewhat larger number, as it appears that 183 persons are subjected to treatment specially directed to their mental condition. While the stationary population is burdened by 28 cases complicated with epilepsy, 31 complicated with paralysis, 146 with dirty, 91 with degraded, and 92 with suicidal tendencies, and with the extraordinary number of 265 manifesting dangerous or destructive habits; the proportion of congenital cases is remarkably small, there being only 10 of the one sex and 6 of the other.

The present population is distributed into—

	M.	F.
Industrially employed,	87	164
Recreatively "	91	32
Confined to airing-court,	83	4
Walking beyond general grounds,	1	1
" on parole in grounds,	8	2
" " beyond grounds,	1	0
Confined to house by medical order,	18	0
" " voluntarily,	32	28
" " bed by disease or debility,	4	4
" " caprice,	0	13

There were, actually, a larger number found in bed. There were 12 males in the infirmary, but some of these, and many others, were indulging that feeling of lassitude so characteristic of certain forms of alienation. In looking over the above table, and even when supplied with the information which it does not afford, that walking parties beyond the grounds were arranged during summer, it occurs that there is less encouragement to exercise in the open air, in the country, and under circumstances which render walking a pleasure rather than a task, and which inspire those feelings of discipline, responsibility, and mutual dependence, which are so closely associated with mental and moral health. While, however, there appears to be less latitude and liberty than what is practicable, and might prove beneficial, even to the feeble and infirm—for there is now an omnibus attached to the establishment,—there is no actual restraint, unless a few instances of locked boots and stuffed gloves can be included under this category; and seclusion is rarely resorted to, except in 2 cases, affected with recurrent mania, and in which the violence places the person of the patient in jeopardy. What are called the refractory wards, were, as usual, remarkably quiet and peaceful, and differed little in aspect from the general community, which was tranquil and well disciplined. The house maintains its high character for exquisite cleanliness, order, and comfort. The bed and body clothes were sufficient and appropriate, and the personal appearance of the inmates showed that due attention is paid to tidiness. Meals were served in the presence of the Reporter. In the case of the paupers and certain of the boarders, a closer approximation to the arrangements and comfort of an ordinary meal may still be attainable. In that of the higher classes the table was very satisfactory, and in every instance the food supplied was good and ample. The public table for the male boarders is so decided a success that it suggests a similar provision for the ladies, whose drawing-room, which is understood to be used only in the evenings, might be made a centre of re-union at all meals, for such as could properly use and appreciate such a privilege.

Various internal improvements have been recently carried into effect, a large portion of the walls has been painted; wardrobes and presses have been introduced into several of the galleries, and hair is being gradually substituted for the other materials of which the mattresses are formed.

The atmosphere throughout the establishment appeared to be pure and sweet; and the ventilation in the infirmary, where it is especially desirable and especially difficult to secure this object, was perfectly satisfactory. Two cases of erysipelas have appeared in different departments, but there has been no epidemic, and the health of the inmates has been uniformly good. Sixteen persons are at present under treatment for bodily ailments. One hundred and forty-one admissions have taken place since 2d May 1863; of these, 77 were pauper lunatics, 2 belonged to the parish of Denny, 2 to Campsie, 2 to Kilsyth, 2 to Bonhill, and 1 to each of the parishes of Calander, Roseneath, Helensburgh, Durinish, Walston, Old Kilpatrick, Kilbride, Lismore and Appin, Killearn, Rothesay, New Kilpatrick, Kilmore,—all of which are beyond the statutory district of Lanark.

The attention of the Board of Lunacy is directed to the fact that 1 individual chargeable to Inverary, 1 to Lismore and Appin, and 2 to Kilmore and Kilbride, parishes in the statutory district of Argyll, are still resident in this asylum.

The patients admitted presented the following forms of mental disease, and in the following proportions:—

Idiocy,	1	Melancholia,	15
Dementia,	23	Mania,	97
Monomania,	5		

One hundred and fifty-six discharges are registered; 96 of these were paupers; 67 are stated to have been recovered, and 89 as relieved. Of 61 transfers, 42 were to the Argyll District Asylum.

There have been 21 deaths, 13 of these having occurred among the paupers.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Glasgow
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Glasgow
Asylum.

One is ascribed to shock from the effects of an extensive burn (the Board of Lunacy is in possession of the circumstances under which this occurred), 1 to sloughing of genital organs, 1 to senile decay, 1 to enteritis, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to disease of brain, 2 to apoplexy, 2 to chronic bronchitis, 2 to general paralysis, 3 to exhaustion under acute mania, and 6 to phthisis. The average age at death was 40 years; 1 of the deceased was admitted in 1849, 1 in 1853, 1 in 1854, 3 in 1857, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1861, 4 in 1862, and 8 in 1863. Considerable changes have been taken place in the staff of attendants, but 9 females and 4 males have been members for upwards of 3 years.

The provisions for social amusements are still continued. Upon the last occasion 122 males and 218 females participated. The books and registers were found correct. The case books contain narratives of every case, and are admirably kept. Orders were presented for all the patients admitted, except for A. M., M. M'F., and J. D., who were admitted on certificates of emergency, and detained only 2 days.

Twelve hundred visits have been paid to patients. The Medical staff and officers deserve great credit for the state in which this asylum was found.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 23d and 24th January 1863.

Montrose
Asylum.

At the statutory inspection in August 1862, the number of patients in this asylum was 533, it is now 534.

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Old Asylum, . . .	45	149	194
In the New Asylum, . . .	171	169	340
	216	318	534

Although the numbers at the two periods cited be so nearly the same, the proportional number of entrants and applications for admission are stated to have diminished.

The changes in the community which fall to be recorded, consist in:—

Admissions, 69; of these, 52 were pauper lunatics. Twenty-eight of those were chargeable to parishes beyond the district, situate in the following counties:—Fife, Banff, Stirling, Inverness, Aberdeen, Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Nairn, and Ross. It appears that of the lunatics at present resident, 240 belong to districts which are still unsupplied, or imperfectly supplied, with accommodation for the pauper class. Of this number, 41 have been sent from Aberdeen, 34 from Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty, etc., 33 from Fife, 32 from Banff, 26 from Perth, 24 from Caithness, 14 from Ayrshire, 10 from Stirling, etc.

Discharges, 44; of these, 26 were recovered, 14 improved, and 4 incurable. One only appears to have been transferred to another asylum.

Deaths, 19; of these, the cause is registered as epilepsy in 4, phthisis in 3, diarrhoea in 2, marasmus in 1, and marasmus with cancer of the stomach, pneumonia, fungus hæmatodes of testicle, general paralysis and dysentery, apoplexy, natural decay, exhaustion after mania, acute melancholia and frequent abstinence, and suffocation by choking when taking food, in 1 each. In 1 case the patient, an epileptic, was found dead in bed. Eight of the deaths occurred in the Old House. Four occurred within twelve months subsequent to admission, but 1 of the deceased had resided for 10 years in the establishment. The average age at death in 18 of the cases appears to have been 45 years.

Not only is the mortality less upon the present occasion, but the inmates generally were healthy, and robust in aspect. Twenty-three persons are under treatment for bodily ailments, but in a considerable number of cases the disease consisted of chronic ulcers or strumous affections. Nineteen individuals were found in bed. Great quiet and order prevailed during the whole of the visit; and as an illustration of this, it may be mentioned, that dinner was served to the females in the refractory gallery in the presence of the Re-

porter, and while the arrangements still admit of improvement, the meal was taken without noise or disturbance. Appendix E.

The apartments, bedding, etc., were clean and comfortable; and the aspect of all the sleeping accommodation was cheerful, and perfectly satisfactory. Much care is undoubtedly taken to secure personal cleanliness on the part of the patients; and the process of bathing in the male department was witnessed with great interest. But it is conceived that the same object would be considerably aided by increasing the number of basins or lavatories, and combs and brushes throughout, but especially at such points as No. 4, where 21 patients sleep, whose numbers are swelled during the day to 36, and where there are only 4 basins accessible. Commissioners' Entries. Public and District Asylums.

The dress of the females was neat and suitable, but greater attention to the state of the hair, and the more general use of caps, would be advantageous. Montrose Asylum.

Among the male demented the body-clothes were in some instances ragged and neglected. With the view to promote individual comfort and general tidiness, a shoe-house has been prepared, in which the field and garden labourers deposit their slippers in going to work, and put them on in returning; their shoes being well dried during the intervals.

Two store-rooms for the upper and under-clothing of the males have recently been brought into use, which afford ready access to every article that can well be required. Papering the walls has been going on even in the Old House, but there are many parts of both where that or painting, or some means by which the bareness may be relieved, and the traces of broken or repaired plaster may be concealed, is still much required. The latter unseemly feature might so far be prevented by augmenting the staff, and for other reasons it should be considered whether 2 attendants in the refractory ward of the Sunnyside house, where there are 30 patients, and 1 in the refractory-ward of the Old House, where the number of patients is nearly the same, be adequate to repress violence, to engraft new habits, and to conciliate and humanize their respective charges. It deserves mention and congratulation that M. S., so often alluded to in these pages, who is an inmate of the latter department, was found among the other patients. She is admitted to their society for about an hour daily, but she still wears a canvas dress, and requires to be lodged and treated as formerly. Polkas and strong dresses, and modifications of restraint, were observed more frequently than is desirable; and although the grounds upon which such expedients were resorted to were reasonable and satisfactory, it is quite obvious that the presence of a larger body of active and well-trained guardians would do away with, or prevent the recurrence of, a large number of these grounds. As a means of securing and retaining a higher class of such servants, their wages have been raised, and are to rise to a certain maximum, to be attained either by merit, or duration of service. From the number of patients coming from the north, to whom English is little familiar, it is still recommended that assistants should be employed who are capable of communicating with them in their own language.

Ninety males and 163 females are industrially employed. But there is every reason to expect that the occupancy of the farm at Hillhead will afford such facilities and inducements to useful labour, as will considerably augment the former class. One hundred and fourteen males, and 145 females, participate in amusements of various kinds. In the New House, since the beginning of winter, there have been provided to meet the wishes and capabilities of this class, and apart from the weekly dances and other meetings, 3 musical, and 2 dramatic entertainments, 2 lectures, and 2 great anniversary festivities upon Christmas and New Year's Day. In the Old House even greater activity in this respect has prevailed, but the indulgences have taken the direction of walking parties, pic-nics, public readings, lectures, and meetings for dancing.

There is, however, a very large class, comprehending 17 epileptics, 15 paralytics, and nearly 90 manifesting degraded and other tendencies which render them incapable of joining either in the active exertions or the enjoyments which tend to ameliorate the condition of the others. An effort has been made, especially on the male side, to assemble these together, so that

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—

Public and
District
Asylums.
—

Montrose
Asylum.

they may obtain special supervision. There is, however, another group, the aged and infirm, not enumerated in the registers, but which will unavoidably be large in such an establishment, which should be withdrawn from the general mass, for which special provisions should be made,—and which, failing these, should be most liberally supplied with nurses, easy-chairs, and simply-constructed couches. In the female sick-room the collections of articles of dress, comfits, etc., point to the provision of small wardrobes, or boxes, in connexion with each bed, which would serve at once as a table, and a depot in which such objects could be appropriately placed, instead of being scattered on the window sills, etc.

The airing-court for the females is now completed, and must, in fine weather, prove a favourite resort, as it is inviting in itself, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. In one of the yards attached to the Old House preparations are in progress for the formation of a flower-garden, and considerable alterations have been made in the central mound of another, so as to render it more pleasing in aspect, and more attractive as a point of view.

The books and orders were examined. The register shows that seclusion has been resorted to 49 times, on 24 different persons, from periods of 1 to 12 hours, and that restraint has been used 11 times on 2 patients, who could not be otherwise prevented, as it was supposed, from injuring themselves by burning and self mutilation.

The condition of the establishment is satisfactory. The restoration of Dr. Howden to health, and the resumption of his delegated authority, afford a guarantee of renewed vigour in the development of those wise and benevolent principles which have hitherto characterised the management.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 23d September 1863.

At the statutory visit in January the number of patients was 535. It is now 525 ; namely,—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Old House, . . .	35	122	157
In New House, . . .	193	175	368
			525

The changes among the patients in the interval consist of 103 admissions, 70 discharges, and 27 deaths. Of those admitted, 52 were men and 51 women ; 20 were private and 83 pauper ; and 15 were transferred from other establishments. The pauper patients were chiefly chargeable to parishes in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, but a considerable number were from Perthshire, Fifeshire, Banffshire, Stirlingshire, Caithness-shire, and Shetland, counties which, for the most part, are about to provide accommodation for themselves. The re-admissions were 8 in number.

Of the patients discharged, 26 were men and 44 women ; 9 private and 61 pauper. The recoveries amount to 37. Of the non-recovered patients, 17 were transferred to other establishments, principally to the asylum of Aberdeen ; and of the others several were removed contrary to the advice of the superintendent, the names of such as were paupers having been previously taken off the poor-roll. Nine patients, not included in the discharges, are absent on probation.

Of the patients who died, 7 were men and 20 women ; 4 private and 23 pauper. Of both numbers, 5 were admitted in 1863, 4 in 1862, 3 in 1861, 4 in 1860, and the remaining 11 in previous years. The cause of death was, phthisis in 10 cases, maniacal exhaustion in 2, organic disease of the nervous system in 8, general decay in 3, and cardiac and pulmonary disease in 4. Of the total deaths, 13 took place in the Old House, and of these 6 were from phthisis.

The general condition of the asylum exhibits very satisfactory evidence of progress and improvement. Since last visit a considerable portion of the New House has been papered and painted, and the walls of the day-rooms most exposed to damage lined with wood. Drinking fountains have been introduced into all the galleries and into the airing-courts, the supply of combs and brushes has been increased, and the use of knives and forks begun in some of the pauper day-rooms. Outside, the male airing-court has been completely walled

in ; a new farm-steading is in the course of erection ; and the sewage has been directed on to the newly-acquired farm. In internal arrangements a great improvement has been made, by converting one of the corridors into a general work-room for the female patients, and other minor improvements have been effected by alterations in water-closet, lavatory, and scullery accommodation. As an important result of the acquisition of the new farm may be mentioned the greatly extended amount of out-door occupation for the men, which re-acts in a very striking manner on their general condition and appearance. Of the 193 male patients in the New House, 137 are industrially employed ; namely,—

Assisting attendants,	9	As bookbinder and clerk,	1	Appendix E.
As tailors,	2	In kitchen and laundry,	3	Commissioners' Entries.
In grounds,	109	In stable,	2	Public and District Asylums.
As shoemakers,	6	As net and mat-makers,	4	Montrose Asylum.
As bakers,	2			

Of the 175 female patients, 91 were employed ; namely, 38 in sewing, 11 in knitting, 19 in laundry, 4 in kitchen, and 19 assisting servants. In both the male and female departments great tranquillity prevailed. Both men and women were comfortably, and, making due allowance for the work on which they were engaged, neatly and tidily dressed. On the male side an improved style of clothing for the pauper patients will be gradually introduced. The use of seclusion is now so greatly restricted as to be of very rare occurrence. In the New House there are only 16 entries of this nature in the register since last visit, the longest period being for 4 hours ; and in the Old House there are only 4 entries, excepting those which refer to M. S. The use of seclusion has been superseded by special attendance, and in no cases does this system give evidence of greater success than in those of M. M'C. and M. S. The first of these patients was removed, on the recommendation of the Board of Lunacy, from the lunatic wards of the Barony Poorhouse, where, for many months, she had been kept in almost constant seclusion. Since her admission here she has been associated with the other patients, without being once in seclusion. M. S., whose case is repeatedly referred to in former reports, has also so much improved that seclusion has been disused since April, and she is now occasionally industrially occupied in sewing. In both houses special refractory-wards have been abolished, although the style of furniture in the cross galleries still imparts a less pleasing appearance to this part of the accommodation. To many of the rooms and galleries, however, a more cheerful and comfortable aspect would be given by a fuller supply of furniture, and by small pieces of carpet being placed between the beds, but where the spirit of improvement is spontaneously so active, the Commissioner feels that pecuniary reasons probably delay progress in this direction. He would, however, direct attention to the want of blinds on all the windows of the pauper department as one which demands a speedy remedy. In the manner of serving the meals further improvement would be effected, where knives and forks have been introduced, by sending up the meat in the piece, and cutting it on the side-table.

It appears from the register that, as a general rule, about 20 males and 130 females, in the new asylum, are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts. It is not, however, to be understood that there are 130 females who are never beyond the airing-courts, but simply that, from the want of made walks within the grounds, this is the average number which remains within the airing-courts. As soon as the walks and roads, which are at present in the process of formation, are completed, a very great change in this respect may be expected. During fine weather, walking parties of both sexes go almost daily into the country, but this kind of exercise ceases, in a great measure, with the shortening of the days.

Night attendance continues to be carried out in the New House with the best results ; 22 males and 19 females are at present raised during the night, and the number requiring shifting is generally about 5 males and 7 or 8 females. The sanitary condition of both houses is satisfactory ; in the New, 1 male and 4 females are confined to bed from sickness ; and, in the Old, 2 females. Considering the character of the patients, special contrivances in dress are little used. Among the inmates of the New House are 15 male and 5 female

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Montrose
Asylum.

idiots, 19 male and 5 female epileptics, 10 male and 5 female paralytics, but strong dresses are used by only 3 females, locked boots by 1 male and 7 females, and quilted blankets by 1 male and 2 females. The few mattresses which are laid on the floor are all for epileptics.

The condition of the patients in the Old House was satisfactory, and the number of females industrially occupied very creditable to the matron. Both airing-courts have been much improved, and the internal arrangements of the house are as appropriate as the nature of the accommodation will permit.

The articles of diet which came under the inspection of the Commissioner were all of the best quality. Milk is now in a great measure supplied from 10 cows which the asylum possesses, and in a short time their number will probably be sufficient to make the establishment independent in this respect.

The registers were found neatly and carefully kept. Of the orders for admission since last inspection, 1 was granted by Sir George Grey, 12 by the Board of Lunacy, and the remaining 90 by the Sheriff, 1 being at the instance of the Fiscal.

Besides the patients admitted on statutory authority, there is 1 voluntary inmate.

The Commissioner has rarely made an inspection which has given him so deep an impression of earnest and substantial progress.

Perth
Asylum.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 4th February 1863.

Very considerable and beneficial changes have taken place in this establishment since last statutory inspection. The walls of 3 airing-courts have been removed. One of these is merged into the surrounding garden; and 2, immediately adjoining, and originally intended to be connected with the apartments for the higher classes, have been formed into a broad terrace, commanding an extensive view of the distant country, and admitting of the free admission of light and air into the wards upon the basement, where they were much required. A greenhouse has been erected in the flower-garden, which is intended to prove not merely attractive in itself, but to furnish a constant supply of flowers and flowering shrubs to the day-rooms and galleries. Throughout the house, bowls and plates have been substituted for tins; and knives and forks and metallic spoons for horn spoons, at meals. Nineteen males were seen at dinner in Winslow gallery, 22 females in Peddie gallery, and 37 males in Conolly gallery, the majority of whom used knives and forks, although comparatively new to them. They were provided with table-cloths, were orderly and decorous, and presented more of the aspect and usages of the best specimens of the class to which they belong, than has previously been observed here, or is often encountered elsewhere. Such order and discipline have in all cases been found to produce health-giving and humanizing results. It would be well, and would contribute much to comfort, were all the patients, especially the labourers, required to prepare for sitting down to table by washing their hands, and brushing their clothes and hair. The meal served consisted of pease-soup, Irish stew, containing beef and bread, and was well cooked and abundant.

Basinstands of an improved construction have been placed in the room of every private patient; and a bag containing a brush, comb, etc., is hung beside the bed of every boarder, although they may be associated with paupers. Such articles must now be regarded as necessities; and it is recommended to extend the privilege to every inmate, in place of furnishing a comb and brush to a group or class as at present.

The house was clean, in good order, well aired, and warmed. There is, however, a great necessity for papering and painting the walls of the galleries in the Winslow and Conolly wards, and of the lower part of the house generally. By such means, and slight structural alterations, at the entrance to the crib-room, for example, there is no reason why these wards should not equal in cheerfulness as well as comfort that called Murray, which was in excellent order. It is inferred that such improvements are merely postponed until the anticipated removal of the pauper lunatics to the District Asylum, when a necessity and an

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Public and
District
Asylums.Perth
Asylum.

mania in 10 cases, melancholia in 12, mania of suspicion in 8, delusional insanity in 4, dementia in 3; as mania of pride, monomania, general paralysis, and puerperal mania in 1 case each; and in 3 cases the form is not entered. The pauper patients were almost all chargeable to the parishes of the district. The discharges have been 36 in number; viz., 20 of males and 16 of females; 7 of private and 29 of pauper patients. The recoveries amount to 9; 3 being of private and 6 of pauper patients. Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 21 were removed to other establishments. These removals were chiefly at the request of the asylum authorities, in order to make room for recent cases.

The number of deaths has been 12; viz., 7 of male and 5 of female patients. This mortality is considerable; but it is worthy of notice that of the fatal cases no less than 7 were admitted in 1863, and that of these, 6 were private. This fact shows that the condition of the patients on admission must have been extremely unfavourable, and that it is principally among private patients that the evil effects of neglect and delay are now experienced. The asylum continues to exhibit steady progress in improvement; but a thorough revision of existing arrangements is necessarily delayed until the pauper patients are removed to Murthly Asylum, which will probably be in 3 or 4 months. It is, in the meantime, satisfactory to state that important alterations are already partly completed, and partly in progress, to fit the establishment for its new career. These embrace the provision of additional buildings for workshops and store-rooms, the enclosure of the cowhouses and piggeries by a boundary wall, the opening up of airing-courts, the formation of terraces and new walks, and, within doors, the furnishing and fitting up of parlours, and other changes of arrangement, to prepare for the reception of patients of a higher class.

The house was found in good order, clean, well ventilated, and free from any urinous or offensive smell; and the general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The bedding was in every instance clean and in sufficient quantity; but the number of stretchers in use on the female side still attracts attention. The extent to which industrial occupation is carried in both departments is exceedingly creditable; but the greater facilities of muscular exercise enjoyed by the males not only render them less prone to excitement, but appear to have a material influence in improving their habits. No patient was found in seclusion, and it appears from the register that this form of repression has been had recourse to on only 8 occasions since last visit. The place of seclusion was always the patient's bed-room, and there was usually no necessity to close the shutters. Four females are registered as wearing strong dresses, but these are not of a character to attract particular attention. In both departments great tranquillity prevailed, which was only temporarily disturbed, in 2 or 3 cases, by the presence of the Reporter. It appears from the daily register that generally about 12 males and 20 females are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts, but these numbers do not always embrace the same patients, and there are few, if any, who do not from time to time walk in the general grounds. Great attention continues to be paid to provide means of amusement and recreation, with what success is shown by the general contented spirit of the inmates.

The manner in which the meals are served has, as was noticed in last report, been greatly improved; and the whole of the patients, with the exception of a few of the females in the refractory-ward, now use bowls and plates of earthenware, and are furnished with knives and forks. The meat is served in the joint, and divided in the day-room; and the dinners of the various classes which the Commissioner inspected were varied, judicious, and abundant.

The different degree in which the refractory element, so to speak, is present in the two sexes is shown by the registers, which record that—

Males.	Females.
--------	----------

1	11 are of wet or dirty habits.
0	4 wear strong dresses.
2	5 wear locked boots.
1	17 use quilted bed-coverings.
1	11 sleep on stretchers.

It is extremely probable that, with more means of muscular exercise and labour for the females, this disparity would be greatly modified.

It appears from the weekly register that the present inmates comprise 79 males and 92 females; of whom 24 males and 36 females are considered curable. Fifteen males and 18 females are under special treatment for their mental affections; and 5 males and 4 females for bodily ailments. Among those found in bed was R. D., whose skull presents a considerable depression in the parietal region, from a blow by a broom handle, inflicted by D. K., a demented patient, who has since been transferred to Hallcross. It is to be hoped that, under the new arrangements, such accidents will be rendered almost impossible.

The asylum continues to suffer from an insufficient supply of water, and carting has consequently been necessary. It is extremely desirable that an efficient remedy were provided for this chronic scarcity.

The impression produced by the inspection was, on the whole, extremely favourable, and the Commissioner looks forward with much hope to what the future will accomplish.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 27th January 1863.

There are at present 20 boys and 9 girls under tuition or treatment in this school. Two pupils have been admitted, and 1 discharged in an improved state, since the Commissioner's visit in August 1862; so that the individuals under training continue very much the same as formerly.

Progress has been effected in scholastic acquisitions, but, in physical training, the actual results may be gathered from the facts that 12 boys and 7 girls can engage in work well and efficiently, and that 4 girls can perform domestic duties without supervision.

The success of the efforts made must be considerably interrupted and retarded by the frequent changes which take place in the officers and instructors. A governess has been recently appointed, who has, however, the advantage of having acted as assistant to the person whom she has succeeded. The matron is likewise new to her duties, and the nurses have likewise been changed. It is matter for serious consideration whether the latter are in sufficient numbers and of sufficient age and experience for the responsibilities which they undertake. The children must occasionally be left alone; accidents do occur, as was proved to-day by the state of C. R. and P. M.; and even graver evils may arise from the tendencies attributed to M. and P. M., which might be averted by the superintendence of an effective staff.

The children were found in robust health, and manifesting much happiness and contentment. Several bore chilblains on the hands, but the house was well heated and fires are now kept burning during the day in the boys' dormitory, and night and day in that of the girls. The clothing was clean and tidy and appropriate. A urinal has been placed in the entrance passage to the water-closet, but no change has been made in the mode of access, and obstacles certainly exist to any decided improvement.

More than an acre of ground has been secured on lease, and enclosed, adjoining the schoolhouse, which is to be set apart for the exercise of the children. A winter playground, or alley, has been constructed between the house and this addition. It is walled on three sides, roofed, open to the south, but guarded by a railing, outside of which there is to be a shrubbery, and provided with swings, seats, etc. Five of the inmates were highly enjoying this enlargement of their privileges at the time of the inspection. These arrangements must be regarded as decided and most judicious improvements.

Attention is directed to the state of the walls in the playground.

Although seen under the disadvantageous circumstances of a change in the officers, and of a general cleaning and re-organisation, the Reporter's impressions were favourable as to the progress of the institution, and his convictions strengthened that much good has been done and is doing to the class for whose benefit it was founded.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Public and
District
Asylums.

Perth
Asylum.

Licensed
Houses.

Baldovan
Institution.

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Baldovan
Institution.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 11th September 1863.

Since the visit of 27th January, 5 children have been admitted, 2 have been removed, and 1 has died. The present numbers are, 20 boys and 11 girls, being the largest that have at any time been in the establishment.

The house was found in excellent order; the rooms were clean, well ventilated, and free from offensive odours, and the walls where damp or exposed to injury are now lined with wood. A new access has been given to the water-closet adjoining the school-room, and its ventilation has been improved. The bedding was in good condition, but it appears to the Commissioner that a larger supply of coverings would be beneficial. There is, at present, only 1 pair of blankets supplied to each child, while there are generally 2 pairs on the beds of the attendants; when the vital powers are low, as is usually the case in imbecile children, it is extremely important that the means of warmth should be adequate. Judging from the appearance of the children, the diet is ample and judicious.

As mentioned in last report, the means of physical training have been increased by the provision of gymnastic apparatus, under cover and in the open air, and every disposition is shown to adopt the suggestions for further development which the experience of other institutions has afforded. With this view, the institutions at Colchester and Earlswood have been visited by the superintendent.

It is to be regretted that about two-thirds of the children are ineducable. The remaining third, however, exhibit capabilities of useful employment; although it is still doubtful whether any one of them could be rendered self-supporting, or capable of being left without supervision. It is satisfactory to state that the utility and hopefulness of physical training over scholastic training are now properly appreciated.

The children were generally tidy in person and dress, and sufficiently clothed.

It appears that only about a third of their number are ever visited by friends or guardians, but this is probably to be ascribed to distance and the expense which such visitation would involve.

The sanitary condition of the children is good, and their general deportment affords very satisfactory evidence of the kindness and consideration with which they are treated. To those who are incapable of profiting from the training, the institution affords at least a comfortable home.

Twelve are raised by the nurses during the night, but of these, 4 are generally wet, notwithstanding this precaution. The girls are, on the whole, of a considerably higher type than the boys, and hence the proportion of educable among the former is much greater. One girl affords very efficient service in the work of the house, and another assists in the dairy at Baldovan House.

Bellfield
House.

BELLFIELD HOUSE, 27th May 1863.

Since the visit of 10th December, 2 patients have been admitted, and 2 have been discharged. There has been no death, and the numbers accordingly remain the same as at last visit, viz., 14; but of these 1 is a voluntary patient, who is not entered in the register of lunatics; another is absent on probation.

The excellent sanitary condition of the establishment during the winter, affords satisfactory evidence of the amount of care and attention bestowed on the patients, and there is reason to think that Mr. Scott is anxious to do them justice in every way. There is, however, some ground to fear that pecuniary embarrassments may interfere with Mr. Scott's good intentions, and it will therefore be incumbent on the Board to satisfy themselves that the welfare of the patients will not suffer from this cause. The house and grounds possess considerable capabilities for the treatment of the insane, and considerable outlay has been incurred in adopting both for this purpose; but the want of adequate capital manifests itself in the unfinished state of the alterations, in the condition of the bedding and clothing, and in the general aspect of the establishment.

When visited, all the patients were tranquil and free from excitement, but J. M'P. is stated to be subject to paroxysms of destructive violence, which necessitate his isolation every night. The window of his room is unprotected by an inside shutter, and all the panes in the two lower rows were broken. This state of matters should be remedied immediately, and the patient should be supplied with quilted coverings instead of the ordinary blankets, which are of insufficient strength to resist his destructive tendencies. The listlessness and apathy which generally prevailed might to a certain extent be counteracted by giving the patients extended exercise beyond the premises, and supplying them with objects calculated to excite their interest; but the Commissioner feels the futility of entering into special recommendations until the pecuniary position of the establishment is satisfactorily secured. The demand for accommodation has been considerably less than was expected, and the restriction of the admission to males has been found to limit the number of applications, as parochial boards are unwilling to treat with two establishments.

The house is now regularly attended by Dr. Whitelaw. The register contains entries by 19 visitors.

BELLFIELD HOUSE, 12th June 1863.

When visited this day, this asylum was found in a very unsatisfactory state. The rooms were bare and dirty; the walls damp, in many places requiring to be papered; the beds ill arranged; the dress of the inmates, *e.g.*, of D. M'P. and S., dirty, ragged, or untidy.

All the patients were seen. With one exception (B., a voluntary patient) they had been confined to the house during the whole of the day. This always happens when Mr. Scott is from home.

One, S., was confined to bed, much excited, flushed, and shouting oaths, which could be heard in all parts of the house. The grandfather of Mr. Scott was seated among the inmates; but there has been no hired attendant on duty for 5, Mr. L. says 8 days. After repeated changes, the last left without intimation. Mr. Scott was absent in attendance upon a meeting of creditors in Dumbarton. So far as Mrs. Hay knows, an arrangement by composition is contemplated, but has not yet been effected. Mr. L., etc., states that the diet is good and sufficient. Instructions were left with Mrs. Hay that Mr. Scott must intimate to the Board of Lunacy whether any, and what arrangements have been entered into with the creditors.*

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 14th April 1863.

Since the visit of 2d July, 13 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 6 have died. Of those admitted, 8 were paupers, all from parishes beyond the county. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered. Of those who died, 5 were males, and 1 a female. The causes of death are registered as chronic diarrhoea with continued mental excitement, inflammation of bowels, general paralysis, apoplexy with epilepsy, epilepsy and consumption. Two of the fatal cases were admitted in 1858, 1 in 1859, and 3 in 1861.

In many respects the establishment deserves commendation. Both men and women were neatly and comfortably clothed, the rooms were clean and well ventilated, and the beds in good condition; but it appeared to the Commissioner that the allowance of bed-coverings was in some of the dormitories insufficient, especially in the attics of the male side, and in the low rooms on the female side. Among the male patients are several with very feeble circulation. Of these, some sleep in the attics referred to, and must be considered as exposed to considerable risk from cold during the night. Judging from the dinner which the Commissioner saw served, and from the statements of the patients, the diet is good and ample, but there is room for considerable improvement in the manner of serving the meals. On the female side, the table was overcrowded, and on neither the male nor female side are table-

* This house has been closed.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Campie
Lane
Asylum.

cloths, salt-cellars, knives or forks, or other table equipage used, beyond the dishes in which the food is placed.

It appears from the registers that several patients, generally 7 men and 4 women, go beyond the premises unattended; but there is room for considerable extension of exercise in the cases of those patients who require attendance. The airing-courts, especially on the male side, are of very limited extent, and do not supply the means of exercise necessary to afford a healthy stimulus to the system; hence the necessity for frequent walks in the open country. There is also a great deficiency in the means of occupation; 7 males and 9 females are registered as industrially employed, but when visited, all the men, with only 6 exceptions, were found sitting listlessly in their day-room, and this it would appear is their usual condition, except when lounging in the yard.

In both the male and female departments the patients were free from excitement; and on referring to the register of restraint it appears that no mechanical restraint has been had recourse to since last inspection, and seclusion only on 3 occasions. The present sanitary condition of the house is good. No patient was found in bed, and no one appears to be under medical treatment for bodily illness. The treatment of the mental maladies with which the patients are affected seems to be limited to the influence of the new circumstances in which they are placed.

A meagre case-book is kept, but it gives no details of treatment, and affords no means of deciding whether several of the patients might not be placed in special licensed houses, or otherwise disposed of. Among these are D. H., J. G., and perhaps J. R. M. K., who, whenever seen by the Commissioner, has been found occupied in the kitchen, is described as dangerous, from violence of temper, but not as being otherwise insane.

The present inmates number 21 males and 25 females, and are within the limits of the licence. Two of the females sleep in the lately-acquired house on the other side of the street.

The registers are generally correctly kept; but the general register should be more fully filled up. Several of the columns rarely contain entries. Thirty-four visits to patients are recorded, several of which were made by inspectors of poor.

The Sheriffs' orders were produced and examined. One patient is absent on probation.

CAMPIE LANE ASYLUM, 11th July 1863.

This asylum contains at present 21 males and 28 females; of whom, 16 are labouring under acute forms of mental aberration, and 12 are regarded as curable. It is worthy of remark that no individual is under medical treatment of any kind,—a fact which speaks most favourably of the sanitary condition of the community, and of the confidence reposed in the other means employed. The following changes have occurred since last statutory visit:—10 individuals have been admitted, 2 being boarders, and 8 paupers chargeable to the following parishes:—Livingstone, Sleat, Portmoak, Kilmarnock, Burntisland, Bathgate, Inverkeithing, and Dunfermline. A patient brought from Dunfermline Poorhouse gave birth to a child a short time after admission. Four patients have been discharged; 2 as recovered, 1 as relieved, and 1 as incurable, the latter having been sent to the Irvine Combination Poorhouse; and 3 have died, 1 of phthisis, 1 of general prostration, and 1 of general paralysis and dropsy, the ages being respectively 41, 50, and 55.

The apartments were generally clean and well arranged. The padded room for females, however, and the small dormitory adjoining, emitted a most offensive smell; the former had been occupied during the preceding night, but was in process of being re-floored and boarded. The larger dormitory upon the same floor is still unprovided with night vases. The bedding upon the whole was clean and suitable, but several of the beds in the male department, and that of G. may be given as an example, were hard, uneven, and uncomfortable. The dress of many of the inmates requires to be attended to, that of J. J., K., and M. in an especial manner. Seven male patients returned from

sea-bathing during the visit, and wore a smart holiday suit; but while such a provision is most salutary and laudable, more rigid regulations must be enforced as to personal cleanliness and ablution, as the hands of Mrs. W., J. J., and others, were in such a state as to call for animadversion. That the medical officer contemplates greater attention being directed to this matter, may be inferred from the construction of a bath in the passage leading to the padded room and low dormitories. Among other alterations conducive to comfort and tidiness, may be mentioned the removal of the kitchen from the central house to a cottage situated near to that occupied by the males, but connected with the other buildings on the same side of the lane by a temporary wooden shed, which it is intended to replace by a more substantial passage or corridor. It might be well to consider, in designing this permanent structure, whether by prolonging it into the garden, or otherwise, it might not be turned to account in protecting the patients from sun and shower when taking exercise,—as to-day some were exposed to the rays of the sun, though considerably excited. With this exception, great quiet and tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment; and the distribution and industry of the females, in the public rooms in the upper floors, were very pleasing. It is still to be lamented, however, that the passiveness and listlessness of the males is little broken upon by activity of any kind, for, after making due allowance for G. M.L., etc., and the occasional co-operation of others in the garden, the conclusion recorded in former reports is strongly confirmed, and the necessity for systematic healthy exercise and in-door games as substitutes for occupation more clearly indicated. Of the inmates alluded to nominally in last entry, as in a condition which might justify removal, J. R. is about to be discharged, and M. K. continues to be quiet and industrious. The books and orders were found to be correct. It would appear that restraint by means of arm-straps had been resorted to on 5, and seclusion upon 4 occasions since last inspection. The female at present occupying the strong room during the night was found wearing a canvas dress, without any other article of body-clothing; this oversight, and the means of counteracting the reported tendency of the patient to nudify, were pointed out to the licensee. The schedule in the case of E. S. W. contains only 1 medical certificate.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Campie
Lane
Asylum.

ENGLISHTOWN ASYLUM, 8th January 1863.

English-
town
Asylum.

This house at present contains 34 males and 24 females, all of whom were seen, and appear to be suitable inmates for such an establishment, with the exception of 1 male, M'G., who was much excited at the time of the visit, and had been removed from the public room to a dormitory in the adjoining cottage. He is described as extremely intractable, and the propriety of his transference to another asylum should be taken into consideration by the Board. The dress and appearance of the patients were upon the whole satisfactory; but greater attention still should be paid to the state of the hair, and to the tidiness of the person. The bedding was clean and sufficient. The temperature of the dormitories was extremely low, but on fires being lighted a sufficient degree of warmth was obtained. In apartments where no fireplaces exist—such as the attic dormitory for males—every additional means of securing comfort should be resorted to, such as hot bottles or bricks introduced into the beds, additional blankets, etc. The appearance of dampness in various places, which is attributed to damage done to roofs during a storm upon the 18th and 19th December, is another reason for the daily use of fires in every room where it is practicable. All the sleeping places are lighted by oil-lamps.

The aspect of the different cottages was creditable. There is, however, room for renewal and repair, and increased neatness at some points. In the apartment entered from the dining-hall for the males, the beds (4) are too numerous, and the same observation was applicable to the dormitory for females in the basement of the main-house. This room is likewise used as a laundry or drying-house. There have been 4 admissions, and 1 discharge of a recovered patient, but no deaths since the 31st July 1862. The individuals admitted were all pauper lunatics, and belonged to the district. One of these, M'G., had been detained for several months in jail previous to his transmis-

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Licensed
Houses.

English-
town
Asylum.

sion to Englishtown. Seven applications for admission, chiefly from Ross-shire, have been refused during the same period.

The registers show that, of the present population, 28 males and 19 females are industrially employed; that all who are physically able to do so take exercise in the grounds, and several beyond the nominal boundaries of the farm. In the ordinary acceptation of the term, there is, and has been, no seclusion. Among the patients are included 2 epileptics, 1 paralytic, 3 manifesting degraded and 1 suicidal tendencies, who unavoidably somewhat impede the management of an establishment, the characteristics of which should be domesticity and active employment.

The staff at present consists of 3 male and 5 female attendants.

The sanitary condition of the community is regarded as good. One aged woman confines herself to bed, and 1 male is under treatment for carbuncle. The books, orders, etc., were examined. The register of visitors is continued. No case-books are kept. Englishtown House was inspected upon the present occasion when the cold was extreme, and external circumstances otherwise unfavourable. It was, however, encouraging to observe Mr. Hyslop's efforts to reclaim the waste land proceeding notwithstanding the state of the weather; and there is reason to hope that the approbation formerly bestowed will continue to be merited.

ENGLISHTOWN ASYLUM, 26th August 1863.

The statutory visit was paid under favourable circumstances. The weather was fine, the houses and grounds clean, cheerful, and admirably kept; and the inmates so distributed and occupied as their tastes or the interests of the establishment suggested. All the females, with the exception of one in a state of temporary agitation, and one engrossed by delusions, were busied in domestic matters, or taking exercise in the grounds. Fourteen of the males were engaged in road repair, others attended to the cattle, others bestowed attention upon the flower-garden; a group were assembled around the workshops, and five remained in the day-room in consequence of their physical, or the uncertainty of their mental, condition. The fruits of their industry, shown by abundant crops, and a fair and smiling domain, which presents more of the aspect of a well-ordered rural village than of a farm, or place of detention, are very encouraging; and have been accomplished, there is reason to believe, without that moral coercion and terrorism which sometimes take the place of the grosser means of subduing and regulating the insane. The superintendent produced a book, containing a sort of analysis of the cases, from which it would appear that the materials upon which he has to work are as formidable and unmanageable as those in walled asylums; and although this revelation may inspire doubt as to the suitableness of many of the patients for such an establishment, it greatly swells the amount and the merit of the success achieved.

The chief critical remarks suggested were that, perhaps from the lowness of the ceilings in several of the cottages, and notwithstanding the scrupulous cleanliness, and the presence of flowers in pots and bouquets, there was a heavy and damp smell perceptible, even when the windows and doors were open, which might be dispelled by lighting a fire occasionally during the day. And secondly, while, with the exception of a few of the males, the dress of the inmates was satisfactory and their personal cleanliness attended to, the state of the skin in some of the females, and the great bodily exertions of the majority of the males, point to the expediency of provision being made for general bathing, and suggest that, with due care and discrimination, the proximity of the sea-shore might, during summer, add sea-bathing to such resources.

There was no patient in bed, and the health of all the inmates was excellent. Only 1 death has occurred since last visit, and that from erysipelas in a recently admitted female, æt. 53. During the same period 8 individuals have been admitted; 6 of these were paupers chargeable to the parishes of Urquhart, Kiltarlity, Kiltarn, Crieich, Edderton, and Assynt. Five discharges have

taken place ; 4 of the patients had been restored to reason, and 1 was discharged when in a sinking state. One female has left the house on probation. Appendix E.

The house now contains 36 males and 23 females. While so large a number as 48 of these are industrially and usefully employed, and 50 take exercise in the unwall'd grounds, and 5 on parole beyond the imaginary limits assigned to the others, the population contains 3 epileptics, 1 paralytic, and 4 of degraded or dirty tendencies. In the management of the patients there are at present engaged 2 male attendants at £28, and 1 at £30 per annum ; and 4 female attendants, 2 of whom receive £10, and 2 £9, per annum. All these domestics are required to perform household or other duties in conjunction with the superintendence of the patients committed to their charge ; and act as laundry or kitchen maids, carpenters, gardeners, etc. Thus literally and intentionally they are workers and superintendents, and *not* keepers. Commissioners' Entries.
Licensed Houses.
English-town Asylum.

There has been no seclusion or restraint, nor do there exist any means of enforcing them. Among minor improvements may be enumerated the multiplication of hutches, pagodas, etc., in the airing-grounds for pet animals ; the formation of rustic seats on the unreclaimed hillside ; the substitution of earthenware for tin vessels throughout, and the introduction of knives and forks, it was conceived, however, of rather a heavy pattern.

The impressions received, both of the general working and the details, were highly satisfactory.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were examined.*

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 5th May 1863.

Garngad Asylum.

This asylum contains at present 32 male and 32 female patients. Since the visit of 8th December, 5 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of those admitted, 3 were private and 2 pauper, the latter being chargeable to the parish of Dalry. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was placed under the care of friends, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1858, and 1 in 1862. The causes of death are registered as paralysis, general paralysis, and dropsy, at the average age of 53.

The Commissioner agrees with Dr. Browne in thinking that a certain degree of improvement has taken place in the asylum since the change in the management, but also that much still remains to be done. As Dr. Hill has pointed out, the flagged flooring of several of the rooms has been replaced with boards, and considerable improvement has been made in the furniture. At the same time, however, there is a pervading want of tidiness and order throughout the establishment—a want of smartness in all the arrangements, which, without anything to blame in any particular manner, conveys an impression of slovenliness and want of energy in the management. No doubt, to a certain extent, the smoke and dirt from the neighbouring chemical manufactories tend to produce this result ; and the unfavourable impression is probably also, in some degree, owing to the heterogeneous character of the furniture.

Of the present inmates, 8 males and 5 females are considered curable ; but among the others are a number of degraded cases, whose aspect and deportment strengthen the unfavourable impression which the house produces. There is no doubt, however, that, with care and attention, the condition of these patients is capable of great amelioration ; and the Commissioner is confident that if efficient night nursing were introduced a very great change for the better would, before long, be perceptible. At present there is on both sides of the house a considerable number of patients who are habitually wet during the night. It would be easy to point out various structural and other changes which would be manifest improvements, but the Commissioner would, at present, rather dwell on those which require no outlay of money, but only an

* *Extract from Letter from Proprietor on forwarding this report* :—"Every patient in this establishment has been bathed weekly since the house was licensed, and in the sea from 1st May till 1st October, and salt water has been brought in barrels to bathe those patients who could not go to it. In winter portable baths are in use ; and fires are always resorted to in damp or cold weather."

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Garngad
Asylum.

expenditure of zeal and energy ; and he would, accordingly, urge the general and continuous application of means calculated to stimulate the torpid mental powers, such as are afforded by exercise beyond the premises, and the provision of objects of interest within doors. With this end in view, the endeavour should be, not so much to amuse and occupy those who show a disposition to work, as to rouse those who are threatening to lapse into dementia.

In several instances the mattresses were found too thin for comfort, and uneven from the balling of the hair. The coverings were sufficient, as was also the day-clothing of the patients.

No patient was found in seclusion, and the deportment of the whole was quiet and tranquil.

The register of seclusion contains only 4 entries since last inspection, for periods of a few hours.

Only 1 patient was in bed. No strong dresses were in use. Twelve males and 13 females are registered as industrially employed.

The various registers and the orders for admission were examined.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 21st December 1863.

Another change in the management has taken place in this establishment, and that so recently that it would be premature to judge of the consequences. The present Governor has obtained experience in Gartnavel, is well remunerated, and has received most liberal instructions from Dr. Hill as to the comfort of the patients ; so that favourable anticipations may be legitimately entertained of progressive improvement. In existing circumstances it may be the best course to refer to former suggestions which have been overlooked, and to confine the present report to a description of the state of the inmates ; and this is the more justifiable, as, except in papering and painting the walls to a considerable extent in the upper storeys of the wings, no change has been attempted, and the observations directed to the condition and amount of the bedding, the aspect of the passages in the basement, the bareness of the public rooms for the pauper lunatics, the darkness of the corridors, etc., are still applicable. The inmates at present consist of 30 of each sex. Of this number not more than 12 are regarded as curable, and only 6 are receiving treatment for their mental disease. Three are stated to be unwell, but only 1 elderly person was confined to bed. Two are paralytic, 1 of suicidal, 2 of destructive, and 6 of degraded tendencies ; and the close and urinous smell in 2 of the bedrooms, showed that supervision had failed to correct the latter. Fourteen males and 14 females are registered as usefully employed ; 32 persons as taking exercise weekly beyond the walls ; and 10 of each sex as being permitted to attend amusements in town. The absence, however, of activity and cheerfulness are still characteristics of the community.

Twenty-seven persons have been admitted since 5th May, of whom 16 were paupers ; 2 of these belonged to Gorbals parish, 2 to Cadder, 2 to Polmont, 2 to Maybole, and 1 to each of the following parishes :—Kilmarnock, Govan, Cumbernauld, North Mavine, Kiltarn, Maybole, Dalry, Dunoon, Abbey St. Bathans ; 1 was affected with imbecility, 2 with dementia, 4 with dipsomania, 4 with monomania, 4 with melancholia, and 11 with mania.

Of 26 persons discharged, 8 were recovered, 7 relieved, 4 not improved, and 7 incurable. Nine of the unrecovered were transferred to other asylums, and 5 of these to that of Lochgilphead.

Three persons have died, 2 of whom were paupers,—1 from chronic diarrhoea, 1 from general paralysis, 1 from disease of the viscera with ascites, at the respective ages of 48, 66, and 42.

The books and registers were examined. No Sheriffs' orders were produced for J. C., admitted July 27, and dismissed August 3 ; or for A. T., admitted July 27, and dismissed 8th September 1863. These patients were accommodated here in consequence of the discontinuance of Bellfield House Asylum, and temporarily detained, with the cognisance of the Board of Lunacy.

The visitors' book contains 222 entries, and only 1 of these is a refusal. Although not mentioned in the registers, Dr. Hill intimates that a dance or concert is extemporized among the inmates every alternate week.

GILMER HOUSE, 3d March 1863. Appendix

E.

Since the previous inspection 1 patient has been admitted and 2 discharged ; of the latter, 1 was relieved and removed by her friends, and 1 was transferred to Millholm Asylum, Musselburgh. There has been no death, and the inmates are declared to be in good health. Several, however, such as M. P., M. B., are pale, feeble, and exhausted in aspect. Dr. Cowan has been appointed medical attendant to the establishment, and has paid visits upon the 24th and 28th February and 3d of March. The house contains 20 patients under Sheriffs' orders ; of whom 2 are regarded as curable, 2 are under treatment for their mental affection ; 2 exhibit dirty, 1 degraded, and 1 dangerous tendencies. Three of the inmates are said to be industrially employed, but the absence of all occupation was very observable ; 1 is allowed to go beyond the precincts, 5 have access to the gardens, and 12 are confined to the airing-court. The house, as examined with the advantage of a clear and genial day, appeared cleaner ; some portions of it have been newly papered, and the atmosphere in the dormitory for the patients of dirty habits was not offensive.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Licensed
Houses.

Gilmer
House.

In other respects the establishment is open to the same strictures as when formerly visited : 5 persons were seated in the public hall, 5 loitered in the airing-court ; there were 3 ladies in the parlour, 1 was found dressing in her room, 1 was making tea (3 p.m.) in the dormitory, 1 had wandered into a distant room, and 1 was engaged in the kitchen. Such a state of matters indicate a great amount of freedom ; but it likewise indicates the absence of that supervision which is absolutely required for the proper management of the insane, whatever may be their condition. There is only 1 attendant, and although the housemaid is regarded as having the care of the boarders, the structure of the house is such, and the domestic arrangements so ill-defined, that due watchfulness cannot be bestowed. No one is, or can well be, taken into the country, etc. The beds, although supplied with sufficient clothes, were not neatly made ; in one dormitory only 2 night vases are allowed for 6 individuals. The dress of several, and especially of Mrs. R. and M. B., was dirty and untidy ; the person and bedroom of Mrs. R. exhaled a strong urinous smell, perceptible at a distance, although the windows were open. These and other considerations—the past history of the asylum, and the apparent inaptitude of the proprietor to embrace or carry out the simplest recommendations of the Commissioners—fully justify the Reporter in calling upon the Board either to withhold their license, or to grant it temporarily, and upon condition, as suggested in former entries, that Mr. Lawrie shall associate with himself a well-trained matron, or head attendant, etc., and that this be done immediately.

The book, registers, orders, were seen. Mr. Lawrie was from home, but the required explanations were given by his son.*

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 18th February 1863.

Hallcross
Asylum.

The present population of Hallcross Asylum consists of 39 males and 46 females. Since 30th October 1862 this has been modified by 3 discharges, 2 deaths, and 5 admissions. Of the persons who have left the establishment, 2 were recovered, and 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards of Linlithgow Poor-house, as relieved. Death is ascribed in 1 person, æt. 50, to nervous debility and dyspepsia ; and in another, æt. 71, to weakness and paralysis. All the entrants were pauper lunatics, chargeable respectively to the parishes of East Linton, Grangemouth, Orwell, Carriden, and Crail. One patient was transferred from Morningside Asylum. Such limited changes do not produce any marked impression upon the character of the inmates ; and although the column in the register for the insertion of the forms of the affection in the

* The Board having withdrawn their license from Mr. Lawrie, this establishment has passed into other hands.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Hallcross
Asylum.

patients is not carefully filled up, and although hopes appear still to be entertained of the recovery of 11 inmates, it appears legitimate to infer that a very large portion of the community consists of chronic, demented, and incurable cases, from the fact that only 2 of the whole number are under treatment for their mental affections. Under such circumstances most strenuous exertions are called for to render existence bearable under the prospect of continued seclusion, and to prevent the onward progress of the disease. Thirty-one individuals are reported as employed; but except in the laundry, there is little evidence of real and serious occupation. The usual substitute for genuine labour is exercise. Forty-one inmates have access to the parterres behind the house, and small parties go frequently beyond the precincts. It appears from a list furnished by Mr. Reid, that 20 of the inmates never participate in this privilege. This depends upon disinclination, infirmity, and various causes. For this class, and for those who rarely join such walking parties, domestic means and sources of enjoyment are absolutely necessary.

The house was clean and well kept, but greater cheerfulness and comfort would be imparted by painting and papering not merely the apartments for boarders, which is under consideration, but many of the rooms, passages, and dormitories in the centre house. A great increase in the number of basin-stands is recommended, as well as the multiplication of articles, such as time-pieces, flower-pots, etc., familiar in the humblest household. The bedding and body-clothes were upon the whole satisfactory. The dress, in such cases as J. S. and W., would be commented upon, did it not appear that the males were generally receiving new clothes.

The dinner was served to the female paupers in the presence of the Reporter. It consisted of broth, bread, and pork, and appeared, and was pronounced by the more trustworthy of the patients, to be abundant. With this exception, it is open to the strictures contained in the last report. The apartment is too small, the table too narrow, and the system pursued too rapid and rough; and too great latitude is allowed as to the spot, and mode, and attitude in which the food is taken, to secure proper order and comfort in serving the meal.

The male attendants have again been changed. One of them, however, has entered upon his duties after seven years' experience in Morningside.

No structural or other alterations have taken place in the establishment. The sanitary condition of the inmates is reported to be good. Four females were in bed.

The books, orders, etc., were examined. Restraint has been applied 4 times since last entry; once in the case of P., therein alluded to, and thrice in that of an epileptic. One female at present wears a strong dress.

Fourteen visits have been paid to patients, three of these by inspectors of poor.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 7th August 1863.

Since the visit of 18th February, 10 patients have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, and 2 have died. The present numbers are 37 males and 48 females. Of the patients admitted, 3 were transferred from other establishments, and all were chargeable to parishes beyond the district. Of those discharged, 2 had recovered, 1 was removed to Ireland, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was taken home. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1850, and 1 in 1835. The causes of death are registered as general debility, at the age of 63, and diarrhoea and nervous debility, also at the age of 63.

Of the present number, only 2 males and 8 females are registered as curable. The patients, accordingly, are principally affected with chronic and congenital forms of insanity, and display a listlessness and lethargy which are fostered and encouraged by the want of appropriate means of occupation and recreation.

The local situation of the asylum, and the uncertainty of its future position, when district accommodation is provided for the insane, are obstacles in the way of procuring additional land for cultivation, but there is no good reason why the sources of recreation should not be extended, by increasing the supply of periodicals, such as *Chambers's Journal*, the *London Journal*, the *Illustrated*.

Times, etc., and procuring some pet animals and birds. At present, although 14 males and 20 females are registered as occupied industrially, the occupation of most of them is, from want of work, more nominal than real. In fact, the house is much more a place of simple detention than an hospital, it being evidently considered sufficient if the mere physical wants of the patients are attended to. In this respect, however, the asylum deserves commendation. The patients were clean, well-clad, and their general aspect indicated an adequate diet. The diet table in use was examined, but there was difficulty in determining the allowance of food to each patient, from the quantity being estimated when cooked. Mr. Reid was accordingly requested to transmit to the Board the quantity of oatmeal, rice, etc., allowed per head. The manner of serving the meals has improved on the male side, from more room being allowed at table; but on the female side the tables are still overcrowded; and the male day-rooms are still gloomy from insufficient light, and are still seated with benches without backs. In the accommodation of the lower class of private patients an improvement has been effected by providing them with a small day-room; and some alterations in the accommodation of the better class of private patients have added considerably to their comfort.

The patients of both sexes were tranquil and free from excitement. Walking parties of from 6 to 8 of each sex, but occasionally much larger, go at present almost every day beyond the premises; but Mr. Reid could not give the number of those who are never beyond bounds. This information he was requested to transmit to the Board. From 8 to 9 females attend the parish church, and 4 males have liberty to go out on parole.

One female was in seclusion owing to her mental condition, and 1 male and 1 female were in isolation from small-pox. The means of separating patients affected with contagious diseases from the other inmates are defective, and the female small-pox patient was placed in one of the seclusion rooms of the male department. Precaution has been taken by vaccination to prevent the spread of the disease, but the want of appropriate sick-rooms, commented on in a former report, is now making itself felt.

Two females, one being bed-ridden from paralysis, sleep on stretchers. The bedding generally was found in good condition, and sufficient in quantity; but the practice of drying the soiled mattresses in the general airing-court is unseemly.

The various registers appeared carefully kept. That of restraint and seclusion contains one entry of the use of muffs since last report, and 14 entries of seclusion, 5 of which, on five successive days, referred to the same patient. In 4 instances the seclusion was in special room.

A meagrely kept case-book affords little information as to the mental condition, or the treatment of the patients.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, 26th February 1863.

Hawkfield
Asylum.

Since the statutory visit of 29th October 1862, 2 individuals have been admitted labouring under mania; 1 has been discharged as recovered; and 1 has died of paralysis, æt. 73. No other changes in the community or building fall to be recorded; and the Reporter can but reiterate his convictions, frequently expressed, that great care and kindness are bestowed upon the inmates, who, with perhaps one exception, are precisely of that class to whom such ministrations and domestic comforts are most essential, and to whom the appliances of a boarding-house and infirmary are of more consequence than the discipline of an asylum. All parts of the house were visited, and all the inmates personally addressed. At the time of inspection the ladies were walking in the grounds, and the gentlemen were in their apartments. One of the latter wears a strong dress, but this is the only approach to restraint which is, or has been in use. The population consists of 9 males, and 12 females; of these only 1 is regarded as curable, and the others present, in general, the features of dementia. Four are of dirty habits, 3 of dangerous tendencies, and only 5 can be induced to engage in active occupation. All

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Halleross
Asylum.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Hawkfield
Asylum.

the wet patients are raised during the night. The books and orders were examined. It appears that six of the inmates have not been visited by any one since last report ; but in no case has application for admission to friends been refused.

HAWKFIELD ASYLUM, *4th September 1863.*

The number of patients in this asylum has undergone no change since the visit of 26th February. There have been no admissions, no discharges, and no deaths ; and the general condition of the establishment has, with the exception of pretty extensive papering and painting in the female department, undergone no change. All the patients excepting, perhaps, one doubtful case, are considered incurable, and the general treatment, therefore, is directed almost entirely to insure their comfort. The different apartments were found clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was clean and in good condition. One patient only sleeps on a stretcher ; but 2 males and 2 females are registered as of dirty habits. The clothing of the patients was comfortable, and calls for no special remarks.

It is stated that the whole of the female patients, and 3 of the males, now take occasional exercise beyond the premises. All were free from excitement, and neither restraint nor seclusion appears ever to be used. Comparatively few of the patients engage in occupations either useful or entertaining ; but this is accounted for by the large proportion of demented cases. One female patient attends church.

As showing the kindly spirit in which the asylum is conducted, it may be stated that the room of one of the patients has been decorated with family portraits recently obtained on the death of a relative.

It appears from the register of visitors, that no visits have been received by 7 patients since last inspection.

Lilybank
Asylum.LILYBANK ASYLUM, *16th April 1863.*

Since the visit of 3d July, 8 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged, and 4 have died. Of those admitted, 1 was a private patient, and 7 were paupers ; and, of the latter, 4 were chargeable to the parish of Inveresk. The others were from parishes beyond the county. Of the patients discharged, 23 were chargeable to the parish of Perth, and were removed to the lunatic wards of the poorhouse of that town. Of the remaining 2, 1 had recovered. Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1857, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1862, and 1 in 1863. The cause of death in all 4 was epilepsy, at the average age of 49.

The present numbers comprise 23 men, and 17 women ; of whom 2 men and 1 woman are considered curable. The asylum is thus principally a receptacle for chronic incurable cases ; and, indeed, of the recent admissions, 6 were affected with dementia or idiocy. In many respects the condition of the asylum and patients was satisfactory. No patient was found in bed, and only 1 is registered as under treatment for bodily disease. On both sides of the house there is a considerable degree of domestic comfort of a homely kind, and the dress and bedding of the patients were clean, ample, and in good condition. In one bed only was the bedding in an unsatisfactory state. The physical aspect of the patients indicates that the diet is sufficient, and the meal which the Commissioner saw served was good and ample. The table in the lower male day-room was, however, overcrowded. All the rooms were clean and well ventilated, and the patients without exception were tranquil and free from excitement. There seems to have been no occasion for recourse to restraint or seclusion since last inspection. The great evil under which the asylum labours, is the want of employment for the men. Weaving and the winding of twine for nets have been abandoned as unprofitable ; and the only resources now are the cultivation of the garden and the work of the house. Walks beyond the premises are taken at intervals by 6 or 7 men ; but this privilege should now be more frequently enjoyed, and be extended to the women. Owing to the removal of the Perth patients, all the inmates are now

placed in the side buildings, and the main-house is reserved for the occupation of Mr. Aitkenhead's family, and for the accommodation of any patients at higher rates of board who may present themselves. This change will affect the numbers for which the establishment should be licensed. The remarks made in one of the former reports as to the deficient means of bathing, and the shortness of some of the bedsteads, are still applicable.

The registers were examined, and found generally correctly kept, but the removal of the Perth patients had not been entered. It appears that 43 visits had been paid to patients since last inspection, 6 being by inspectors of poor. The orders for admission were examined and found correct.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Lilybank
Asylum.

LILYBANK ASYLUM, 11th July 1863.

This house at present contains 24 males and 17 females.

Great quiet and order prevailed, although the men were altogether unoccupied, and had not, obviously from the state of the bowling-green, engaged in the only out-of-door amusement accessible for some time. Seven men and 6 women had bathed in the sea this day, and this practice and country exercise should be encouraged to as great an extent as the weather and the condition of the patients will permit, as the most promising and recent case must pass into chronicity under a system of mere detention.

The inmates were personally clean, but the clothing, as in the case of P., might be more tidily kept. No change has been introduced since last visit, but the apartments were neat and carefully kept. With the exception of two, who act as domestic servants in the kitchen, all the females were assembled in the workroom, and a fair proportion were engaged in sewing, knitting, etc. Two lay on beds, but, although ailing, were not necessitated to remain there.

Four cases have been admitted since 15th April, all of these being paupers. Three discharges appear to have taken place during the same period, but this result cannot be arrived at from the register, as the omission commented upon in last entry has not been corrected, and it would there appear as if no individual had been dismissed between 25th August 1862 and 22d June 1863.

No death has occurred, and the health of the inmates generally is satisfactory, although several are delicate: There are 1 epileptic, 1 paralytic, and 16 of wet or degraded habits.

No entry has been made in the register of restraint and seclusion; but it was stated that the hands of G. N. had been secured on three occasions, while placed during the night in a small cell opening from the lavatory in the building appropriated to females, which the Reporter had not previously regarded as a seclusion room for males. Fourteen visits have been paid to patients by relatives. Orders for the cases admitted were produced.

When the class of cases under management, and the nature of the building are considered, the state of the establishment was creditable.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 8th May 1863.

Longdale
Asylum.

Since the visit of 8th December, 12 patients have been admitted, 11 have been discharged, and 5 have died. Of those admitted, 3 were private, and 9 pauper; the latter, with one or two exceptions, being chargeable to parishes in the neighbourhood. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, and 6 were still insane. Of the latter, 3 were transferred to other establishments. Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1857, 1 in 1861, 2 in 1862, and 1 in 1863. The causes of death are registered as epilepsy, general paralysis, phthisis, old age, and prolapsus uteri.

Since last visit the general aspect of the asylum has been considerably improved by papering the walls; and several of the rooms, especially on the female side, now present a comfortable domestic appearance. All the beds were found abundantly supplied with coverings, and the bedding was throughout in good condition. Ventilation and cleanliness were everywhere well attended to. The patients were generally free from excitement, and both sexes were comfortably clothed. A considerable number of both males and females were

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries'
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Longdale
Asylum.

ranged on the benches along the walls of the airing-courts, but it is stated that there are few that do not every day take exercise in the general grounds. There are no walking parties beyond the premises. About 40 men and 45 women are registered as industrially employed. Of these, more than one-half of the men are engaged on the farm, and the rest in various occupations. The principal sources of employment for the women are the making and mending of clothing, and the work of the washing-house and laundry. Dr. Muirhead has, about 100 acres of land in occupation, of which about 10 acres are under spade cultivation. The produce of the whole is consumed on the premises, partly by the patients, and partly in fattening stock. Eight cows are constantly kept in milk.

The present population of the asylum comprises 63 males and 60 females, who are under the care of 5 male and 5 female attendants. The former have £20 of wages, and the latter £12, with a bonus of £5 to each if they remain 5 years. This rate of remuneration for the men is stated to be about the same as that paid to ploughmen in the district, but the wages of the female attendants are said to be considerably above the average of what is paid to domestic servants.

It appears from the daily register, that of the present patients there are:—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	5	7
Epileptic,	5	5
Paralytic,	0	1
Of dirty habits,	4	5
Of suicidal tendencies,	6	9
Of dangerous and destructive propensities,	4	5
Addicted to improper practices,	5	4

Three males and 4 females are registered as under treatment for bodily diseases, but no patient was confined to bed, and the sanitary condition of the establishment may be considered good. The patients present every appearance of being sufficiently fed. Dinner, which was served during the visit, consisted of broth, beef, and bread, all of good quality, and in ample quantity. The manner of serving is being gradually improved.

Night attendance continues to be given by the ordinary attendants. Four males and 6 females are generally raised every night; their bedding was found in good condition. No patient was in seclusion or under restraint; and it appears from the register that the former mode of repression has been had recourse to on only 14 occasions and in the cases of 5 patients, since last inspection. The longest period was for 48 hours.

The Commissioner trusts that the improvements which have taken place in the asylum will be confirmed and extended, should it acquire a more definite position under the provisions of the Lunacy Amendment Act of last session.

LONGDALE ASYLUM, 22d December 1863.

The present population amounts to 56 males and 54 females. The diminution observable is attributable to the transference of pauper lunatics (16) to other asylums. The curable and acute cases are estimated at 11, of which 9 are under treatment for their mental affection. Only 7 persons are represented as labouring under bodily ailment of any kind. No one was found in bed, and the general vigour and activity of the inmates may be inferred from the fact, that 70 of the number are industrially, and 20 recreatively employed. Sixteen of the males were visited in the out-field, where they had been engaged in digging, and where there existed many proofs of their useful exertions. The premises present much of the aspect of an extensive farm, but the indications of industry and productiveness would not be lessened by greater attention to neatness in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling-house. The most objectionable instance of neglect is the presence of a large accumu-

lation of ashes,* etc., in the small court surrounded by the female department wash-house, etc. Appendix
E.

The interior of the asylum was clean, and, with the exception of the small bed-room opening from the lavatory on the female side, well ventilated. The bedding appeared sufficient. All the patients wear flannels, and were substantially clothed and tidy. The dress of the men especially was well selected and comfortable. The temperature was low at the time of the visit, and there should certainly be a fire allowed in the upper day-room of the males for ventilation and cheerfulness, as well as for warmth. Fires or stoves are lit in all the dormitories during the night. Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—

All the patients were free from excitement. Seclusion appears to have been prescribed only 13 times, and in 11 different cases, since last report. It is extremely probable that the occupation supplied to the great majority of the patients proves sufficient to exhaust that marked restlessness and irritability which are supposed to call for repression, and were active exercise in the open air, and beyond the airing-courts, accessible to those who cannot, or will not work, seclusion might be discontinued altogether. One hundred and three individuals are represented as participating in, or attending games, amusements, etc. Longdale
Asylum.

Since 8th May, 18 cases have been admitted. Of these, 15 were paupers coming from Dalry, Lanark, and Avondale, 2 each; and from Rutherglen, Cambusnethan, New Monkland, Dalserf, Bothwell, Lesmahagow, Girvan, Hamilton, and Carnwath, 1 each. There were discharged in the same period, 6 cases as recovered, 5 as relieved, and 16 were transferred to other asylums. Four deaths have occurred; 1 from pelvic tumour, 1 from enteritis, 1 from diarrhoea, and 1 from phthisis. The average age at death was 51. One of the deceased was admitted in 1854, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1861, and 1 in 1862. As actual steps of that progressive improvement so often recommended, there may be enumerated additional papering in the dormitories, and the provision of a piece of carpet for each bedside, the conversion of many of the settles and benches into cushioned sofas, and the substitution of delf dishes for a portion of the iron basins used there.

These are accepted as instalments of what is still required to place the establishment on a level with similar enterprises, and as a token of the proprietor's intentions and plans for the future.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. It appears that 417 visits were paid to inmates by relations, and 181 by inspectors of poor.

MIDDLEFIELD ASYLUM, 12th January 1863.

Middlefield
Asylum.

The lunatic inmates of this house are at present 7 in number. Since last visit 3 admissions and 3 discharges have taken place. There have been no deaths, and very little serious illness. Two of those at present under treatment are regarded by Dr. Poole as curable, and as now passing into a convalescent state. In the chronic cases little or no alteration, either in the mental condition or in the surroundings, can be observed. Miss M'L's room is still cold and cheerless; and except that the newspapers have disappeared from the floor, the descriptions of what was found in former years are applicable to that of Miss G. The establishment presents but few of the features of a lunatic asylum; and it is believed that wherever it is possible, and frequently when it is not pleasant, the patients are incorporated with the family, and have access to the same enjoyments and privileges. The male inmates, 1 of whom is idiotic, and the other demented, and was found coiled up and asleep in a chair at noon, are evidently not capable of deriving benefit from such an arrangement; and it is, therefore, satisfactory that Dr. Poole still contemplates restricting his establishment to female lunatics. He will for the future be associated with a son-in-law, the Rev. James Wallis, who is at present engaged in the study of medicine.

* Note by Proprietor.—Not ashes, but fuel for wash-house boilers, etc.

Appendix
E.Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Middlefield
Asylum.

MIDDLEFIELD ASYLUM, 26th September 1863.

Since the visit of 12th January, 2 patients have been discharged; 1 as recovered, and the other as still insane. No other changes have taken place, and the patients are accordingly 5 in number, viz., 1 male and 4 females.

The house was found in good order. Miss G.'s room has been recently papered, and appears to be kept in much better order than formerly. All the bedding was clean, and the patients neatly and tidily dressed. With so small a number of patients it would scarcely be worth while for Mr. and Mrs. Wallis to devote themselves to the management of the asylum, and it therefore appears uncertain whether they will remain. Should there be no increase, or any reasonable hope of one, it is suggested that it might be found convenient to substitute a special license for the ordinary one which has hitherto been taken out.

MILLHOLM HOUSE, 17th February 1863.

Millholm
House.

The refractory ward for males was the only portion of this asylum which, upon the present occasion, suggested feelings of disappointment. It contains not merely excited, but degraded cases, and the smell was somewhat offensive; portions of the walls were soiled, and the general aspect of the place and its inhabitants was not marked by that scrupulous neatness which characterizes even the similar department on the female side. This result may partly arise from the small size of the day-room; but it might be lessened, if not obviated, by reducing the number of occupants, and distributing them among other groups.

The dormitory connected with this section was dry and comfortable. The house presented as usual perfect order, and at some points elaborate neatness and ornamentation. Without undervaluing elegance as a curative element, it is necessary to guard against the supposition that recent efforts have taken the direction of mere prettinesses, with which great evils are compatible; by mentioning, 1st, that great practical improvements have been effected by an alteration in the drainage in the female airing-court and flower-gardens, by the completion of a bath-room and lavatory for females adjoining the laundry, in one of the well-heated rooms of which the patients dress and undress, by the pavement of the court leading to this portion of the building, and of the centre of the alley which forms part of the exercise ground for males, and which formerly became damp and muddy in wet weather; and, 2dly, that great decorum and propriety, as well as neatness, have been established in serving dinner; that, besides the established distractions, and recreations, and moral agencies of walking parties, tea-parties, gymnastics, games, anniversaries, balls, concerts, exhibitions of magic lantern, and a regular succession of lectures and dramatic representations, classes have been instituted for instruction in reading, arithmetic, geography, and the common branches of knowledge, at which there is an average attendance of 56; and a library has been formed, by purchase, now consisting of 500 volumes. These arrangements are worthy of unqualified commendation, and must bear fruit, both in the improved health and increased contentment of those for whose benefit they are intended, and in raising the character and reputation of the establishment.

The number of patients reported to be industrially employed is 95. The limited extent of ground taxes the ingenuity of the officers in devising means of manual labour, and a difficulty is experienced in finding *bona fide* work even for the females. These obstacles have been in a certain measure met by the reconstruction of walks in the kitchen garden, and by procuring sewing, etc., from establishments in Edinburgh. Exercise is enjoined upon 90 within, and 30 beyond the precincts; 19 are upon parole in the grounds, and 3 in the vicinage. Twelve are allowed to attend places of worship in Musselburgh.

The population at present reaches to 60 males and 101 females. Although not more than 32 of these are conceived to be curable, it is very creditable that, undismayed by such a prognosis, 46 are under treatment for their mental affection; and it is likewise indicative of vigilant supervision that, although only 2 individuals were confined to bed, 30 are receiving medicine for ailments,

which must, less or more, influence their general condition. The health of the community is at present satisfactory, and no epidemic has been observed. The mortality has, however, been considerable. Since 27th August 1862, 11 deaths have taken place; 2 of these are attributed to phthisis, 2 to bronchitis, 1 to abscess of lung, 1 to softening of brain, 1 to chronic meningitis, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to general paralysis, 1 to caries vertebræ, and 1 to exhaustion. Of the deceased, only 1 died within six months subsequent to admission; one had resided 10, and one 16 years in the asylum. The average age at death was 49 years. All were parochial patients. During the same period, 11 persons have left the establishment; 5 as recovered, 2 upon probation, but who are regarded as restored to reason, and 4 as relieved. Of the latter, 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse. Twenty-six admissions are registered. Three of these were boarders, the remainder were chargeable to the following parishes, Nigg, 2; Winton, 2; Cupar-Fife, Dunfermline, Galashiels, Girvan, Glencorse, Beith, Ancrum, Edderton, Inveresk, Blair-Athol, Stirling, Pencaitland, Clyne, Irvine, Fogo, St. Ninians, Chirnside, Cramond, and North Leith, 1. Of the entrants, 1 presented symptoms of general paralysis, 2 of monomania of suspicion, 4 those of melancholia, 5 those of imbecility, 6 those of dementia, and 8 those of mania. Nine are described as being in a very weak physical condition. The books, orders, etc., were found correct and well kept. Seclusion appears to be rarely resorted to. The use of stuffed gloves, etc., in the case of J. C., is not included under the head of restraint. About 100 visits have been paid to inmates, 13 of which were by inspectors of poor, and in no case does an application from friends appear to have been refused. While the Commissioner would suggest a more liberal supply of combs and brushes, the more general use of caps among the females, and the re-stuffing of many of the pillows, he has the pleasure to record his great satisfaction with the state of the establishment.

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
House.
—
Millholm
House.

MILLHOLM ASYLUM, 19th August 1863.

The changes among the inmates of the asylum, since the visit of 17th February, consist of 38 admissions, 22 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients admitted 10 were male, and 28 female; 5 private, and 33 pauper. Of the latter, only 3 were chargeable to parishes in the district, the others being chiefly from the counties of Fife, Ayr, Perth, and Roxburgh. Of the whole admissions, 16 were brought from other establishments, and in 14 of these cases the authority for transfer was granted by the Board.

Of the patients discharged, 3 were private and 19 pauper; 5 male and 17 female. Of the total number, 12 are registered as recovered, and 10 as still insane; but the former number includes 3 patients discharged on probation, whose names, however, should not appear in the register until they are finally discharged. Of the non-recovered patients, 7 were transferred to the Argyll District Asylum, and 3 were placed under the care of friends.

Of the patients who died, 2 were private, and 5 pauper; 3 male, and 4 female; 1 was admitted in 1857, 1 in 1860, 2 in 1862, and 3 in 1863. The cause of death is registered as phthisis in 2 cases, and as old age and exhaustion, general paralysis, diarrhoea, acute meningitis, and cardiac disease, in 1 case each.

The asylum continues to deserve the commendations bestowed on it in former reports, and various improvements have been made since last inspection, the principal of which embrace a new kitchen, store-room, larder, etc., a visiting-room for the friends of patients, and a more satisfactory condition of the male refractory wards. The various rooms were all remarkably clean, well ventilated, and orderly; and presented, more especially on the female side, an appearance of domesticity and comfort which was very pleasing. The great drawback under which the establishment labours, is insufficient space for the number of inmates. There are at present 61 males and 106 females, and the land in possession is only from 4 to 5 acres—a quantity totally inadequate to afford proper means of occupation and recreation. This evil, however, is thoroughly recognised, and arrangements are in contemplation, which, to a certain extent, will afford a remedy. At present, the numbers

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Millholm
House.

registered as industrially employed are, 35 males and 74 females ; but in this category are embraced all who do the slightest service, and the amount of work which they are capable of beneficially performing is very much beyond the existing opportunities. Very praiseworthy efforts, however, are made to counteract the limited extent of the grounds by exercise beyond the walls ; and walking and bathing parties, including generally about 16 males and 20 females, are of almost daily occurrence. It is stated that there are only 16 of the men and 20 of the women who are never beyond the premises. The female work-room presented as usual a very pleasing scene of tranquil and busy industry ; and in the day-room of the intermediate class several of the patients were occupied in teasing cotton for a neighbouring manufactory.

From the number of patients which have been received from other establishments, the proportion of curable cases is very low, while that of the troublesome and refractory is considerably above an average. Nevertheless, the whole of the patients were clean in person and dress, and great tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the establishment. No one was found in seclusion, and it appears from the register that this mode of repression has been used only on 17 occasions since last inspection, for periods never exceeding 24 hours, and generally limited to 4 or 6. The sanitary condition of the establishment is good ; only 1 patient was found in bed from sickness, and the physical appearance of the patients generally was satisfactory. The diet appears ample, but the recommendation is again repeated, that an estimate should be made of the daily amount of nutritive principles supplied in the food. The manner of serving the meals would be improved by enlarging the tables and subdividing the patients into groups.

The bedding was found in good condition. The cork mattresses continue to give satisfaction, and no difficulty has been experienced in cleaning them. Six males and 23 females are registered as being of wet or dirty habits, but these numbers refer apparently to the patients who are occasionally wet, and not to those habitually so, who scarcely exceed 3 or 4. No special night attendance has been introduced. A great deal continues to be done for the recreation of the patients. During the winter, classes for reading and writing were held every Tuesday, and for arithmetic and grammar every Wednesday. There were, besides, fortnightly lectures, occasional theatrical representations, and musical and magic lantern performances. During the summer there have been strawberry and tea parties, and brass band performances in the open air. The marriage of the Prince of Wales was celebrated by a display of fireworks. These amusements were in addition to the weekly dances. For reading, a large number of daily and weekly papers, and other periodicals are supplied, and the establishment of a periodical publication of contributions by the patients is contemplated.

The various registers were examined and found carefully kept. They record that

7 males and 14 females are epileptic.			
7	"	8	" paralytic.
8	"	23	" suicidal.
20	"	41	" destructive.
26	"	33	" of degraded habits.

Fifty-three males and 86 females are registered as attending prayers in the asylum, and from 10 to 15 females, and 3 or 4 males, as attending church in the town.

The orders for the admission of the patients were produced and examined.

The Commissioner has only to add that the condition of the establishment and the spirit displayed in its management are very laudable.

N.B.—It is noteworthy that the most unmanageable patient in the asylum is a female, chargeable to Glencorse, whose insanity was called in question by the parochial board, who were with difficulty prevailed on to place her under treatment.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 10th April 1863. Appendix

E.

The last statutory visit was made on 2d July, since which time 13 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged, and 12 have died. Of the admissions, 5 were of private patients, and 8 of paupers; the whole of the latter being from parishes beyond the county. Of the discharges, 6 were cases of recovery. Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in each of the following years: 1847, '49, '50, '53, '58, and '59; 4 in 1860; and 2 in 1862. The cause of death in these cases is respectively registered as chronic diarrhœa, with repeated attacks of epilepsy; chronic general paralysis, bronchial disease, and latterly diarrhœa; paralysis, and general debility; general paralysis and epilepsy; affection of kidneys, with dropsy and occasional attacks of diarrhœa; chronic disease of liver; paralysis, with epilepsy; epilepsy; old age, with general prostration and nervous debility; diarrhœa, with nervous debility of long standing; consumption; general paralysis, with chronic diarrhœa. The average age at death was 48 years. The causes of death are here stated in an unsatisfactory general manner, and convey the impression that they were to a certain degree due to the neglect of proper hygienic measures.

Since last inspection the aspect of this asylum has been improved by painting and papering the male day-room, and several of the dormitories. The grounds have likewise been put in order, and a disposition has been shown to meet in various respects the recommendations of the Commissioners. No steps, however, have been taken to provide for the proper occupation of the males, who were found totally unoccupied, lounging about the day-room and grounds, and several of them as usual expressing weariness and discontent. The clothing and bedding in both the male and female departments were sufficient, and generally in good order and condition. The food appears adequate. Dinner, which was served during the inspection, consisted of pease-soup, bread, and cheese, in ample quantity and of good quality. Exercise beyond the premises continues to be taken at intervals by small parties of both sexes, but the privilege might very properly be extended to a greater number of the patients, and be more frequently indulged in. Restraint continues to be frequently used in the cases of Miss B. and A. L. D. M., to whom reference is made in last report as wearing leather muffs, has been removed to the asylum of Moqtrose.

In the male department the ventilation was sufficient; but in the female department, the structure of the house, the smallness of the rooms, and the dispersion of the patients throughout the building, interferes with the proper supply of fresh air. In this part of the house several of the bed-rooms are occupied also as day-rooms. This is especially the case with the room occupied by the private patients formerly in Mrs. Brownlee's establishment, whose condition accordingly is now less favourable than it was.

It does not appear that any patient is under special treatment for his mental affection. On this subject, the case-book which is kept gives little insight, its details being generally limited to extracts from the medical certificates of admission, and some general remarks on the condition of the patients when affected with serious bodily disease. It appeared to the Commissioner that R. R., W. B., E. D., and M. M., were patients who might very properly be discharged on trial, or transferred to a special licensed house; but as the case-book contained no details as to their cases, he is unable to offer a positive opinion on this point.

On examining the other registers, the Commissioner found that, as a general rule, the form of mental affection under which the patient is labouring is not entered in the general register. The register of visitors records 233 visits since last inspection, of which 21 were by parochial authorities.

The changes among the attendants have been less frequent than usual.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE, 30th October 1863.

While much remains unchanged in this establishment, there are certain deviations from even the moderate amount of comfort formerly recognised as existing, which must, in the first place, be commented upon.

Appendix

E.

Commis-

sioners'

Entries.

Licensed

Houses.

Newbigg-
ing house.

1. The day-room for the males was unwashed, poorly furnished, and bare.

2. The clothes of the inmates were generally in bad condition; and in the cases of H. (who had no stockings), R., M., H., etc., required cleansing and repair. The head gear generally afforded no protection from the weather, and the shoes (G. and T.) were, in certain instances, without soles, etc.

3. The linen in what is called the old dormitory was dirty, the pillows insufficiently stuffed, the mattresses badly filled, the floor in two places wet with urine, and the general aspect cold and repulsive.

4. The same observations as formerly urged apply to the garret-rooms, which must in summer be close and hot, and in winter be intensely cold, and are at all times unsuitable for those requiring the most favourable hygienic conditions for the preservation of bodily health, as much as for the restoration of the functions of the nervous system.

In connexion with these arrangements, which at first sight appear rather to affect comfort than the origin of disease and the issues of life, it is necessary to advert to the amount of mortality, which, upon the present occasion, as at the last visit, is swelled by affections, which are influenced in their results by cleanliness, clothing, and temperature. Five patients have died since last statutory visit; 4 of these being paupers. The cause of death in 1 is stated to have been general paralysis, in 1 chronic diarrhoea and dyspepsia, in 1 consumption, and in 2 bronchial affections, with excitement and debility. At present only 3 are considered as requiring treatment for bodily ailments, and although there is obviously a large proportion of aged, feeble, and fragile inmates in the community, the majority were robust and active. Dinner was served during the visit, and consisted of a large allowance of bread, pease-soup, and a piece of cheese, each article being of good quality. The meal was served in an orderly manner, and partaken of with apparent relish. Nine males and 29 females are described as employed industrially, and 7 males as engaged in games and amusements. It must be confessed, that although these numbers represent only half the population, no corresponding amount of occupation could be discovered. Grievous complaints were made by one person as to the difficult access to newspapers, etc., and although he may have dealt in exaggeration, a far more liberal supply of papers and periodicals is required.

Twenty-three individuals have been admitted since 10th April. Of these, 19 are pauper lunatics, chargeable as follows:—to Hawick 1, Torryburn 1, Wilton 1, Alloa 1, Robertson 1, Dalkeith 1, Kinross 1, Dornoch 1, Leslie 1, Dunrossness 1, Innerleithen 1, Lasswade 2, Cockpen 3, and Melrose 3.

Seven persons have been discharged—4 as recovered, 3 as relieved; 2 of the latter being pauper lunatics. The population at present consists of 35 males and 57 females, 1 being absent on probation. In this number, there are reported to be, 1 epileptic, 7 of degraded, 6 of suicidal, and 5 of dangerous tendencies. The Reporter has, however, to report the complaint made upon former occasions, that the registers are not kept with the care and accuracy required, and that no conjecture can be formed as to the character of the cases admitted from the entries.

The portion of ground in which the bowling green is situate, where the majority of the male patients take exercise, has been laid down in grass, is traversed by a gravelled walk, provided with seats (3), and is altogether more inviting in appearance than formerly.

In one sense, the previous paragraphs of this entry are all recommendatory of improvements, other and specific suggestions may be added:—

1. Means of heating and lighting upper parts of original house.
2. An additional pair of blankets to every bed where there are only two.
3. Greater attention to ventilation in such apartments as that of Mrs. D.'s.
4. The removal of R. and similar cases to single rooms.

It appears that, on the ground of excitement, the gloves have been applied 13 times, that seclusion has been resorted to 10 times, and the shower-bath used once.

Of 158 visits, 24 were paid by inspectors of poor, medical attendants, etc. The books, registers, and orders, etc., were produced.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 28th July 1863.

Since the visit of 11th November, the following changes have taken place among the patients :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	2	9	11
Discharges,	3	6	9
Deaths,	2	1	3

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.

Of the patients admitted, 5 were affected with mania in its various forms, 4 with melancholia, 1 with paroxysmal excitement, and 1 with monomania. Of those discharged, 4 had recovered, 4 were relieved, and 1 was considered incurable. Of the deaths, 1 was due to consumption, at the age of 35 ; 1 to general paralysis, at the age of 45 ; and 1 to general paralysis and epilepsy, at the age of 53.

The present number of patients is 52, of whom 21 are males, and 31 females. Of these, 4 males and 6 females are deemed curable.

Although the visit was made at rather an early hour, the various apartments were found in good order, and, as a rule, felt fresh and well ventilated. In some of the rooms, however, the means of admitting fresh air are insufficient ; but this defect, the Commissioner understands, it is proposed to remedy as soon as the extensive alterations and additions at present in progress are completed.

The Commissioner has pleasure in recording that the general condition of the establishment was such as to merit warm commendation. No patient was in seclusion or confined to his room, and no one was in bed from bodily ailment, with the exception of one gentleman, who had sustained fracture of the tibia from an accident in which no blame appeared to be due to the attendants.

There was an almost entire absence of excitement among the patients of both sexes, and all were clean and orderly in person and dress.

When the alterations are completed, the means of classification will be materially increased, and facilities afforded in the treatment of the patients, which cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on their condition. Already, in the airing-grounds of both departments, great improvement has been effected by enlarging their area, removing fences, erecting verandahs, supplying covered seats, altering and enlarging summer-houses, and providing additional means of separation.

No complaints, which would bear investigation, were made to the Commissioner ; and, on the other hand, there were many proofs of the great desire of the proprietors to promote the comfort and welfare of their patients. It appears from the registers that at present there are 3 males and 3 females who do not go beyond the airing-courts ; that 4 males and 3 females go beyond the asylum bounds on parole, and 1 male and 2 females under supervision.

There is at present 1 voluntary patient, whose case has not yet been reported to the Board. Four patients were absent at sea-bathing quarters.

N.B.—The examination of the Sheriffs' orders has been delayed till next visit.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 12th December 1863.

Since the statutory visit, 28th July 1863, 5 patients have been admitted—2 males and 3 females ; 2 have been discharged, 1 as recovered, and 1 as relieved ; and 3 have died. The cause of death is attributed respectively to diarrhoea, coincident with disease of the lungs ; age and debility ; and consumption. The deceased were all aged persons, and had resided for 13 years continuously in the house. There now remain in the establishment, 22 males and 29 females ; of whom 12 only are regarded as presenting indications of curability. Two females have been placed temporarily in Portobello, and were not seen ; 36 of the total number engage in reading, music, sewing, knitting, in games, or in some occupation calculated to engage the attention

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Saughton
Hall Asy-
lum.

and afford present gratification. Twenty-seven take exercise in the general grounds, and 6 beyond the limits. Nine are registered as of degraded, and 1 as of dangerous tendencies. The gallery for the latter class, and the more exciteable members of the community, upon the basement, has now direct access to the airing-court appropriated to them. This is a most judicious arrangement, and will prevent their mingling with the tranquil and convalescent, when going out, or returning from exercise. Several months must elapse before the extensive additions and alterations now in progress can be completed. Already 4 rooms are occupied ; but it would be unfair to found any judgment of the accommodation gained, or of the general improvements upon these, as they form a small portion of the new building, and are destined for the special purpose of receiving excited and acute cases. These changes place the whole of Saughton Hall in a state of transition ; but even under this aspect the impressions received were favourable. The doors are about to be provided with handles in place of locks. The apartments were scrupulously clean, and although the visit was made about the dinner hour, great order and quiet prevailed ; or where, in one instance, the latter was somewhat disturbed, the noise was good-humoured. Interviews were granted to 5 of the inmates. The appeals were frivolous or intangible, and in one instance resolved themselves into an expression of contentment. Three individuals were found in bed, but this depended, it was stated, rather upon the mental condition than on physical ailment. The health of the community, although the mortality has been considerable, is perfectly satisfactory. No one was found in seclusion ; and it is most creditable to the system of management pursued that no form of repression has been resorted to since last report.

The books, registers, and orders were examined, and found correctly kept.

Somerside
House.

SOMERSIDE HOUSE, 18th May 1863.

The changes in the population of the asylum since 23d December, the date of last visit, consist of 1 removal to the lunatic wards of Perth poorhouse, and 1 death from old age and debility, at the age of 73. The number of patients is at present 20, of whom as many as 9 are registered as curable. The expectation of recovery in several of these cases must however be extremely small.

Considering the extent of the establishment, the number of excited or refractory patients is high. M. M'L., still wears a canvas dress, which is readily converted into a strait waistcoat, and I. N. appears to be confined almost entirely to the small dormitory adjoining the kitchen ; M. B. was in a state of considerable excitement ; M. S. was talkative and noisy ; and H. G. was uncertain and untrustworthy. Mr. Moffat being from home, the register of restraint and seclusion was not forthcoming ; but the Commissioner is under the impression that, if faithfully kept, it would contain a large number of entries. From the difficulty of procuring admission into other asylums of patients whose removal is recommended as being improper cases for the establishment, the Commissioner refrains from making any further recommendation of this kind ; but he would urge upon Mr. and Mrs. Moffat the necessity of active exertions to improve the condition of the patients just named. It appears from the daily register that exercise beyond the premises is scarcely ever taken by any of the patients. This omission should be at once corrected, and steady endeavours should be made gradually to extend the numbers to whom this kind of exercise is accorded.

The general condition of the asylum was satisfactory. The rooms were comfortable, the bedding sufficient, and, with the exception of the room adjoining the kitchen, free from offensive or urinous smells. The dress of the patients was generally in good order, neat and sufficient. Several of the walls still require papering ; but this, the Commissioner was informed, will be immediately proceeded with. The physical aspect of the patients is indicative of an adequate diet.

The register of visitors records 32 visits since last inspection. The Commissioner would direct attention to the remarks in last report as to the desirableness of additional means of recreation. By steady perseverance in walks

beyond the premises, and in occasional visits to places of interest in the neighbourhood, beginning with the more reliable and tractable of the patients, extended exercise of this nature might be shared in by many, and the general condition of the whole be materially raised.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Somerside
House.

SOMERSIDE HOUSE, 19th November 1863.

There was much found to be condemned in this house at the statutory visit paid this day.

In a small community of 20, 2 individuals were subjected to the rigid restraint of canvas dresses, with closed and fixed sleeves. One of them, M. L., sat as usual crouching in a corner; the other, S., was confined in the small dormitory entered from the kitchen. She was alone and much excited. It was discovered that she did not sleep there, but had been removed, according to one account, for a considerable period; according to another, for two nights, to another room. On inspecting this room it proved to be a passage running behind the kitchen, paved with brick, having a window of six panes, four of which were broken but had been stuffed with rags, looking into the court. It appears to be used for cleaning shoes, etc., and contained two bedsteads, bedding exposed for drying, and was cold, comfortless, and wretched. The proprietor declared that it had been used as a sleeping-place without his knowledge or approbation. In connexion with these facts, it must here be mentioned that no register of seclusion and restraint is now kept—Mr. Moffat most erroneously conceiving that the numerical entries in the daily register might be accepted as a substitute. From these it would appear, that 2 persons have been restrained since 21st September, and, with a few intermissions in the case of S., since 30th August 1863. Where restraint is so common, and so constant, such negligence is most culpable, and must at once be rectified.

Three patients were in bed, and although 8 are reported to be industrially employed, only 1 was occupied during the inspection; 2, however, were encountered in the kitchen, and may be regarded as domestic servants. A considerable amount of freedom is obviously enjoyed by the inmates, so far as the house and garden are concerned; and until the 10th October parties of 4 took exercise beyond the walls twice a week.

Fires burned in several of the rooms, but those in the attics must be cold during the winter especially, as the beds are throughout the house supplied with two pairs of blankets only. The bedding and apartments were clean and well kept; but several of the latter look damp from the broken and tattered state of the paper. The dress of the inmates was satisfactory, and all are said to wear flannels.

Among the patients, 2 are epileptics, 2 of destructive, and 2 of dirty tendencies. One of those confined to bed, M. B., has lately manifested a design to destroy her life by strangulation, but she is said to be vigilantly watched.

The books, orders, and registers were seen. One person has been admitted, and 1 transferred to Morningside Asylum. No death has taken place, and the health of the great majority of those at present in the house is described as good.

The staff at present consists of one woman and a girl, who act as domestic servants; while 2 daughters of the proprietors are regarded as attendants.

Fifty visits have been paid to inmates, 12 of these by parochial officers.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 4th June 1863.

Tranent
Asylum.

Since the visit of 17th October 2 patients have been admitted, and 1 has left on probation. There have been no discharges and no deaths.

The condition of the asylum remains very much as described in former reports. The patients are, with one or two exceptions, affected with incurable forms of insanity, and their physical wants are on the whole well attended to. The clothing and bedding were in all cases found sufficient, but there was occasionally a want of tidiness and order, especially among those of degraded tendencies. In the rooms occupied by the better class of patients, considerable

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Tranent
Asylum.

neatness and comfort prevailed. Only one was found in bed from disease or debility,—the patient whose case is alluded to in last report. Although paralytic, there seems to be no adequate reason for his being constantly in bed, and endeavours should be made to get him up every day. A considerable number of the patients are said to take exercise beyond the precincts of the asylum; and it is stated that there are very few who are confined entirely to the airing-courts. Occupation for the men is afforded by the cultivation of about four Scotch acres of ground; and several of the females find employment in household work, and in sewing and knitting. The recommendations made in last report have met with attention, so far as the nature and extent of the airing-court will permit.

Dinner, which the Commissioner saw served, consisted of broth, meat, potatoes, and bread, in sufficient quantity and good quality; and the general appearance of the patients indicates an adequate dietary. The various dormitories were clean and well ventilated, and free from offensive smells; and the general aspect of the establishment was one of considerable comfort. Both the male and female patients were free from excitement; and seclusion does not appear to have been used since last inspection. Several patients complained of being improperly detained, but in no instance did their complaint appear to be well founded.

The various registers were examined. Several columns in the general register of lunatics are left without entries, a deficiency which should be remedied. It appears that 48 patients have received visits since last inspection; 5 of the visitors being inspectors of poor.

TRANENT ASYLUM, 19th November 1863.

The state of this house was not commendable when examined this day. The confusion, untidiness, and gloom observed, may in part be attributed to the temporary reduction and change in the staff. It appears that the medical officer has left Tranent in bad health, and that his duties are discharged by his partner; that the housekeeper has leave of absence; that the female attendant was discharged a few days since; and that the domestic servant at present attends to the patients and performs all the household work. In consequence of this, the Reporter was conducted through certain of the dormitories and day-rooms for women by a male attendant, a practice indicative of a laxity of management which should be forthwith corrected. Considerable changes have taken place in the internal arrangements in the course of the summer. What was formerly the public day-room for females, has been converted into a sleeping apartment; and what was formerly the dormitory for males in the upper floor of the same house, has been appropriated as a day-room. It contained 11 patients when visited, but occasionally, and especially at meals, all the females resort to it; so that the small rooms in the principal house are exclusively used as bed-rooms, and never occupied except during the night. The arrangement is judicious, and may contribute to the health and comfort of the inmates, but requires to be carried out in a more efficient manner. The furniture was scanty and poor; and the aspect generally sombre and depressing. The latter remark applies still more strongly to the day-room for males. The bedding was in several instances black and dirty; the dress of several of the patients shabby, worn-out, and dirty; and in one room the atmosphere was heavy and offensive. Only 3 of the females wear flannels. Two individuals were found in bed, 2 were excited, and 1 of these, R., was found concealed under his bed, he having been placed in the dormitory as a mode of seclusion; but the inmates generally were calm and composed. Seclusion has been employed upon one occasion, and for one day; and restraint by the application of straps to the hands for a very brief period. Exercise beyond the walls of the house is frequently permitted, and this appears to be absolutely essential for the health of the females who are confined to the small narrow court which gives access to the laundry, etc. There have been 2 females admitted since the 4th June; 1 chargeable to the parish of Pencaitland; and the other to that of Ayr. Five discharges have taken place in

the same time ; 2 of these patients had recovered, and 3 were improved ; of the latter, 1 was sent to Ireland, 1 to her friends, and 1 was transferred to the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse. One person has died of phthisis at the age of 37. According to the weekly register, the house at present contains 15 males and 19 females, of whom, 15 are described as usefully employed, 1 as in bad health, 3 as paralytic, 1 as of dirty, and 1 as of dangerous tendencies. The books, registers, and orders were examined. To M. A. M. or M'C., a pauper lunatic belonging to the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyllshire, Mr. Davie directed the attention of the Reporter, as in consequence of a circular received by him from the Clerk of the District Board of Argyll, he had communicated with the inspector concerning her removal to the District Asylum, but had received no reply. It was suggested to Mr. Davie that he should intimate to the Board of Lunacy the appointment of Dr. Macgregor as medical attendant ; that he should comply with the directions given as to affixing to the gate an intimation respecting admission of the friends of patients ; and that he should make greater efforts to promote the comfort and cheerfulness of those committed to his charge.

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Tranent
Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 17th April 1863.

White-
house
Asylum.

Since the visit of the 22d October, 4 patients have been admitted. There have been no deaths, and no discharges, but 1 patient left the establishment under somewhat peculiar circumstances. This patient was placed in the asylum on the petition of his father. His wife afterwards wished to remove him, but some difficulty occurring, she solved it by taking advantage of the liberty given him to walk with her on parole, and took him to England.

The present inmates comprise 16 gentlemen and 24 ladies, all of whom were seen with the exception of Mr. K., who was out walking.

The condition of the house and patients was very satisfactory. All the rooms were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. Many of them have been recently papered, and their general appearance was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The patients were all clean and orderly in person and dress, free from excitement, and quiet in demeanour. No one was in bed, and all are at present in the enjoyment of good bodily health. No complaints were made, nor any appeals for discharge, except by Mrs. M., whose case has already received thorough consideration. No one was in seclusion, or locked in his room ; and the general aspect of the house was very much that of a private dwelling. No seclusion or restraint has been required since last inspection.

Of the present inmates, 3 gentlemen and 7 ladies are considered curable, and 2 of each sex are under special treatment for their mental maladies. Two ladies attend church, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies are allowed to walk out on parole.

The proprietor has recently taken another house in the immediate vicinity of the asylum for the reception of additional patients. It is at present being papered, painted, and furnished, and promises to afford very suitable accommodation for such as do not require any special measures of restraint. The land in possession of the proprietor, amounting to more than 20 acres, besides supplying the establishment with farm produce, affords at certain seasons sources of interest to the patients.

The various registers were examined, and found carefully kept. The Sheriffs' orders for the admission of the recent cases were produced.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 29th October 1863.

This establishment now consists of two houses, that originally occupied as an asylum, and that described in the report of 17th April as in a state of preparation, and which may be regarded as a home for the quiet and convalescent. The former contains at present 15 males and 25 females ; the latter, 3 females and 1 voluntary patient. The changes which fall to be recorded consist in the admission of 8, and the discharge of 5 cases ; 3 of the latter as recovered, and 2 as relieved. No deaths have occurred. There is no one at present under treatment for any bodily ailment ; and the aspect, activity, and general bear-

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
White-
house
Asylum.

ing of the inmates indicate good health, an ample and varied dietary, and judicious attention to sanitary arrangements.

All the patients were seen and conversed with, except Mr. K., who was walking beyond the grounds. With one exception, all were free from excitement, engaged in taking exercise, or naturally employed within doors. One lady, recently admitted, was in bed. The same latitude is allowed to the trustworthy; and at present 4 ladies and 3 gentlemen go into the adjoining country on parole, while 4 of each sex enjoy a similar privilege under supervision. The restricted grounds at Whitehouse may now be so far compensated for by the garden, etc., attached to the convalescent house. In addition to excursions to Dirleton, etc., and walks in the immediate neighbourhood, the monotony of seclusion was broken in upon during the past summer by the transference of several to a country house taken by Dr. Thomson in Peeblesshire, for periods varying from one to three weeks. This indulgence was extended to eight persons, and produced most beneficial effects upon their health and their moral relations to the family.

The inmates of the convalescent house appear to have been selected with care, and the furniture and domestic arrangements are so comfortable, and in such good taste, as to resemble those of a well-conducted private house for the middle classes. It may be regarded as a very important addition to the resources of the asylum and to the means of treatment. No appearance of restraint, moreover, was detectable in either house; and the neatness and cleanliness of every portion—and every portion was examined—were most marked and creditable. The access by the court to certain of the apartments is still matter for regret. In this department, the room appropriated to the excited has recently been lined with boards. It is at present occupied, but the only instance where actual restraint was resorted to, consisted in the use of the spencer for six hours.

The books, orders, and registers, were found to be regularly and well kept. The impressions received during the visit were very satisfactory.

Parochial
Asylums.
—
Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th February 1863.

The observations made during a statutory inspection this day afford proof of a disposition to develop some of the resources accessible, and to bring the establishment into greater conformity with the standard formerly indicated.

Neat chairs and basin-stands have been generally introduced into the dormitories, but a more liberal supply of basins appears necessary, as in certain apartments they are in the proportion of 2 to 10 patients. Looking-glasses have been likewise allowed.

Knives and forks, bowls and tea-cups, have been procured, but do not appear as yet to have been brought into use. The delay depends upon some accidental circumstance.

In adding to the domestic comforts and appliances, it is strongly recommended that a more liberal supply of bedding be provided. At present the lunatics are restricted to 2 pairs of blankets, and these are very generally old and thin, in some instances ragged. That this quantity is insufficient may be inferred from the attendants being supplied with 4 pairs, and enjoying open fires, and after making all necessary deductions from the statements of the inmates as to the cold which they experience. The pillows, in the great majority of the beds, should be restuffed and made larger.

The temperature of the house was low, and the absence of fires in the public rooms added to the cheerlessness of the scene; but all parts were exceedingly clean, in excellent order, and, except the seclusion room for males, which had been occupied last night, well ventilated. No individual is now permitted to remain in the bedrooms during the day—an arrangement which secures greater salubrity of atmosphere, and the benefits derivable from association.

The personal cleanliness and clothing of the inmates were perfectly satis-

factory, and considerable taste in decoration was displayed by some of the females, but greater attention to the state of the hair is very much required.

Eleven males and 20 females are registered as industrially employed. Eight men were found busy, and efficiently at work, but the great mass, especially of the females, who are generally most easily occupied, were lounging or crouching lethargically in the day-rooms or airing-yard. Such complete inactivity aggravates the forms of mental disease which they exhibit. Four were found in bed, and these are the only persons receiving medical treatment for bodily ailments. The hopelessness of the cases now in seclusion may be legitimately inferred from the fact that 5 only of the whole are prescribed for in reference to their mental affection.

The community at present consists of 29 males and 43 females. Of these, 32 are boarders not chargeable to the Abbey Parish, and paying 8s. 6d. per week, exclusive of clothing. Eighteen are regarded as curable, 8 are epileptic, 1 paralytic; 10 display dirty, 3 degraded, 8 dangerous, and 3 suicidal tendencies. Since the statutory visit, 14th November 1862, 4 persons have been admitted; 3 discharged—1 as recovered, 2 as relieved; and 3 have died: in 1 of whom apoplexy, in 1 disease of the heart, and in 1 erysipelas, is assigned as the cause of death. The average age of the deceased at death was 47 years. The books, registers, and orders were examined.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners' Entries.
—
Parochial Asylums.
—
Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21st July 1863.

Since the visit of 11th February there have been—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	5	6	11
Discharges,	6	5	11
Deaths,	1	1	2

making a diminution of 2 in the number of inmates.

Of the admissions, 7 appear to be chargeable to the Abbey, and 4 to other parishes; of the discharges, 5 were recoveries, 2 removals to Ireland, 3 transfers to the Argyll District Asylum, and 1 a transfer to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse. The longest period of residence of the recovered patients was 4½ months. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to ramollissement of brain, at the age of 30, and 1 to phthisis pulmonalis, at the age of 48½. Both patients were admitted in 1862.

Very satisfactory progress continues to be made in increasing the comforts of the patients, and in raising the character of the establishment. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture, and the indoor means of amusement have been materially increased, especially by the acquisition of a bagatelle board. The table equipage has been very much improved, and the whole of the patients, with the exception of 6 males and 6 or 8 females, now use knives and forks, and plates and bowls of earthenware. The dormitories, more especially on the female side, have a comfortable domestic appearance, which is in strong contrast with the bareness which they previously exhibited. All the rooms were well ventilated, and free from any urinous smell, with the exception of the wet ward on the male side. The bedding here was not altogether satisfactory, and this will probably continue to be the case while there is no special night attendance, and while such night attendance as is given depends on married couples. Straw is still used as the material for the mattresses and pillows.

Of the present inmates, 6 males and 15 females are considered curable, and 21 males and 30 females are registered as industrially employed. Abundant means of industrial occupation for the former is furnished by the land, of which there are now about 40 acres in possession; and for the latter, employment is sought in the washing-house of the poorhouse, in sewing, knitting, and other female occupations.

The patients on both sides were free from excitement, without being in any remarkable degree lethargic. From the register of restraint it appears that the use of seclusion has been greatly restricted, there being only 2 entries

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

since last inspection, both for periods of a few hours. This result is probably to be ascribed to the greater extent in which out-door labour, exercise, and amusement are now had recourse to. Indeed, at present, one single room on the female side affords the only means of isolation.

Both males and females were appropriately clothed, and their physical appearance generally was indicative of an adequate diet. Only one patient was in bed from sickness or debility, and the sanitary condition of the establishment since last visit appears to have been satisfactory.

Many of the structural arrangements of the asylum are not such as are now approved of, but plans for a general remodelling of the house being at present under consideration, it is unnecessary to specify them.

The various registers were found kept with care, but some of the columns of the general register might be more fully filled up. From the record kept it appears that 65 visits have been paid to male patients by friends, and 75 to female patients since last visit. The largest number of visits to any one patient was 13; 15 males and 22 females were not visited at all.

From the frequent changes in medical attendance, the keeping of a case-book had fallen into disuse. One of the advantages resulting from the more permanent position of the medical officer will be its resumption.

The Sheriffs' orders for the admission of the recent cases were examined.

Barnhill
Parochial
Asylum.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 7th May 1863.

Since the visit of 3d December, the following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	10	17	27
Discharges,	17	8	25
Deaths,	1	4	5

These results show a diminution of 3 in the number of patients, which at present comprises 59 males and 74 females; of whom 13 males and 15 females are considered curable.

Of the patients admitted, 14 have already been discharged, 11 as recovered. Of the total number discharged, 19 had recovered, 5 were still insane, and 1 had absconded. Of those recovered, all were taken home with the exception of 1 patient, who was removed to the ordinary wards "as unfit for detention," and who is since dead. Of those discharged not recovered, 2 were removed to Ireland, and 3 were transferred to other establishments. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1839, 1 in 1861, and 2 in 1862. The causes of death are registered as phthisis in 2 cases; and phthisis, with chronic pleurisy; fatty liver, with arterial degeneration; and general debility, in 1 case each. The average age at death was 47 years. Of the recoveries, 8 were in the asylum less than a month.

The condition of the establishment is one of progressive improvement. The alterations in the female department alluded to in last report have now been completed, and a very cheerful dining-hall and work-room have been provided for the better class of patients, with a pantry attached. The corresponding room on the male side, which is used as a work-room for the more feeble patients and as a general lounging room, will be papered and painted as soon as the walls are sufficiently dry. The privy in the male airing-yard, the unsatisfactory condition of which has been so frequently commented on, is now converted into a commodious water-closet, and is furnished with an earthenware urinal. The arrangement, in the corresponding water-closet of the female side, to flush the pans by the opening and shutting of the door, having led to considerable waste of water, and interfered with thorough ventilation, is at present being modified. In the lavatory accommodation of the female side, material improvement has likewise been effected, and instructions have recently been given to supply a larger number of looking-glasses to the female dormitories. It is suggested that the experiment of furnishing some of the smaller dormitories with wash-stands, and otherwise assimilating their accommodation to that of

a private house, might very properly be tried. The effect has elsewhere been found beneficial. Appendix
E.

On the whole, however, the accommodation may be described as appropriate, although the means of classification on the female side must still be considered deficient. With the power of sub-dividing the patients in the lower hall into smaller groups, the sources of excitement would be greatly diminished, and a very great improvement in their appearance and deportment might confidently be expected. At present, the general type of the female patients is below that seen in corresponding neighbouring establishments; and although undoubtedly this result is owing in some degree to the indiscriminate admission of all the patients of the parish, still there is good reason to think that the number of excitable and degraded cases would be greatly restricted by more effectual means of subdivision. Bearing in mind, however, the difficulties under which, in this respect, the treatment of the patients is conducted, the condition of the establishment must be regarded as satisfactory, and as very creditable to all concerned in its management. A certain degree of disorder in the dress and appearance of several of the female patients it will be almost impossible to overcome under existing arrangements; but, on the whole, both males and females were neatly and comfortably clothed, and, with one or two exceptions, all were tranquil and free from excitement. The entries in the register of seclusion since last visit are only 10 in number, and refer to 7 patients, 6 males and 1 female, the longest period being for 84 hours; but these entries do not include M. M'L, the patient referred to in last report as being in permanent seclusion. Endeavours were made, in conformity with Dr. Browne's suggestion, to transfer this patient to another asylum, but she was refused admission both at Gartnavel and Morningside. As, however, it is not unlikely that change would really prove beneficial in this case, a year's trial might be made of a private asylum, into which she would no doubt be received, on such extra payment as the additional attendance would require. At present she is taken out for exercise in the airing-court 3 days in the week, and is at all other times secluded.*

The sanitary condition of the patients has recently been good. The mortality has greatly diminished, the deaths, as already stated, amounting to only 5 since last visit. Future experience must show how far this result is to be ascribed to better care and treatment, or to the accidental reception of a more robust class of patients. At present, 3 males and 5 females are in bed from sickness or debility. Praiseworthy endeavours are made by liberal remuneration to secure a good class of attendants. The present staff consists of 4 male and 4 female attendants, who are assisted by ordinary inmates. Their remuneration, with board and washing in addition, and their period of service, are as follows :—

	Amount of Wages.	Period of Service.
Head Male Attendant, . .	£44 4 0	4½ years.
Second "	36 8 0	3 "
Third "	33 6 0	18 months.
Fourth "	31 4 0	4 "
Head Female Attendant, .	20 0 0	4 years.
Second "	18 0 0	5 "
Third "	15 12 0	2 "
Fourth "	13 0 0	9 months.

As a general rule, the wages rise by promotion, and not by length of service.

The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy has now been introduced, and is favourably spoken of. The meals of the males and better class of females are served with considerable neatness and care, but in the lower female hall there is in this respect much room for improvement, to which the subdivision of the patients into smaller groups would greatly conduce.

* *Vide* Report on Montrose Asylum, p. 158.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barnhill Parochial Asylum.

Appendix E. The general condition of the asylum and patients will be further shown by the following details. There are at present—

		M.	F.
Commissioners' Entries.	Under special treatment for mental affections,	6	4
	" " for bodily ailments, .	2	5
	Epileptic,	5	6
Parochial Asylums.	Paralytic,	2	1
	Of wet or dirty habits,	4	4
	Of destructive propensities, . .	4	2
Barnhill Parochial Asylum.	Addicted to improper practices, . .	3	2
	From 30 to 35 men are employed industrially, and about 50 women		

From 30 to 35 men are employed industrially, and about 50 women. The chief sources of occupation for the former are agricultural labour and household work; and for the latter, sewing, darning, etc., and the work of the house. About 55 men and 35 women are registered as going occasionally beyond the asylum bounds, but the registers do not show the number who never go beyond the airing-courts. This omission it is desirable to correct in future entries. Night attendance continues to be carried on by ordinary inmates. At present, 4 male and 3 female patients are raised. The practice has been found to answer well, and has led to the entire disuse of canvas stretchers.

The airing-courts are tidily kept, and the bowling-green on the male side affords a permanent source of healthy recreation. The periodical entertainments, classes, etc., have been carried on as usual throughout the winter.

The register of visitors contains about 165 entries of visits made to male patients, and about 390 entries of visits to female patients. In no case was admission refused.

BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 17th December 1863.

In several respects this establishment affords indications of gradual development since last report. Certain of these improvements consist in the adoption of former suggestions, others are spontaneous.

An approach to classification of the less tractable females during meals, has been made by substituting small tables placed across the dining-hall, capable of accommodating about 8 persons, for the long board formerly used. Knives and forks have been issued to the occupants of the work-room, 24 in number. Basin-stands and mirrors are now seen in all the dormitories on the female side; and while the former require to be increased in number, the effect already produced is pleasing, and must contribute to convenience and comfort.

On the male side, the seclusion rooms have been converted into dépôts for photographic apparatus, etc.; and this mode of repression has almost been abandoned, and appears to be resorted to for purposes of treatment only.

The work-room for the females is of difficult access, but answers the object admirably, and was filled by a busy and animated, but perfectly tranquil group. As a mode of increasing classification, additional gasaliers might be supplied, which would lead the inmates to arrange themselves in smaller sections. The corresponding apartment on the male side contained when inspected 44 persons, seated on benches along the wall, which form the only furniture. It is much more suitable and comfortable than the previous arrangement; but its usefulness and agreeableness would be much enhanced by the introduction of tables, chairs, and other articles, at which the patients could read, engage in games, and form parties; and thus encroach upon the stiffness and monotony and mental hebetude which must accompany the existing practice. The apartments were scrupulously clean, well lighted, and well aired. The bedding, as usual, neatly assorted; but in a great many instances the pillows appeared incapable of affording sufficient support to the head, and to require to be re-stuffed or increased in size. The dress of the patients was substantial and well preserved. Six males were observed to wear blouses, and several of the females to be without caps. A more liberal supply of brushes and combs is required for both sexes.

The existing condition of the house may be gathered from the following statistics :—

	M.	F.	Appendix
Resident,	68	74	E.
Acute cases,	13	15	—
Curable cases,	16	15	Commis-
Congenital cases,	6	8	sioners'
Epileptic cases,	4	6	Entries.
Paralytic cases,	2	1	—
Degraded cases,	4	5	Parochial
Dangerous and destructive cases,	3	2	Asylums.
Under treatment for mental disease,	2	3	—
Under treatment for bodily disease,	4	6	Barnhill
			Parochial
			Asylum.

The health of the community is represented as satisfactory. Eleven persons were found in bed, but the majority of these laboured under debility and lassitude, rather than active disease. It does not appear prudent, nor at all times safe, that the infirmaries should be entrusted to the care and ministrations of ordinary inmates, who, although perhaps kind, are of low type, and irresponsible. This class likewise form an auxiliary staff of attendants. The changes in the population, since 7th May 1863, have consisted in 52 admissions, 21 discharges, and 9 deaths. Seventeen of those dismissed had recovered, 2 were relieved, and 2 had not improved. One individual was transferred to the ordinary wards. Two of the deaths were ascribed to general paralysis, 1 to general paralysis with softening of the brain, 2 to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to pleurisy and dropsy, 1 to pneumonia and hydrothorax, 1 to ulceration of intestine, and 1 to phthisis. The average age at death was 47 years.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. In the case of J. F. or B., medical certificates of insanity, but no Sheriff's order exists. The absence of this document was explained in the letter of the governor to the secretary of the Board of Lunacy, dated 16th November 1863. The papers in the case of A. N., admitted yesterday on a certificate of emergency, are in the hands of the Sheriff. It appears that of 368 applications for access to patients by friends, only 1 was refused.

The impressions received during this visit were favourable.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY,
9th February 1863.

Burgh
Parochial
Asylum,
Paisley.

The present inmates of the lunatic wards of the Paisley Poorhouse consist of 19 males and 26 females; of these, 35 are not chargeable to the burgh parish, and pay a board of 9s. 6d. per week. Since last report, on 14th November 1862, there have been 2 admissions, 1 of them for the second time; and 4 discharges, 3 as recovered, and 1 as relieved. No death has occurred, and only 2 persons are registered as suffering under bodily complaints. They were found confined to bed. Ten cases are regarded as curable; but it does not appear that any medical treatment is resorted to for the removal or mitigation of their mental affection. Various moral means of enlivening and engaging the mind are resorted to. There is still a weekly dance and a monthly concert. Several individuals have permission to visit their friends, and under proper supervision to attend public amusements; and the liberality of a benevolent lady provided 2 social reunions, for 26 patients upon the first, and for 18 upon the second occasion, at her residence in the neighbourhood. Twenty inmates are reported to be industrially employed; but all out-of-door employment must be greatly circumscribed by the nature of the premises. At present the men are engaged in re-laying the bowling-green in the airing-court.

The condition of the house was very satisfactory. The day-room for the excitable females was less tidy than other parts of the establishment, and when visited, 4 P.M., looked gloomy and cheerless. There is, in fact, at this point, and in the passages, a necessity for a more liberal supply of gas.

It would under existing circumstances be vain to advert to former suggestions, or to propound others; but the Reporter is disposed to place great con-

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Burgh
Parochial
Asylum,
Paisley.

fidence in the humane disposition of the authorities, were the position of the establishment fully determined.

The books, registers, and orders were examined. Seclusion appears to be all but abandoned. A visitors' book is still kept, and shows about a hundred entries. One-fourth of the inmates, however, receive no visits.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, PAISLEY,
21st July 1863.

The present population of the asylum consists of 19 males and 25 females, being 1 patient less than at last visit on 9th February. Since that date the following changes have taken place, viz. :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admission,	5	9	14
Discharges,	4	9	13
Deaths,	1	1	2

Of the patients admitted, 6 were chargeable to Paisley, and 8 to other parishes in Renfrewshire and Ayrshire. Of those discharged, 10 had recovered; 1 after a residence of 5 years and 10 months, 1 after a residence of 2 years and 6 months, and none in less than 5 months. Of the patients discharged not recovered, 1 was transferred to the Abbey Poorhouse, and 2 were confided to the care of friends. Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1854, and the other in 1863. The causes of death are registered as bronchitis, and phthisis with diarrhoea, at the respective ages of 57 and 22.

The foregoing statistical details would seem to indicate that the mental affections of the patients latterly admitted have been of a graver character than was formerly the case, and they at the same time afford gratifying evidence of the success with which their treatment has been conducted. The house was as usual found in a very satisfactory state. The patients of both sexes were comfortably clothed, clean in person and dress, and presenting every appearance of being adequately fed. Their sanitary condition was good; no one was found in bed, or affected with any serious bodily ailment. In both departments there was a complete absence of excitement, and no one was in seclusion. It appears, however, that this mode of repression has been had recourse to on 8 occasions since last inspection; the longest period being for 3½ days. With increased facilities for out-of-door occupation and exercise, it is probable that no necessity would be experienced for even this amount of seclusion; and it is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the Commissioner learns that it is proposed to acquire a field of about five acres, in the neighbourhood of the town, for this purpose, to enlarge the male airing-court, and to make some other structural improvements. The only change which has at present to be noticed, is the re-arrangement of the tables in the dining-hall, which gives it a more comfortable and domestic appearance, and will lead to the better serving of the meals. All the apartments were clean and well ventilated; and the bedding generally was in excellent condition. Some of the mattresses, however, require re-filling.

The means of occupation have for some time been restricted by the difficulty of providing webs for the looms, only one of which is at present at work; but the means of amusement formerly noted are all in operation, and have been increased by a bagatelle board, presented by a charitable lady, who for some time has taken a great interest in the patients, and who has repeatedly treated them to excursions. A few weeks ago 10 males and 15 females were conveyed in an omnibus to visit her at Helensburgh. The various registers were examined, and found carefully and correctly kept; and the medical attendant keeps a regular case-book, which will acquire additional value from the entries ceasing to be liable to interruption from the annual changes formerly made in this appointment.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th February 1863. Appendix E.

There have been no admissions of patients since the statutory inspection in December 1862 ; but the numbers resident have been reduced to 7 males and 9 females, by 2 discharges—1 as recovered, and 1 as relieved. Of the present inmates, 7 are boarders from distant parishes, paying 6s. 6d. a week, besides charges for clothing and cordials, and a proportion of the license fee. Six individuals labouring under acute forms of mental disease, are regarded as capable of cure, and are under treatment accordingly. Several appear of feeble organization, but two only are regarded as unwell. There has been no death since last report. Eight persons are industrially employed, and the males (3) are described as affording efficient assistance in spade work. Five of each sex took exercise yesterday beyond the walls, and this practice is pursued as frequently as the weather permits, the attendant's place being occupied during his absence by an ordinary inmate. The inmates were seen at dinner. The meal was neatly served, and taken decorously. It consisted of bread, broth, and salted fish ; but boiled bread and milk was supplied to such as are delicate or ailing. Knives and forks have not yet been introduced ; but table-cloths have been ordered. The diet table recommended by the Board of Lunacy is at present under consideration. The troughs, to which frequent allusion has been made, have now been removed on the female side, and the floor boarded. Chairs are likewise in course of preparation. With these efforts to palliate the very obvious defects under which this structure labours, it is strongly recommended, as an alteration demanding immediate attention, that open fire-places should be substituted in the day-rooms for the mode of heating now in use. This suggestion is founded equally upon the low temperature which prevailed even at noon, and with the warming apparatus in full operation, and which was loudly complained of by several of the more intelligent inmates, and upon the heavy confined smell which was perceptible throughout, although the house was very clean, and the ordinary means of ventilation had been resorted to. Where there is age, feebleness, and inactivity, as well as fatuity, warmth becomes absolutely necessary to life, and warmth associated with a pure atmosphere. The *Leisure Hour* has been added to the periodicals formerly supplied. The books, registers, etc., were examined. A case-book detailing briefly the progress of the patient, and the course of treatment adopted, is still kept by the medical officer, and apparently with great fidelity. The shower-bath has been prescribed upon six occasions, and no one appears to have been secluded.

FALKIRK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 21st August 1863.

Since the visit of 11th February, 4 patients have been admitted, all chargeable to the parish of Falkirk, with the exception of 1, who was sent at the instance of the Fiscal from the parish of Muiravonside. Five patients have been discharged ; 2 as recovered, and 3 as still insane ; of the former, 1 was removed to the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and is since dead ; the whole of the latter were placed under the care of friends. There have been no deaths. The present numbers are 8 males and 7 females, being 1 patient less than at last visit, and 9 below the number for which the wards are licensed. The gradual decrease of the patients is attributed to the admissions being now in general restricted to the insane poor of the parish.

The condition of the asylum has undergone no change since last inspection and it retains the same dull and cheerless aspect which has been so often described. It was, however, perfectly clean, and no offensive odours were perceptible. The means of heating and ventilation are the same as formerly. The bedding was ample and clean ; but several of the mattresses required re-filling. The sanitary condition of the establishment appears to have been good throughout the winter and summer. At present only 1 patient is confined to bed, apparently from debility consequent on refusal of food. All were tranquil and free from excitement, properly clothed, and clean in person and

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Falkirk
Parochial
Asylum.

dress. No alteration has been made in the diet, which continues to be an improved form of the ordinary house diet.

There is only 1 entry of seclusion in the corresponding register since last inspection, for a period of 24 hours. Two males and 5 females are registered as industrially employed; and it appears that walks beyond the premises are taken about once a week by 4 males and 5 females.

Although the opinion of the Commissioner remains as decided as ever that the premises in their present condition are totally unsuitable for a lunatic asylum, he refrains from repeating the suggestions formerly made for their improvement, until it be seen what steps the District Board decide on taking for the erection of a district asylum. It however appears to him exceedingly doubtful whether there will be any pecuniary advantage to the parish from keeping open the lunatic wards for the treatment of their own patients only, and there is little doubt that the General Board would refuse its license for the reception of those of other parishes, without alterations and improvements of a fundamental character.

The various registers were examined, and, on the whole, found carefully kept; but in the general register several of the columns have recently been left blank, and the last entry in the weekly register is that of 3d August.

The register of visitors contains only 24 entries since last inspection.

The Sheriffs' orders were examined. That of J. B. M'G., admitted at the instance of the Fiscal, is as yet for *ad interim* custody only.

City of
Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th May 1863.

The present population of the lunatic wards comprises 59 males and 84 females. Since the visit of 2d December, 33 patients have been admitted; of whom 15 were males and 18 females. The form of mental malady on admission is not entered in the register; but it is stated that 13 were in a weak or reduced bodily condition. The patients discharged are 24 in number, of whom 16 had recovered, and 8 were still insane. Of those recovered, 10 were admitted since last inspection. Of those discharged not recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, 2 were removed to Ireland, and 2 confided to the care of friends. One of the recovered patients became an ordinary inmate. Ten deaths have taken place, 2 from disease of brain, 2 from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 from exhaustion from acute mania, 1 from apoplexy occurring in general paralysis, 1 from chronic bronchitis, 1 from cardiac disease, 1 from gangrene of lungs, and 1 from epilepsy. Of the fatal cases, 4 were admitted in 1855, 1 in 1860, 3 in 1861, and 2 in 1862. The average age at death was 45 years. From the foregoing figures it may be inferred that a large proportion of the patients are admitted in early stages of the malady, before the constitution has become seriously affected.

The asylum continues to afford evidence of progressive improvement. The flagged flooring has now been removed from all the single rooms, and has been replaced with wood; and considerable additions have been made to the furniture by supplying chairs in the dormitories, and comfortable seats in the day-rooms. The wants which still remain to be supplied appear to be fully recognised, and will be gradually met; but the Commissioner may again direct attention to the propriety of removing the flagged flooring of the male day-room, as calculated to add alike to the comfort of the patients and the maintenance of their health. Blinds should be provided for all the windows where the sun is likely to prove an annoyance, especially for those of the female work-room.

The greatest cleanliness was found in every department of the asylum. The bedding was in excellent condition, and in sufficient quantity for the season of the year. No offensive smell was anywhere perceptible, and ventilation and heating seem properly attended to. It is understood that it is intended to proceed immediately with the cleaning of the walls and ceilings where this process is necessary.

The patients in both the male and female departments were clean and orderly in person and dress. With scarcely an exception all were tranquil in deportment. No one was found in seclusion; and from the register it appears that

this mode of repression has been had recourse to on 27 occasions since last visit, in the cases of 6 patients ; 18 entries, however, having reference to the same case. No strong dresses were observed. Night attendance continues to give the same favourable results as noted on former occasions. The duties are performed by ordinary inmates ; but it appears to the Commissioner that the physical strength of these persons is scarcely sufficient for such work, and that frequent changes in their number must consequently take place. On the male side there are at present 2 paid attendants (exclusive of the head attendant), one of whom has £32, and the other £30 of wages. On the female side, there are 3 paid attendants, 2 receiving £12, and 1 £11.

From the daily and weekly registers it appears that of the present inmates there are—

	M.	F.
Considered curable,	8	9
Under special treatment for their mental affections,	7	7
" " for bodily ailments,	2	2
Epileptic,	6	5
Paralytic,	5	2
Suicidal,	3	5
Destructive,	5	4
Addicted to improper practices,	4	4
Occupied industrially, about	30	60
Confined to airing-courts, about	30	10

The sources of industrial occupation for the men might, however, be very beneficially extended ; but for this purpose the possession of land is indispensable. A number of the patients walk daily in the general grounds, and frequent parties of both sexes go beyond the premises. At the marriage of the Prince of Wales, 10 males and 40 females were in the streets. The usual periodical entertainments are successfully continued.

The new dietary is favourably spoken of.

In concluding this report, the Commissioner has pleasure in stating that a strong disposition is shown on the part of the managing committee of the parochial board to direct the management of the institution in an enlightened and liberal spirit.

All the registers were examined and found carefully kept. Of about 900 applications to visit patients, 55 were refused from fear of producing excitement.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th December 1863.

Fifty-nine males and 90 females constitute at present the population of this establishment. Of these, about 10 of the one sex and 13 of the other are regarded as falling within the category of acute and curable, and are under treatment specially directed to their mental condition.

The admissions have amounted since last inspection to 57. All the patients belonged to the parish. The form of alienation presented on admission is not recorded.

The discharges have been 39 in number, and are classified thus :—Recovered, 22 ; relieved, 8 ; not improved, 1 ; incurable, 7 ; unfit, 1. Two of the persons cured were merely transferred to the ordinary wards of the house, where they remain. Of the other classes, 3 were sent to other asylums ; and 6 to private houses in the country.

Twelve deaths have occurred ; 3 from apoplexy, 1 from maniacal exhaustion, 1 from epilepsy, 2 from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 from tuberculosis, 1 from pleuro-pneumonia, 1 from cardiac disease, etc., 1 from congestion, and 1 from disease of the brain. The average age at death of the deceased was 39 years. Three had been admitted during the current year, 3 in 1862, 1 in 1859, 1 in 1858, 3 in 1855, and 1 in 1852.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors, were perfectly clean, well arranged, and comfortable. Although an additional pair of blankets be supplied, and a fire be occasionally lit in the passage, the sleeping-rooms at the

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.City of
Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

extremities of the galleries in the basement, occupied by females, cannot fail to be cold during the night. A more liberal supply of gas in the corridor, where many of the inmates congregate, would add greatly to cheerfulness. A chair is now placed beside each bed, and it is strongly recommended that a greater number of brushes and combs be provided, as suggesting cleanliness and tidiness of person.

All the inmates were seen, and were, with one exception, tranquil and well-disposed, well dressed, and presenting evidence of a substantial diet, and judicious management. Thirty-five males were visited at dinner. The meal consisted of an abundant allowance of soup, bread, and a piece of meat. The new dietary is popular. Two groups of females, 17 in each, were seen busily engaged in sewing and knitting. It is pleasing to record that this industry is relieved every alternate evening by instructions in writing. The class generally consists of 10, and several have made considerable progress. One of the group reads aloud, while the others are occupied, from new works recently presented to the library. It appears that during summer 5 patients were conveyed in a carriage three or four times a week to the Victoria Park, or to the more distant country, and that this liberal arrangement was highly appreciated; and beneficial, partial, and temporary emancipation is granted to a few, in order to attend church beyond the walls, the Saturday-evening concerts, etc., but no one has taken exercise in the country for two months past.

Thirty-seven males and 35 females are stated to be usefully employed. Among the former, there are enumerated 14 labourers, 30 pickers of cotton, 2 mat-makers, 7 domestic servants, and 1 watchmaker; but it is palpable that the exertions of these persons are neither sustained, nor of the character required for the preservation or restoration of mental health and activity. Only 1 person was found in seclusion, in his own room, and to him more than one-half of the entries, 37, in the registers refer. He is in a state of violent excitement, and though judiciously treated, cannot be regarded as a suitable inmate for such an institution.

Fever prevails to some extent in the poorhouse, but the lunatics have escaped all epidemic disease. Twelve are epileptics, 7 paralytics, 10 suicidal, 11 of degraded, and 10 of dangerous tendencies; but only 4 are supposed to labour under bodily disease.

Night watching continues, and proves advantageous. It is confided to ordinary inmates, over whom little control can be exercised.

The books, registers, and orders were found correct, and distinctly kept.

One individual is absent on probation.

It appears that of 1335 applications for access to patients, only 55 were refused, invariably upon medical grounds.

The actual condition and steady improvement in these wards reflect great credit upon all the officials.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 9th February 1863.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

At a statutory visit paid this day, the lunatic wards of the Greenock Parochial Asylum contained 29 male and 38 female patients. A private interview was granted to 1, and all the others were seen and conversed with in the wards, except B. M'P., who was recently removed to the Greenock Infirmary, in order that an acute bodily affection might receive prompt treatment.

The dress and aspect of the inmates were satisfactory, the bedding clean, and the apartments generally free from offensive smells. The temperature was rather low throughout, but this may have resulted from the doors and windows being open for the purpose of ventilation; but the upper day-room for females was positively cold, and was complained of as so by the patients. The allowance of 2 pairs of blankets for each bed appears to be insufficient where there is no artificial means of heating the rooms at the extremities of the passages. Except the removal of small portions of asphalt from the passages, no structural or other changes have been made in the establishment. Since the statutory visit on 15th November 1862, 12 individuals have been ad-

mitted, 5 of whom do not belong to the parish of Greenock, making 16 boarders in all, paying at rate of £20 per annum. Of the entrants, 6 have laboured under mania, 2 under epileptic mania, 2 under melancholia, and 1 under monomania. Two patients have been discharged during the same period, both as recovered. There have been no deaths, and, upon the whole, the sanitary condition of the community is good. Five persons are under treatment for bodily ailments, and 4 were found in bed, but the aspect of the large majority indicate robustness and a sufficient amount of nourishment. The diet table recommended by the Board of Lunacy is now introduced. Fifteen patients are prescribed for in reference to their mental affections; and as this number exceeds that registered as acute and curable, it is encouraging to find that the resources of art are exerted in all stages of the disease. The weather has greatly interrupted the taking of exercise in the open air; but parties are still occasionally sent into the country.

The books and registers were examined. Seclusion appears to be all but abandoned. To-day, however, 1 male was found in a darkened room, and canvas dresses are still in use. It appears that 22 patients have been visited since 15th November 1862.

The Governor speaks encouragingly of proposed improvements, and it is very obvious that great and prompt efforts will be required to place this upon an equality with many other parochial asylums of the same size.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 22d July 1863.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of 9th February:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted,	11	10	21
Discharged,	5	9	14
Died,	2	1	3

There is thus an increase of 4, the present numbers being 30 males and 40 females.

Of the patients admitted, 12 were chargeable to Greenock, and 5 to other parishes of Renfrewshire; 2 were Irish, without an acquired settlement in Scotland; and in 2 cases the parish of settlement has not yet been determined.

Of those discharged, 11 had recovered, after a residence which in no case exceeded 5 months. The remaining 3 were removed by friends, having ceased to be paupers.

Of those who died, 1 was admitted in 1863, 1 in 1858, and 1 in 1862. The cause of death is registered as epilepsy in 1 case, and as phthisis in the 2 others.

The house has undergone no alteration since last report, and the various recommendations which have from time to time been made, to improve the accommodation, and to render it more appropriate for its purpose, still press for attention. The Commissioner is, however, informed that various structural alterations are now seriously contemplated, and that proposals with this view will soon be submitted to the Board of Lunacy. He would therefore take this opportunity to point out the importance of, at the same time, making a strenuous effort to obtain possession of additional land, without which the position of the asylum, and the condition of the patients, can never be satisfactory. If possible, this should be got in immediate connexion with the present ground; but if this be found impossible, an arrangement might then be made to purchase or take on lease one or more fields in the neighbourhood of the town.

If it be contemplated to enter into any arrangement with neighbouring parishes for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics, the proposed structural alterations, and the quantity of land which should be procured, will, to a certain extent, be contingent on this consideration.

The remarks formerly made on the improvement which it is desirable to undertake in the furniture and internal arrangements generally, are all still applicable, but in contemplation of the proposed changes are not at present repeated.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Parochial
Asylums.
—
Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

Of the present inmates, only 4 males and 4 females are considered curable ; but 7 of each sex are under special medical treatment for their mental affections, and 3 of each sex for bodily ailments. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 19 males and 17 females, but the means of occupation are still, in a great degree, limited to oakum-teasing and sack-making.

The house, though visited at rather an early hour, was found clean, and the bedding in good order ; but it is desirable that an improvement in the nature of the bedding should be gradually introduced, by limiting the use of straw bags. The number of blankets is at present 1 or 2 pairs. The day-clothing of both sexes was, generally, in good condition, and sufficient in quantity.

One patient was in seclusion, and the register contains 4 entries of this nature since last inspection. In general, however, the patients were quiet and free from excitement. One of the most troublesome is chargeable to Dunoon, and should be removed to the District Asylum at Lochgililhead. It would also be desirable that A. M.N. were removed to a public asylum, where he might find more congenial associates.

From 8 to 10 patients of both sexes take walks beyond the premises once or twice a week, but about one-half, or more, of the whole number are never beyond the airing-courts. This is a state of matters which the possession of additional land would greatly improve.

The general appearance of the inmates indicates that their diet is sufficient. No precise diet-tables, however, appear to be in use, and it is therefore desirable that any modification of those issued by the Board of Lunacy which has been found necessary should be submitted for approval.

The various registers were found kept with much neatness and care, and the history and treatment of each patient are regularly entered by the medical attendant in his case-book.

From the register of visitors, it appears that 39 patients have received no visits since last inspection. The largest number to any one patient was 19.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
12th January 1863.

It does not appear that the recommendations contained in recent reports by the Commissioners have been to any extent carried into effect. Double beds (6) are still in use among the females ; 1 female, H., is still subjected to a species of restraint ; the allowance of blankets is still restricted to 2 pairs ; tins are still used for dinner ; and no water-closet is accessible within the house. The latter defect is unquestionably calculated to encourage slovenly and degraded habits. The bath-room in the male department was confused and untidy ; but it deserves to be noted that there is no provision of this kind in the female wards at all. The house and bedding were clean and well arranged. The clothing was satisfactory. The females have been provided with wincey short-gowns, which must contribute as much to their comfort as it certainly does to the improvement of their personal appearance. Jackets of a somewhat similar material are in preparation for the men. All wear flannels. Fires are lighted in each dormitory for some time previous to the hour of rest, and the rooms are well lighted by gas while the patients are dressing and undressing. Great quiet and decorum prevailed during the inspection ; but such cases as H., B., and F., do not appear suitable for such an establishment. A change has again taken place in the staff by the marriage of the nurse. The vacancy has been filled by a person of no experience, but of respectability and good promise. Her wages amount to £13 ; those of the male attendant to £14. The latter sum appears disproportionally small, and is inadequate to secure a servant either of sufficient knowledge of the management of the insane, or of high character. Changes in these officials are greatly to be deplored, as familiarity with the habits and tendencies of the patients who may be expected to remain in seclusion during their lives, constitutes the most important basis of judicious and humane management, and can be acquired only by long association and observation. The wards contained 18 males and 25 females ; of whom 5 are entered as curable. There are 6 epi-

leptics, and 4 of degraded habits in the number. Fourteen are boarders paying £19, 10s. per annum. They belong to the following parishes:—Logie Buchan, 2; Caputh, 3; Scone, 1; Ellon, 1; Rescobie, 1; Rosemarkie, 1; Crimond, 1; Strichen, 1; and Delting, 1. Since the inspection on the 4th August 1862, there have been 2 admissions, 1 escape, and 2 deaths from dysentery, at the ages of 29 and 50. Both patients had been upwards of a year in the house. Two patients were found in bed in consequence of slight ailments; but the health of the community is good. The books and orders were examined. No history of the cases is kept, and the column designed for the "form of the disease" in the general register rarely contains an entry. The register shows that 60 visits have been paid to inmates by relatives. A special report will be forwarded to the Board of Lunacy of the results of an examination of the premises already occupied, and of an additional dormitory on the female side, in reference to an application for an extension of license.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners' Entries.
—
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.
—
Aberdeen Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
26th September 1863.

The changes which have taken place among the patients since last visit on 12th January consist of 1 admission, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths.

Three of the discharged patients were transferred to the asylum, having become excited or dangerous; and the fourth was considered fit to be at large.

Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1855, and the 2 others in 1859. The causes of death are registered as erysipelas, apoplexy, and general decline, at the respective ages of 28, 42, and 63.

The present numbers are 18 males and 19 females. Both men and women were entirely free from excitement, and were comfortably and neatly dressed.

On the male side no patient was in bed, but 2 of the females have been bedridden for some time.

No patient is at present of established dirty habits, and the bedding in both departments was in every instance clean and in good order.

It is, however, again recommended that a second sheet should be supplied. Since last visit the accommodation has been improved by introducing a skylight, which lights up the stair and washing-place.

The manner of serving the meals has likewise been improved by providing plates and bowls of earthenware, and it is hoped that tablecloths will now also be supplied. A "street piano" has been purchased for the amusement of the patients, and an eight-day clock has been added to the furniture of the female day-room. The general appearance of the wards would, however, be greatly improved by papering the upper portion of the walls of the day-rooms, and introducing a few chairs into the dormitories. The dietary recommended by the Board of Lunacy is now in use, and the variety which it affords is favourably spoken of.

Walks beyond the premises continue to be taken daily by all the patients who are physically able for such exercise; and a communication between the male airing-ground and the garden enables such of the men as are fit to work in it to obtain immediate access.

It is proposed to lay down a greater portion of the female airing-court in grass, which will add to its amenity. A fortnight ago 8 males and 6 females were taken a pleasure excursion to Banchory. The attendants are the same as at last visit, and the female one who had then only entered on her duties has continued to give satisfaction. The remuneration of the male attendant is still limited to £14. The winter supply of blankets is now 3 pairs to each bed.

No water-closet accommodation within doors has yet been provided.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
10th February 1863.

Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,
Irvine.

This house was officially examined this day, and was found in a most creditable condition, presenting its characteristic tidiness and tranquillity. It con-

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

tained 15 male and 13 female lunatics, all of whom, with two exceptions, are chargeable to parishes within the Combination. The boarders are charged 8s. 6d. per week. The different apartments were well-aired and comfortable, but the walls of the seclusion rooms are damp and discoloured. This is of less importance, where this mode of repression is scarcely ever resorted to.

Since the inspection, 18th November 1862, 3 additional patients have been admitted. One of these, affected with dementia, was transferred from Mill-holm Asylum, and 2 idiots, sisters, were brought from an adjoining parish. There have been no discharges, but one patient has died of phthisis, aged 27, after a residence of 18 months in the house.

Five males and 6 females are described as usefully employed, the former chiefly in digging and pumping sewage in the garden. They were thus engaged when the inspection commenced. The occupations of the women are not so obvious; and it is desirable that some work should be devised for them which would combine muscular exercise with mental attention. Every inmate, save one aged person affected with hernia, has frequent access to the general grounds; but it does not appear that they are taken beyond the precincts. In association with the ordinary inmates, the lunatics participated in a festive meeting on New-Year's day; but no arrangement has as yet been made for providing systematic amusement. When it is remembered that such an establishment is an hospital for incurables, who can scarcely be expected ever to leave these wards, and that there is a characteristic tendency in the forms of mental disease to which they are subject, to listlessness, to mere vegetative existence, a well-advised effort to stimulate and rouse appears as worthy of immediate attention as other suggestions formerly made, but which are still desiderata.

The patients were quiet, orderly, and remarkably clean and neat in dress and person. Only 1 of the number requires to sleep on a stretcher, although 3 are epileptic and 1 paralytic.

The books, orders, and registers were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
17th July 1863.

Since the visit of 10th February, the changes among the patients consist of 6 admissions and 2 discharges. There has been no death. All the patients admitted were chargeable to Kilmarnock, with which parish an interim arrangement, placing it on the same footing as a member of the Combination, has been made. By this arrangement a greater demand has arisen for accommodation in the lunatic wards, which it has been proposed in some degree to meet by placing two additional beds in the dormitories. Were this done, the cubic space to each patient would be somewhat above 400 feet. In the opinion of the Commissioner, it is not desirable that, with the present accommodation, the number of patients should be permanently increased. But it might be submitted to the Board of Lunacy whether they would sanction a temporary increase, on the understanding that the accommodation shall be extended should Kilmarnock decide on joining the Combination within a certain specified term, but that the additional beds shall otherwise be removed.

The wards were as usual found in excellent order. The appearance of the day-rooms has been greatly improved by papering the walls, and hanging on them a number of framed and coloured prints. The bedding was in good condition, and in every instance perfectly clean. The patients were entirely free from excitement, clean and orderly in person and dress, well clothed, and presenting every appearance of being properly fed. The diet, however, is not in accordance with the tables issued by the Board of Lunacy, and those in use should therefore be submitted to them for their approval and sanction. It appears from the registers that 3 males and 2 females are epileptic, and that 1 male is paralytic, and of habitually wet habits. About 9 males and 6 females are industrially employed; about 12 of each sex walk daily in the general grounds; and about 10 or 12 of each sex take weekly walks beyond the premises.

Only 1 patient has been in seclusion since last inspection for a period of 4 hours, for being excited and striking a fellow-patient. Appendix E.

The condition of the establishment is exceedingly creditable to the governor.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE,
19th June 1863.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Dunfermline Poor-house.

Two individuals have been admitted, and 2 have died since last statutory visit. The deaths are both attributed to debility, and occurred at the ages of 53 and 75. The lunatic wards at present contain 12 men and 11 women, who all appear to belong to the class for which such establishments were designed. Three of the number are labouring under physical disease, and have been ordered extras; but all were seen at dinner, except 2 females, who are confined to bed. The meal consisted of broth, fish (a salt herring to each), and bread; was ample in quantity, and was served hot and in good condition. Table-cloths are used, but it would add much to the seemliness and comfort of the service if knives and forks, and salt and pepper dishes, were introduced. The dormitories and beds were in good order, but some portions of the walls require to be whitewashed; and it is worthy of consideration whether papering might not be generally substituted. The dress of the patients was sufficiently satisfactory, flannels having been supplied in November 1862. The rooms were generally clean, but greater tidiness might be attained in the closets, and by preventing the exposure of linen, etc., in the airing-yard.

A very small number of the males are employed. Renewed efforts should be made to remove whatever difficulties may be supposed to interfere with more general occupation. All of each sex who are able, take exercise in the airing-court or garden every day, and twice in each week parties of 6 or 7 go beyond the grounds. There has been no restraint or seclusion. The attendants engaged in November continue to discharge their duties so far satisfactorily. The female, who receives £8, had been previously employed in a similar capacity in Tranent and Eastport Asylums. The male, who receives £15, had no previous experience. The books and Sheriffs' orders were found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNFERMLINE POORHOUSE,
11th December 1863.

The changes among patients since the visit of 19th June, consist of 1 admission and 1 death (at the age of 51), ascribed to general debility. The wards have undergone no improvement since last inspection, and still present that bare and uncomfortable aspect which has been so often commented on.

The Commissioner would, however, once more suggest the introduction of some cheap ornaments, such as prints, flowers, etc., and the provision of blinds to the windows, more especially those of the dormitories; and he would repeat the suggestion made in last report as to papering. Should this not be adopted, an improvement would be effected by using some colour for the lower portion of the walls. In the male wards, the introduction of some chairs would add to the comfort of the patients.

The bedding was found clean, and generally in good condition; but, as a general rule, the pillows might be more comfortable. The amount of covering, 2 pairs of blankets, is not usually considered sufficient for patients of this class; and as the male attendant is provided with 3 pairs, the Commissioner would recommend that the same quantity should be generally supplied. Several of the chamber-pots appear to have been broken, and pails are again used. This practice, however, it is said, will be discontinued immediately.

Dinner was served during the visit, and appeared ample and of good quality. Salt and pepper dishes are now supplied; but knives and forks have not been introduced, although several of the patients, especially among the females, might be entrusted with them with propriety. The clothing in many cases appeared to the Commissioner thin, and he would recommend a warmer material for winter use.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Dunfer-
mline Poor-
house.

All the patients appear to belong to the category for which the house is licensed, and no restraint or seclusion has been required since last inspection. Several of the females are usefully employed in the general wards, and walking parties continue to go beyond the enclosure, whenever the weather is favourable. The general grounds are now all enclosed, and daily exercise is taken in them by the patients of both sexes. One female was in bed, the same who is referred to as bedridden in former reports. The general health of the community is good. The Commissioner, while fully recognising the wish of the Parochial Board to supply the patients with all the essential necessities of life, would again urge them to depart from the standard of poor-house accommodation where these are concerned. Experience shows that their mental condition is materially influenced by their surroundings; and their malady gives them a claim to comforts which ordinary inmates do not possess.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
15th May 1863.Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

At the visit of 25th November, the wards contained 8 male and 70 female patients. The present numbers are 1 male and 63 females. The changes in the interval consist of 8 admissions, 18 discharges, and 3 deaths. The preponderance of discharges arises from the removal to special licensed houses of all the males, excepting 1, and of several of the more quiet of the females, with the intention of reserving the whole of the accommodation for female patients, and filling up the vacancies with fresh admissions from Morningside.

The causes of death, in the 3 fatal cases, are registered as chronic inflammation of the bowels, gradual decay, and disease of brain culminating in apoplexy. The age at death was respectively 56, 65, and 25.

The asylum may be regarded as at present in a state of transition; and, if due care be taken to guard against the admission of patients liable to excitement, or of confirmed degraded tendencies, there is every reason to hope that its condition will be improved and its character raised.

Since last inspection the grounds have been enlarged by the removal of old buildings, and have been tastefully laid out; and the new dining-hall has been papered and furnished. It has not, however, yet been taken into use, nor has the new dietary been introduced; but as a paid cook will enter upon her duties immediately, these changes will speedily follow.

The house was found in its usual tranquil state, and the register contains no entry of seclusion since last visit. The patients were neatly and comfortably clothed, and the bedding was in good condition and in ample quantity, most of the beds being provided with 3 pairs of blankets. The arrangement of the beds of the wet patients is, however, objectionable, and advantage should be taken of the changes now going on to introduce the system of night nursing by special infant attendants, who could readily be procured from among the ordinary inmates. At present, the wet patients still sleep on loose straw, which is covered by a rug protected by waterproof cloth, but this disposition is felt to be so unseemly that it is masked during the day by show-mattresses.

The various wards were clean and well ventilated, and many of them have a comfortable and cheerful appearance, which is being gradually increased by additional furniture. It is understood that separate day-rooms will now be provided. In the meantime, the Commissioner would direct attention to the propriety of supplying blinds to the windows, especially those with a southern aspect.

Walking parties of from 12 to 15 patients go frequently beyond the premises, and this kind of exercise, notwithstanding the enlargement and improvement of the grounds, should be extended as much as possible. Indeed, it is questionable whether any patients who cannot, from excitement or degraded habits, take part in it, should be admitted into the wards.

Four patients were in bed from sickness or debility. The registers and orders for admissions were examined.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
3d November 1863.Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Edinburgh
Poorhouse.

Very considerable changes and improvements have recently been effected in this establishment.

A large apartment, formerly occupied as a dormitory for males, and now rendered more spacious by the removal of certain wooden compartments intended to isolate restless patients, has been appropriated as a general work-room. It is scarcely finished, as portions of the walls require to be painted or papered, and a more liberal supply of gas is required ; but it is commodiously furnished, contains sofa seats, 5 or 6 tables, so that the inmates may arrange themselves in distinct groups, as their inclination or occupation may dictate, and is ornamented by pictures, song-birds, &c. There are generally assembled here from 30 to 40 inmates, drawn from the different galleries ; and when visited 33 were present, without an exception, busily employed, and consequently tranquil and gentle. Among arrangements still in contemplation, it is proposed that one of the rooms in the Darien House should be converted into a sick-ward, and that another should be reserved exclusively for epileptics, so that the whole of the healthy population might pass the day in the public day-halls. This judicious measure will, when carried out, swell the numbers assembling in the basement storey considerably ; and provision should be made for constructing water-closets, more accessible and more comfortable than those at present in use, which are situate in the yard, and can only be reached by traversing two passages, one of which crosses a dormitory, and then by passing into the open air.

The dining-hall formerly mentioned is now in daily use. Fifty-three patients partook of dinner in the presence of the Reporter, 12 being seated at each table. The meal consisted of Irish stew, and proved to be savoury and sufficient. Table-cloths, and, when required, knives and forks, are now provided. With one exception, all present were quiet and decorous, and appeared to enjoy their food. The dietary recommended by the Board is now adhered to with certain modifications, which are to be reported for consideration. It would be well to supply the public table with water-jugs, salt, and pepper ; and to introduce spigots into all the day-rooms, so that water for drinking could be got at all times.

The schoolhouse behind the Darien House, is now used as a chapel for the lunatics ; and the surrounding yard is of pleasing aspect.

All the inmates, 73 in number, were seen ; 8 were found in bed, although not more than 3 are regarded as suffering from bodily ailment. The majority of these were paralytics, and epileptics recovering from an attack.

All were clean and tidy in dress and appearance, and, with 2 exceptions, calm and decorous in deportment. All now wear flannels, and it was stated that new bonnets, dresses, and shawls are preparing for those individuals who walk beyond the premises. These parties are generally about 18 in number, but consist of the same persons. Four inmates have the privilege of visiting their relatives once a week. Twenty-one patients have been admitted since 15th May, of whom 8 were transferred from Morningside Asylum, and 2 from the special licensed houses in Kennoway. Eight have been discharged ; 2 of these have returned as recovered to their friends ; 5 have been placed in special licensed houses ; and 1 has been removed from the roll. There have occurred 4 deaths, at the respective ages of 44, 50, 68, and 63, which are attributed to apoplexy, exhaustion and melancholia, cancer of breast, and affection of brain.

It appears that blinds have been provided for the windows as suggested ; and there is obviously a disposition to carry out, gradually, such improvements as are brought under the notice of the authorities. Among those which still remain unaccomplished are the substitution of responsible attendants for the ordinary paupers still employed, who are, however, pronounced by the submatron to be useful ; the removal of the box-recesses in the dormitories, in which these nurses sleep ; the whitewashing of parts of the Darien House, and its general improvement and modernization ; a more liberal supply of blankets ;

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
Govan
Poorhouse.

and the provision of recreations of some kind to vary the sad monotony which must prevail, even where comfort and attention relieve, as much as possible, the evils of seclusion and mental disease.

The orders, books, registers, etc., were examined. Seclusion has been resorted to upon 8 occasions in 5 cases, and from 1 to 6 days in duration.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 6th May 1863.

Since the visit of 1st December, 3 patients have been admitted into the lunatic wards, 3 have been discharged, and 5 have died. Of those discharged, 2 were certified recovered after 3 months' probation, and 1 was removed by friends, having previously ceased to be a pauper. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1860, and 1 in each of the years 1858, 59 and 62. The cause of death is registered as gradual decay in 2 cases, and as general exhaustion, disease of heart, and apoplexy, in 1 case each. The average age at death was 45 years.

The number of patients is at present 67; of whom 33 are males and 34 females; but there are, besides, in the male wards, 2 Irish paupers, who are temporarily detained pending proceedings before the Sheriff for their removal to Ireland. Of the permanent inmates about one-half are chargeable to Govan parish. The patients of each sex are confined to the care of 2 paid attendants, who are assisted by ordinary inmates. The head attendant on the male side was brought from Morningside Asylum, and receives the liberal remuneration of £45. The second attendant, who was 12 years in the army, receives £28, 12s. Both have as yet been but a short time in the house. The head female attendant was previously employed in Longdale Asylum, and has also recently come. Her wages are £16, and those of her assistant £6. The wards were found in their usual good order, making allowance for the temporary confusion on the male side, caused by cleaning and whitewashing. The furniture and bedding remain as described in former Reports, but all the beds were amply provided with coverings of good material, and were in excellent condition. The two sick-rooms have recently been painted and papered, and present a very cheerful and pleasing appearance.

Both males and females, although confined to the house by the inclemency of the weather, were tranquil and free from excitement, clean and orderly in person and dress, and neatly and comfortably clothed. Several of the women were occupied in sewing and knitting, and a few of the men were engaged in cleaning operations, but a large proportion of both sexes was idle and listless. To a certain extent this was no doubt owing to the state of the weather; still it is a matter of regret that the sources of occupation are not more extensive. This want, however, is, in a considerable degree, met by exercise beyond the premises, in which a large number of the patients of both sexes take part; and by the means of employment and recreation afforded by the small piece of land rented for the purpose by the parochial board. The distance of this land from the poorhouse is, however, felt to be an inconvenience.

The monthly entertainments continue to be prized, and a few patients join occasionally in amusements in the city.

No patient was found in bed, and the sanitary condition of the establishment is at present good. A few patients are raised through the night by the ordinary attendants, with the good result of restricting the number of those habitually wet to 1 on the male side.

The new dietary is now in operation, and the variety which it affords appears to be appreciated.

The establishment continues to deserve the favourable comments made in former Reports.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, 16th December 1863.

The following changes have taken place in the inmates of this establishment since 6th May 1863.

Nineteen individuals have been admitted. Of these, 1 belonged to the parish of Hamilton, 1 to that of Strathblane, 7 to that of Old Monkland. These

patients are boarded at the rate of 8s. 6d. per week. The form of mental disease under which they laboured has not been inscribed in the register ; but they may be inferred to have been chronically affected, and as having been subjected to previous treatment, as 6 are stated to have been removed from Gartnavel Asylum, 5 from Longdale, 2 from Garngad, and 1 from Tranent Asylums. In addition to the number stated, 2 persons, J. G. and G. S., chargeable respectively to Dumfries and Barony parishes, are now resident in the lunatic wards ; they are regarded as under observation, while the ordinary legal steps are in progress.

Four patients have been discharged ; 1 as recovered, and 3 as not improved. The latter have been sent, 1 to Argyllshire District Asylum, 1 to the City of Glasgow Poorhouse, and 1 to friends in Ayr.

Two deaths have occurred, both of which are attributed to paralysis. The ages of the deceased were respectively 48 and 63, and they have resided for several years in the lunatic wards.

The inmates at present consist of 40 of each sex ; of these, 14 males and 22 females are described as employed,—even a larger number of the latter were busied at the time of the visit, in knitting, winding, sewing, etc. ; but although there are now 2 masons, 2 joiners, 1 messenger, 1 clerk, and 8 domestic assistants enumerated among the industrial class, it is very obvious that during inclement weather there must prevail a great lack of occupation, and of the substitutes for occupation, among the males.

The perfect quiet, order, and general contentment which were so conspicuous under this privation is exceedingly creditable to the discipline pursued ; and as illustrative of this, and likewise of the abundant diet provided, it may be mentioned that, although the tables are spread for dinner immediately after breakfast, and bear the allowance of bread for each patient, this is never purloined or disturbed, even by the idiots, 9 in number, who form part of the population.

Thirty-two men and 30 women still go regularly to the field in the country, rented by the parochial board, whenever labour or exercise is practicable.

The aspect of the wards was most satisfactory and pleasing. More perfect ventilation might be attempted in the lavatories ; but where cleanliness and comfort depend upon personal care and exertion, nothing more could be desired. Fires are lighted in the dormitories every evening.

The patients were remarkably clean in person and well clothed. A strong contrast was apparent between the dress of the 2 individuals under observation, and that of their companions which was supplied by the house. A more frequent change of flannels might be desirable ; and the Reporter still regards the number of combs and brushes as insufficient.

One male and 2 females were found in bed, but only one patient is reported to be suffering from illness. The health of the community is, and has been, highly satisfactory.

The new dietary is still found to be acceptable, the only change introduced having been the addition of a small quantity of fruit to the suet pudding.

The books, registers, and orders, were found to be correct and clear.

The arrangements are worthy of imitation in all similar institutions.

The number of visits paid by friends and relatives amounts to about 322 but only 42 patients were visited.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 27th May 1863.

Linlithgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The only changes in the population of the lunatic wards since 11th December, the date of last visit, consist of 1 admission and 2 deaths. The patient admitted was transferred from Longdale Asylum, and is chargeable to the parish of Rutherglen. Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1859, and the other in 1860. The causes of death are registered as bronchitis and consumption, at the ages of 62 and 32. The present numbers are 16 men and 14 women, including 1 woman who is absent on probation. About a third are chargeable to parishes not belonging to the Combination.

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses,
—
Govan
Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Linlithgow
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

Since last visit the day-rooms and lobbies have been papered, and the effect has been not only to improve their appearance, but also to influence beneficially the condition of the patients. General experience shows that almost invariably an improvement of accommodation stimulates the patients to better behaviour, and to the exercise of greater control over themselves. On this account principally, the Commissioner would recommend that the papering should be extended to the dormitories, and that decorative objects, such as prints on the walls, flowers in the recesses of the windows, looking-glasses in the dormitories, etc., be introduced. In all essential respects, however, the accommodation is at present comfortable and appropriate for the class of patients for whom the wards are licensed. The building, in both the male and female departments, was found clean and in good condition, and the patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, with the exception, perhaps, of J. T., the epileptic patient referred to in last Report, whose habits render it extremely difficult to keep him in a satisfactory state. Both males and females were free from excitement, and the register of restraint and seclusion contains no entry since last inspection; but the seclusion-room on the male side appears to be in frequent use during the night for the isolation of the patient just named, partly for security, and partly to prevent the sleep of the other patients from being disturbed. The case is one which should be transferred to a public asylum. Attention is likewise again directed to the case of J. M., as one in which discharge on probation might properly be tried.

A large proportion of the patients of both sexes are industriously employed, the men in cultivating the garden, and in various other occupations; and the women in household work, sewing, tambouring, etc.

Exercise beyond the premises is habitually and frequently taken, and there is scarcely one of the inmates who is confined entirely to the airing-courts.

The new diet tables, after an experience of more than six months, are favourably spoken of.

The estimated weekly cost for food is now about 3s., and the total expenditure per head, including clothing and establishment charges, is about 7s. 6d.

The various registers were examined; that for visitors shows that only one patient has been visited by friends since last inspection. This number is so small, as to suggest the operation of special influences which are not at once apparent.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW COMBINATION POORHOUSE,

11th December 1863.

The lunatic inmates at present consist of 16 males and 13 females. Of these, 11 of the former and 8 of the latter are ordinarily employed in the grounds, etc., but to-day, in consequence of the state of the weather, they were all seen in the day-rooms, which presented rather a crowded appearance. Great quiet and decorum prevailed throughout, and all seem to be in such a stage or state of insanity as to render them suitable cases for such an establishment. Some doubts upon this point may arise in reference to H., who is occasionally disposed to break glass, and has been placed for 11 successive nights in the seclusion-room in consequence of this tendency. At present he sleeps in the dormitory, and the governor entertains hopes that the habit has been eradicated. Attention has been directed to the cases of M. and I. as presenting grounds which might justify discharge upon probation.

The dress of the inmates was clean and tidy, but the females are about to be supplied with gowns made of wincey, which promise to be warm and comfortable. Caps might be added with advantage to such (5) as do not at present wear them. The majority are provided with flannels. The bedding was found ample and in remarkably good condition, and open fires are lighted in the dormitories several times in the week, and during low temperatures every night, in order to promote warmth and cleanliness. The atmosphere was throughout pure and pleasant. A piece of carpet has been placed by the side of a very large number of the beds.

Dinner was served to the males during the visit. It consisted of excellent soup, containing meat, and of bread; nothing could be better or more pleasing, but a more frequent change of the table-cloth is desirable. The dietary is still regarded with favour; the only change introduced being occasionally the substitution of currants and raisins for suet in the pudding.

The dormitories, day-rooms, and lobbies have been papered, and have gained greatly in cheerfulness and comfort by this measure. Durability and greater cleanliness might be secured by applying a transparent varnish above the paper. This might be done by inmates. Flowers have been placed in several apartments; and turtle-doves, a starling, etc., have been committed to the charge of the females.

Two individuals have been admitted since the last statutory inspection, both of whom belonged to the combination; 1 has been transferred to Morningside Asylum (J. T.), as requiring special treatment; 1 is absent on probation; and 1 has died of liver disease, aged 44.

The charge for lunatics who do not belong to the combination is 7s. 6d. per week.

The books and registers were examined.

The state of the house and the progressive improvement observable are highly creditable to the governor and matron, and to the parochial board who carry out their suggestions.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,

12th January 1863.

These wards at present contain 10 lunatics of each sex. It is worthy of note, however, that 8 of these, 5 men and 3 women, do *not* belong to the parish, but are boarders at the rate of £15 per annum, exclusive of clothing, which amounts to £2 per annum. Of the inmates, 11 are cases of chronic, and 9 of congenital disease; 2 are epileptic and 1 paralytic; and all were calm and docile, and appeared to belong to the class for which such establishments were destined. One of the number, however, E. R., is so much addicted to smoking, and has already suffered so much in consequence of igniting her clothing, that it has become necessary to extinguish the gas during the night in the dormitory; and it is worthy the consideration of the parochial board whether, under the circumstances, the danger be as great as might be inferred, and whether any such precaution as that resorted to will be successful.

Five admissions have taken place since the 4th August 1862; 1 from each of the following parishes: Old Machar, Udney, Peterhead, Ellon, and Banchory-Ternan. Two of the number were afflicted with monomania, 3 with imbecility. Two patients have been transferred to other asylums; 1 in consequence of extreme excitement, 1 from entertaining suicidal tendencies. No deaths have occurred, and the health of the community is at present very good. One female was found in bed, but she was not regarded as an invalid.

Great quietude prevailed; and in the female department considerable industry appeared. The registers show that 3 men and 8 women are usefully occupied, but upon the present occasion the former were loitering listlessly about the yard. An attendant of particularly active habits would be required to counteract the lethargy which is a concomitant of chronic mental affections. Four males and 7 females, however, take exercise very frequently beyond the walls, and 19 participated in, and greatly enjoyed, an excursion to Stonehaven during the summer.

Tables, such as formerly suggested, have been provided, and plates have been added to the dinner equipage.

Attention is directed to the want of tidiness in the dress of several of the men, such as Y., D., etc.; to the removal of rubbish from the corner of the male airing-yard; but in all other respects the house was clean and comfortable. The bedding was good and neatly arranged, but two pairs of blankets appear scarcely sufficient at this season, and where so many of the patients are aged, and of sluggish temperament. The dormitories are well lighted by gas in the evening and morning. The books and orders were examined. No

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Linlithgow Combination Poor-house.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

record of the history of the cases appears to be kept. The register shows that 8 visits have been paid to patients. Neither restraint nor seclusion has been had recourse to.

The dietary suggested by the Board of Lunacy is under consideration.

While the Reporter expresses satisfaction with the state of the house, many changes and improvements are still desirable; and he only refrains from recommending these in consequence of having received information that several important alterations are in contemplation, and may be expected to be submitted to the Board of Lunacy.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
25th September 1863.

There have been no changes among the patients since the visit of 12th January, and the numbers remain as then, 10 males and 10 females. E. R., to whom special reference is made in last entry, continues to suffer from periodical epileptic attacks, but it has not been considered necessary to remove her, as the risk from fire does not extend over perhaps two or three days in the month, and is then guarded against by extra precaution.

Both the male and female patients were found perfectly quiet, and 6 of the latter busily employed in sewing and knitting. All were neatly and comfortably dressed; and the bedding in both dormitories was sufficient for the season of the year, and in good condition. The diet recommended by the Board of Lunacy has now been adopted, and is favourably spoken of. The patients take frequent walks in the country, and there has this year been another excursion to Stonehaven, which afforded them much enjoyment. The sources of pleasure and amusement to the males have been greatly extended by opening a door of communication between their airing-court and the garden, in which they now walk very much at their own pleasure. The look of comfort which the day-rooms and dormitories already present would be greatly increased by papering the upper portion of the walls, and supplying blinds to the windows. There must be many days in summer when the heat of the sun will be oppressive, and even at other seasons blinds would be serviceable by excluding the light from the dormitories.

The Commissioner has pleasure in bearing testimony to the humane spirit in which the house is conducted.

Perth
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
7th February 1863.

These wards were opened for the reception of lunatics on 31st December 1862, and now contain 8 males and 5 females, who appear to belong to the class for which such accommodation is provided. The apartments, bedding, etc., were clean and cheerful. Two pairs of woollen blankets and a woollen coverlet form the allowance of bed-clothes for each patient. A fire is lit in the dormitory twice a week. Fire guards are used in the public rooms, but if the inmates be selected judiciously, fenders might be safely substituted. Chairs are allowed both in the day-room and dormitory on the female, and in the dormitory on the male side. Two or three easy-chairs would form an important addition for the feeble and infirm. The dress chosen for both sexes appears warm and suitable, and the arrangements generally inspire confidence in the liberal and humane spirit of the authorities. With a view to obviate the dangers which might arise from the open, unprotected structure of the staircase, wire has been stretched from the most salient points, but the arrangement would not prevent precipitation nor accidents, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The attendants employed are described as possessing excellent qualifications, and although without previous experience, they have as yet proved useful and attentive. The male receives £25, and the female £12, 10s. per annum.

The diet table recommended by the Board of Lunacy has been adopted. The airing-yards are about to be laid down in grass and flower parterres, and

a verandah is to be placed, according to the recommendation of the Reporter, founded upon the exposure and look-out, along the west wall. A time-piece and several prints have been placed in each day-room ; and it is worthy of consideration whether the immediate papering and varnishing of the walls might not prevent that discoloration which is already beginning to appear. Seven of the inmates are described as industrially employed. As yet they have not been taken beyond the walls for exercise. The propriety of placing J. A. under probation in the country is under consideration, and if a suitable residence could be secured, there does not appear to be any valid objection to such a step.

The books, registers, and sanctions were examined and found correct.

The impressions conveyed during this inspection were favourable ; and sanguine anticipations of progressive development are founded upon what has already been done, or is now in progress.

Appendix
E.
—
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

—
Perth
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE, 16th September 1863.

Since the visit of 7th February, 30 patients have been admitted, of whom 21 were transferred from asylums. The present numbers are 17 males and 17 females, who, with 3 exceptions, are all chargeable to the parish of Perth. There have been 5 discharges, namely, 3 recoveries, and 2 transfers to asylums ; and within the last month, there have been 3 deaths—1 from jaundice, 1 from diarrhoea and bronchitis, and 1 from consumption.

In many respects the condition of the wards is satisfactory. The day-rooms and dormitories were found in good order, clean, and well ventilated, and the bedding was sufficient and comfortable. The patients were all quiet and free from excitement, comfortable, and generally neatly clothed ; and, with one or two doubtful cases, belong to the class for which the house is licensed. The females are generally of a higher type than the males, and are more capable of employment and rational recreation. Several of them were engaged in knitting and sewing, and work is provided for them from the shops and warehouses in the town. The Commissioner is informed that the payments on this account go to the general funds of the poorhouse, but he would recommend that they should rather be set aside to provide means of recreation for the patients, of which there is a very great want. Books, and cheap and amusing periodicals, such as the *Illustrated Times*, *Chambers's Journal*, the *London Journal*, etc., should be regularly supplied ; and the expense of occasional tea-parties or picnics might be defrayed from the same source. The males, though more demented than the females, have still among their number several that might play at nine-pins and bowls ; and several of both sexes would derive both benefit and pleasure from walks beyond the premises. Unless some pains are taken to stimulate the remaining faculties of the patients, they will gradually become more and more degraded, and the task of keeping them in a creditable condition more and more difficult. With the same view, the manner of serving the meals should be improved. Table-cloths should be supplied, and the better class of patients furnished with plates, and knives and forks. In the day-rooms, more especially on the female side, an appearance of greater domesticity might be attained by furnishing the windows with valances, and introducing birds in cages, etc. On both sides the use of a cheap but cheerful paper would be a great improvement on the present size-colouring.

The material used for the clothing of the females is of pleasing appearance, but that of the males would attract attention beyond the bounds, as having a poorhouse look ; and as it has been found not to be durable, it would be well in choosing a substitute to avoid the fault here alluded to.

The diet at present in use does not appear to be in accordance with the tables which have been issued by the Board. It will therefore be proper to obtain the sanction of the Board to whatever deviations may have been made from them. It is very desirable that improved pantry accommodation should be provided. Seclusion appears to have been resorted to in the case of only one

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse.

patient, but it was found necessary for a period of 12 days. In the event of such necessity being of periodical recurrence, the patient should be removed to an asylum.

No patient is at present suffering from bodily ailment. The registers were examined and found carefully and neatly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, RHINS OF GALLOWAY POORHOUSE,
22d February 1863.

One inmate has died of hemiplegia, æt. 66, since the official visit of 21st November 1852. This appears to have been the only change in the small community, which is now reduced to 4 females. All of these were seen. They were perfectly quiet (2 employed in sewing) and all suitably and sufficiently clothed. Approval, however, cannot be expressed of the bedding, which consisted of one and a half or two pairs of much-worn blankets, and appeared inadequate for the season, and in rooms which cannot be heated artificially. The beds were clean, but made in a slovenly manner. The pillows are not of such a size as to afford support to the head. The rooms were clean, but bare and cheerless, and open to almost all the animadversions advanced in former reports. The patient D., although represented as still exciteable, is much more quiet; and, if she be excepted, the others might, according to the experience of the governor, be safely placed in private houses.

These wards are not at present licensed by the Board of Lunacy, and the parochial board has not as yet decided whether an application for renewal will be made under the existing Act, and the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

LUNATIC WARDS, RHINS OF GALLOWAY POORHOUSE,
16th July 1863.

No changes have taken place among the inmates since last inspection in February, and they are accordingly still 4 in number. One of them has for a considerable period been confined to bed, and appears to be gradually sinking. The remaining 3 were perfectly free from excitement, and were clean in person and dress, and comfortably clothed. They are under the charge of a woman who entered the house as an ordinary pauper, and whose chief inducement to remain is the education of her children. She has now had charge of the lunatic wards for more than a year, and is willing to remain if she receives in wages as much as she would probably earn during harvest, which would be about a pound. Should the license be renewed by the Board of Lunacy, it is proposed to confirm this arrangement.

The rooms were very clean, and the bedding in fair condition, with sufficient coverings for the season of the year. The prison-like aspect of the wards would be greatly relieved by lowering the wall of the airing-court; and in the opinion of the Commissioner, this should be made a condition of the renewal of the license. No exercise appears to be taken beyond the grounds of the poorhouse; but the 3 healthy patients are said to walk in the garden twice or thrice a week.

St. Cuthbert's
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
4th May 1863.

Since the visit of 25th November 1 patient has been admitted, 1 has been removed to Morningside Asylum, and 1 has died. The cause of death is registered as pneumonia, and the age at death was 23 years. The present numbers are 24 males and 29 females. Each sex is confided to the care of two paid attendants, assisted by ordinary inmates; but one of the paid attendants on the male side is chiefly occupied in superintending the shoemakers' shop, which is a part of the ordinary pauper department. The wages paid to the special male attendant are 22s. a week; and those paid to the female attendants, 15s. and 13s. a week respectively. Board is not included.

The condition of the asylum is not altogether satisfactory. Among the

female patients are still several who would be more properly placed in Morningside, who disturb the tranquillity of the house, and interfere with the comfort of the other patients by their degraded conduct, and their foul and abusive language. An establishment which is without adequate means of classification, and which cannot afford appropriate exercise to noisy or excited patients, is called upon to use very great discrimination in selecting its patients. It appears from the registers that from 17 to 19 women, and from 16 to 18 men, take frequent walks beyond the precincts of the house; but there are from 10 to 12 of the former sex, and from 5 to 6 of the latter, who are never beyond the airing-courts. In all cases in which this restriction is due to improper behaviour, to degraded habits, or to the fear of supervening excitement, the patients should be considered as not properly placed in this establishment. The body-clothing was in all cases sufficient, and in good condition; but two or three of the more excited and degraded among the females were somewhat disorderly in person and dress. With the exception of one mattress in the female sick-room the bedding was clean; and in both departments it was sufficient in quantity. One male and 4 females sleep on stretchers. The wet females are placed together in one of the rooms of the ground floor, and are not seen during the night after the attendants have gone to bed. Were the plan adopted, which has been found to operate very beneficially in similar establishments, of placing them under the care of an ordinary inmate who should act as special night attendant, it is probable that canvas stretchers might soon be altogether dispensed with. Experience, moreover, shows that night attendance tends in a very material degree to improve the habits of the patients during the day.

The sanitary condition of the house is at present good. Only 1 patient (a female) was found in bed, and the mortality lately has been remarkably low. No patient was in seclusion. On the male side, this mode of repression appears never to be called for; and on the female side it has been used on only four occasions since last inspection, the longest period being for 9 hours. The new dietary is now in operation, and is spoken of as a great improvement on that formerly in use. What effect it may have on the general condition of the patients it is too soon yet to decide.

The accommodation remains pretty much as described in former reports, with the exception that the former sick-room on the female side has been added to the ordinary department, and a new sick-room obtained by dividing off part of the upper dormitory. This change will necessarily affect the numbers for which the house is licensed.

Two male patients are at present working as shoemakers; one of these is W. M., whose case is referred to in last report. He again applied to be discharged; but although manifesting no decided symptoms of insanity while under care, it is doubtful how far he would be capable of taking care of himself if at liberty.

From the registers it appears that 119 visits have been paid to patients by relatives and friends since last inspection.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST. CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
7th November 1863.

The state of this establishment is essentially stationary. No structural changes have taken place; there have been no admissions and no discharges. The population has been diminished by the death of 2 patients, aged respectively 54 and 86. The causes assigned are phthisis, and old age and debility. There are at present 2 individuals confined to bed by illness; but the bodily health of the majority is described as satisfactory, although the aspect of many of the females indicates feebleness and anæmia. The dietary proposed by the Board is still popular; and in addition to this, 4 patients are allowed steaks; 3, eggs; 2, arrow-root; and 8, stimulants. The apartments were generally free from smell, and were clean; the occupants, and especially the males, were sufficiently clothed, with a few exceptions; the linen and bedding were fresh and neatly arranged, straw having been substituted throughout for the canvas stretchers;

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.St. Cuth-
bert's
Poorhouse.

and the element chiefly wanting to promote health and vigour appears to be frequent and regular exercise in the open air, and beyond the walls. The airing-yards, particularly that for males, are not now in a state to permit of walking; and although parties still go out, and there has been the annual excursion to Bonally, the arrangements appear inadequate to counteract the effects of confinement, monotony, and want of occupation.

The house contains at present 23 males and 28 females; of these, 39 are described as chronically, and 12 as congenitally affected; 3 as epileptics, 1 as paralytic, and 4 as of dirty habits. Twenty-six are reported to be employed; but the opportunities for continuous and useful occupation are scanty. Two men work as shoemakers. All the inmates were free from excitement; and in the opinion of the governor, the habitual quiet and docility of at least 2 males and 3 females might justify their being placed in a special licensed house. The seclusion room is no longer used as a bed-room, and it would appear that this mode of repression has been had recourse to in only 1 case, and for a period of 5 hours, since last report. Applications for liberation were made by several persons, but upon no valid ground, except such as exist in the case of M., who is calm, rational, and industrious, but whose memory is represented as impaired, and whose antecedents are of such a character as do not encourage the authorities in recommending even his removal on probation. The weekly reunion for dancing and singing is still continued, and with beneficial effects. The books and registers were examined. One hundred and twenty visits have been paid to inmates.

Stirling
Poorhouse.LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE,
7th February 1863.

It is matter of regret that no alteration in this establishment falls to be recorded upon the present occasion. The inmates are the same, and present the same characteristics as at last statutory visit; while the mode of lighting the rooms, and the insufficient supply of blankets, have still to be adverted to. The bedding and apartments are clean and well kept; but in one room, that occupied by J. R., the aspect of the walls, and the state of the atmosphere indicate dampness. The body-clothes were clean and sufficient.

The inmates were perfectly quiet, but the Reporter concurs with Dr. Coxé in regarding several of them as altogether unsuited for such an establishment. He entertains even a stronger objection to the presence of C. C. than was formerly urged, from observing the nature of the restraint employed, and from considering its duration. The woman was found robust, ruddy, and apparently in good humour, but wearing a strong dress, and a leather belt around the waist; the arms were bent behind the back, secured by a strap, and the hands were secured in locked gloves. This would be a very unusual amount of coercion even were the patient of dangerous tendencies.

J. C. is now more tranquil, but her habits are still degraded, and she must, on occasions during the absence of the nurse, as when the wards were examined, be, from her blindness, entirely dependent upon her companions or the male attendant. M. K. was found in bed.

The books and registers were produced. No entry has been made in the weekly register since 10th November 1862. From the daily register it appears that 2 patients of each sex are employed industrially, and that 2 or 3 take exercise beyond the walls about once a week.

LUNATIC WARDS, STIRLING POORHOUSE,
21st August 1863.

The present number of inmates is 10, viz., 3 males and 7 females. Since the visit of 7th February, there have been admitted 3 patients; of whom, 1 was chargeable to Killin, 1 to Comrie, and 1 to Stirling. One patient has been removed on account of destructive habits, and placed in Hallcross Asylum. There have been no deaths. The asylum remains in the same stationary condition as noted in last report. The rooms are clean, but cheer-

less, and deficient in all those little amenities, such as flowers, framed prints, etc., which interest the patients, and influence beneficially their mental condition. No attention has been paid to the recommendation, now repeated for the third time, of increasing the supply of gas in the day-rooms. The beds were clean, with sufficient covering for the season of the year, but the mattresses were in general too thin for comfort. The appearance of the bed-rooms would be greatly improved by the walls being papered. The patients were clean in person and dress, and were all free from excitement. C. C., however, still wears leather muffs, and J. C. remains of dirty habits. The bedding of this last patient was drying in the airing-court. All the patients, with the exception of 1 of the females, and the male patient last admitted, take exercise beyond the premises, and on this account 2 of the male patients were not seen, being out with the attendant. The airing-courts might be much more neatly and ornamentally kept.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Stirling
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
26th February 1863.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The only change which has taken place in the wards since 28th October 1862, consist in the occurrence of 2 deaths. In one case, death is ascribed to weakness after fever, and in the other, to general paralysis. The ages were respectively 30 and 50 years. Both died within 8 months after admission. The inmates are at present in good health, are apparently comfortably accommodated, and well fed; but it is worthy of note that 5 deaths have taken place within 11 months, and that in a community at present consisting of, and rarely exceeding, 7 males and 10 females, and where the patients are neither of extreme old age, nor labouring under forms of mental disease which necessarily shorten life. The case of fever is said to have been sporadic, although that disease prevailed epidemically in the town during winter. The patient was judiciously removed to the hospital during treatment. While great monotony and inactivity are inseparable from the mode of life pursued in such an establishment, praiseworthy exertions are made to provide sufficient exercise. All the females go beyond the precincts twice a week, and all the males, except 1, every day, and walk to a considerable distance in the country. Two individuals visit Leith upon parole.

The apartments were clean and neat; the body-clothes sufficient and appropriate; the bedding in good order, but an additional pair of blankets is required during winter. The tone prevailing among the inmates was passive contentment, or positive satisfaction with their position.

The male attendant, who has been in office for some time, was formerly in Morningside Asylum. He receives £20 per annum.

The recommendations made in last statutory report have not as yet been carried out. The diet-table suggested by the Board of Lunacy has been adopted. The register of admissions was examined.

The more liberal introduction of gas, mentioned formerly, is again strongly insisted upon. Light and fresh air are nearly as essential to those of low and exhausted organization as food.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
31st July 1863.

There have been no changes in the number of patients since the visit of the 26th February.

The apartments on the female side were found clean, comfortable, and domestic in their arrangements. On the male side, though less fully furnished, they were likewise in a creditable condition. The beds and bedding were clean and in good order. All the female patients were neatly and comfortably dressed; but the males, with one exception, were not seen, being out with the attendant.

The Commissioner understands that the parochial board have resolved on discontinuing the lunatic wards, and on removing the patients. He would otherwise have recommended that a shaded seat should be erected for the females in their airing-ground.

Appendix
E.CRIMINAL LUNATIC WARDS, GENERAL PRISON, PERTH,
3d February 1863.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

The contemplated arrangements for the more suitable disposal of the criminal lunatics have not, as yet, been carried into effect, nor have any steps been taken to prepare the building intended for their accommodation.

General
Prison,
Perth.

The proposed plan has not been abandoned, but the officials seen could afford no information as to the causes of delay. The grounds which are ultimately to be appropriated exclusively to their use are now completed, present an extensive expanse of sward, well arranged walks, seats, and a bowling green, which has for a considerable time been used by the lunatics. Nineteen of the male, and 8 of the female lunatic prisoners, pass some hours of each day in taking exercise in these grounds. The wards at present contain 20 male and 10 female inmates. Since the last visit of the Commissioner, 13th November 1862, 2 individuals have been admitted, 2 discharged by transference to the wards of the General Prison, and 1, a male, has died of pneumonia.

The lunatics enjoy good health, were perfectly quiet, and the only form of restraint now resorted to is in securing the right arm of H. S. They were seen at dinner; and although complaints as to quantity and quality were addressed to the Reporter, they did not appear to be well founded. The mode of serving the meals might, however, be improved. Various attempts are in progress, intended to occupy and amuse. Of these, knitting stockings appears to be the most popular among the males; but these efforts, and others still in contemplation, are dependent, in some measure, upon the state of transition in which the department appears to be, and are cramped by the uncertainty as to the period at which an entire change will take place in the circumstances in which the community is placed. Besides the recognised criminal lunatics, 9 male imbeciles and 7 male epileptics, 4 female imbeciles, 3 female suicidal imbeciles, and 8 female epileptics, were visited. It was likewise stated to the Reporter that, in addition to these, there are in the general wards and unassociated, 52 persons who are under special observation as having manifested indications of unsoundness of mind.

CRIMINAL LUNATIC WARDS, GENERAL PRISON, PERTH,
16th September 1863.

The only changes among the patients in the lunatic wards since the visit in February, consist of a transfer from the wards of the General Prison, and 1 death. The present numbers are 19 males and 11 females, among whom are several of apparently sound mind, but regarding the propriety of whose discharge, doubts of a more or less grave character may very fitly be entertained. Still it is to be regretted that a more fitting place of detention for such patients, and one in which they could be placed in a state of probation, should not be available.

The accommodation remains unaltered since previous reports, but efforts are being made to extend the sources of occupation of the males by employing them in knitting. In this manner 3 patients find steady employment, and 3 others do a little occasionally. It would not be difficult to introduce various other handicrafts, especially if some benefit were to accrue to the workers. At present, the proceeds of their labour go to the general funds of the Prison; but if the patients are to be regarded not as criminals, but as afflicted by disease and not responsible for their actions, a departure from prison rules, in this respect, might very properly be allowed, especially in those cases in which there was no conviction. On the same grounds it would be admissible to permit the supply of extra articles of diet, clothing, or furniture, to those who had occupied a better position in society, and whose friends were willing to bear the expense.

The manner of serving the meals has undergone some improvement by the introduction of metal plates; but plates and dishes of earthenware might be safely used, and even knives and forks, of a suitable pattern, by a large pro-

portion of the patients. The change might readily be made when the new premises are taken possession of. Appendix
E.

The various rooms were, as usual, found clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in good order. It is, however, desirable that hair mattresses should take the place of the straw mattresses at present in use. Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

The patients were clean in person and dress, and, with one exception, free from excitement ; which, however, appeared to be caused by the presence of the Reporter. One patient continues to be restrained in one hand. General
Prison,

It is strongly recommended that the furniture and fittings of the new wards should, as much as possible, be of a domestic character. Perth.

In addition to the patients in the lunatic wards, 6 male and 6 female imbeciles, and 6 male and 4 female epileptics, were seen in the general wards of the Prison.

APPENDIX F.

Appendix F. GENERAL REPORTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS NOT IN ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1863.

General Reports on Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

I.—GENERAL REPORT by DR. MITCHELL on the Lunatics not in Asylums, in the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Bute, Renfrew, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland.

During the course of this year I have completed the investigation into the condition of the insane in private dwellings in the fifteen counties above enumerated.

In this inquiry 607 visits were made to lunatics scattered over a large extent of country; of these, 34 were private patients, and the rest paupers. Reports were, besides, sent in to the Board regarding the condition of 103 private patients, who were not seen, but in respect to whom reliable information was obtained. Further, 36 reports were forwarded to the Board for the purpose of maintaining the accuracy of the registers.

I have now to report *generally* regarding the condition of the single patients, in the various districts of Scotland which I have visited officially this year, and I shall deal with them in the following groups of counties, beginning at the north and proceeding southward:—

1. Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, and Sutherland.
2. Banff, Moray, and Nairn.
3. Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan.
4. Bute and Renfrew.
5. Dumfries, Wigton, and Kirkcudbright.

FIRST GROUP OF COUNTIES.

(a.) SHETLAND.

I have pleasure in being able to state that, on the whole, the condition of the pauper lunatics belonging to this county has undergone an unmistakable improvement since the date of my last inspection. In many instances it is not easy to show in a *Report* how this has been accomplished, or in what it consists, though the change for the better may be quite apparent to one who is able, by actual observation, to compare the condition at one time with that at another. It is certain, however, that, through the operations of the Board of Lunacy, greater attention is now given in Shetland, in a general sense, to the insane poor, whose requirements are better understood, and whose management or treatment is more in accordance with what the nature of their great misfortune and the interests of society conjointly indicate as proper. In this manner, through the spread of more correct views, a benefit has been conferred on the insane poor,—an amelioration of their condition, which is now more attentively and humanely considered.

Since last visit almost all recent cases of insanity have been placed at once under asylum treatment, and several of the patients then seen have also been removed. Of these last, some have been sent to an asylum, because it was thought that the disease still admitted of improvement (as in the case of M. S.); others, because they were violent and dangerous, and unmanageable in private houses (as in the cases of G. J. and C. S.); and others, because they had acquired inveterate habits of wandering, which the parochial authorities believed themselves incapable of restrain-

ing or correcting (as in the case of F. L.) Of those still at home, two or three previously on the quartering system, that is, supported on the plan of the Norse poor-law, are now, by the advice of the Board, placed under the care of one person, with a result which fully confirms what I formerly said as to the inapplicability of that system to pauper lunatics. In several instances the allowance has been judiciously and advantageously increased, and the supply of clothing has been more liberal and of a more suitable character. Thus, in various ways, a change has been effected which cannot fail to produce a favourable impression on one who is able to contrast the present state of matters with that formerly existing.

By these remarks, however, I must not be understood to say that I regard the condition of the pauper lunatics living in private dwellings in Shetland, as being now, in all respects, satisfactory. The reports on the individual cases which I have forwarded to the Board show the need of many further changes; and I beg particularly to call attention to the state in which I found those lunatics, who, after having been long in an asylum, have been allowed to return to their native county, not as cured, but as incurable and manageable, or harmless (as so called); that is, with their disease so modified by time and by asylum treatment and discipline, as to render it not imprudent to place them in private dwellings. That this system of discharging such patients is a wise one, there cannot, in my opinion, be a doubt. The interest of the rate-payers is very sensibly affected by the diminished expenditure; and this consideration is assuredly a proper one, providing always that the wellbeing of the insane poor, in a broad sense, does not suffer. It is clearly desirable to diminish the cost of lunacy to the country by every method which will not injure the insane themselves. Fortunately, in the transference of such patients as I have alluded to from asylums to private dwellings, a twofold good can be shown to follow, in addition to the benefit conferred on the rate-payer.

The patients themselves have their enjoyment of life increased (or rather, perhaps, its misery lessened), for most of them are capable of appreciating the amenities of domestic life, and of enjoying that individuality which they lose while part of the population of a large asylum. Their physical health is also improved, if we may judge by their increased longevity, which statistics establish.

So much for the advantage to the patients themselves, but there is also an advantage conferred on the class to which they belong; and in this manner: By their removal to private dwellings a saving to the parish follows—a much greater saving than can be attained by disposing of them in any other way; and in consequence of this, parochial boards experience a greater readiness to extend the benefits of asylum treatment *at once* to the poor who may become insane, without waiting till ordinary pauperism arrives; which delay may be fatal to the chance of cure, or make that a matter of years, which might have been one of months.

In short, a proper and judicious operation of this scheme appears to me to involve a *large view* of the interests of the insane poor, with gain rather than loss to the rate-payer. All that is recommended is, that pauper lunatics should be removed from asylums to private dwellings, in something like the same proportion which prevails with regard to similar transferences among the private insane, or those supported by themselves or their friends. The two classes can never be exactly parallel in this respect, but there need not be so wide a divergence as at present, and the fact that the patients remain under the Board's care and supervision makes much possible and prudent which would not otherwise be so. The practical value of such supervision will be seen in the cases to which I shall shortly refer.

Shetland is in many respects an exceptional county. It is poor, and heavily burdened; and the economical argument should be allowed to operate there if anywhere. But it is exceptional, also, in this respect. Most of its parishes are extremely remote from a medical man—30 and 40 miles being a common distance. Now, a patient discharged from an asylum in the way I allude to, may be regarded, for a time at least, as out on probation, and ought to be under medical surveillance; that is, it ought to be possible for a medical man to see the patient occasionally, at greater or less intervals, as may appear necessary. And further, all the arrangements made for the patient's proper keeping—the guardian's fitness,

Appendix
F.

General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

Appendix
F.General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

the suitability of the house, the adequacy of the remuneration offered, etc.,—should be examined and reported on by a medical man before the Board sanctions removal. In this way mistakes would be avoided, and the arrangements made at the outset would probably be permanent. But this is impossible in Shetland, if the guardians are to be scattered over all the islands of the county. It will be seen, indeed, that in several of the cases about to be referred to, a medical man has never seen either the patient or the dwelling. It can be, and it is no advantage to the parishes to have their cases scattered over the county; while it certainly is of advantage that the arrangement made for a patient to be removed from an asylum on the ground of economy, should be such as to give it a fair chance of being permanent, and not of such a character as may tend to induce a relapse.

Proper houses, with good guardians, can be found within a few miles of Lerwick; and to that locality, in my opinion, such patients should invariably, in the first instance, be transferred. They could either be boarded there as single patients, or one or two houses could be licensed for four, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 5. The carrying out of this plan would be a decided source of saving to the county. As suitable houses already exist, no outlay in building would be required. All that is necessary is that the Lerwick Board should take the initiative, and that they should be supported by the proprietors having an interest in other parishes.

The following cases will show what has suggested these remarks:—

I. A. J., after a residence of many years in an asylum, was removed and placed under the care of a stranger in Delting. The first arrangement, however, did not prove lasting, and he was found near Brae, under the care of G. S., who had brought him from the south to Shetland. The patient has never been visited by a medical man since his return, nor has any medical man examined and inquired into the arrangements made for his proper keeping, or the nature of the treatment to which he is subjected. J. labours under chronic mania, passing into dementia, and is of cleanly habits, able-bodied, and more or less useful. I found him *turning* peats, and he had been working willingly for the greater part of the day. S. is an active intelligent man, and boasts of his skill in managing the insane. In point of fact, however, his views on the subject are most incorrect. He himself admitted with a boast that he had “strapped” his charge, so as to show from the beginning who was master. Moreover, the patient eats and sits alone in a separate room, apart from the family, who live upstairs.

Under this mode of treatment the patient has committed several acts of a very awkward and suspicious character, which I have detailed in my report on his case, and which certainly point to the probability of a fresh removal to an asylum. It is not easy to say positively that these have resulted directly from the mode of management, but we certainly know that such treatment tends to produce such results, and that lunatics are dangerous or harmless, in no inconsiderable degree, according to their surroundings and treatment.

At first, I felt inclined to recommend the return of this patient to an asylum, but a careful examination of his mental condition led me to the conclusion that he might be safely and properly retained at home; or, at all events, that a further trial under more favourable circumstances is justified. I have, therefore, merely recommended that he be placed under a guardian near Lerwick, where he can be regularly, and for some time frequently, seen by a medical man.

II. The second case to which I have to refer, is that of L. R., who was recently discharged from an asylum, and placed under the care of her mother in Walls. This arrangement appears right and natural, but unfortunately when visited and examined, her guardian, that is her mother, was found to be a person of weak mind, and one who could not properly be trusted with the care of any lunatic. The arrangement has therefore been condemned, and as the patient is chargeable to Lerwick, her removal to that locality has been recommended without any hesitation. Patients discharged under such circumstances must be regarded for a time as *out on probation*, and medical inspection is necessary. This can be procured at a trifling cost by choosing a residence near Lerwick, which would bring her about 30 miles nearer to a doctor. A sufficient allowance must be given, including remuneration for *guardianship*, which, if real and effective, cannot be had

anywhere for nothing ; and certainly it is no loss, but a decided profit to pay £10 or £12 per annum at home, instead of £25, which is the average asylum rate.

Though not relevant to this case, I am here led to remark, that in Shetland, as in poor districts elsewhere, there is often, as regards the insane poor, a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. As an illustration of this, I would point to the case of M. L. in Walls, who is actually boarded with strangers at 1s. per week ; and who ran away from her last guardian, according to her own statement, because she was harshly treated. I had no opportunity of investigating her complaint, but it is in the highest degree probable, being unable to contribute in any way to her own support, that, at this rate of board, she was poorly fed and poorly lodged, and that discontent and irritability resulted from this *pinching*. Such arrangements often end in attention being drawn to the case by some act of violence under temporary excitement, when removal to an asylum is thought necessary, though the patient might with propriety have remained permanently at home, had reasonable comforts—a good bed, good food, warm clothing, and kind, watchful treatment—been provided. This has actually been the history of the removal of several idiots from Shetland—the recommendations of the Board of Lunacy having received no attention, or a too partial one ; and a large outlay having thus been incurred by resisting a small one.

III. The next case to which I have to allude is that of a young woman, M. J., in Sandwick, an epileptic, subject to attacks of maniacal excitement. For several years she has had no fit, and her mind having regained much of its tone, she was discharged from the asylum, and placed under the care of her mother, a woman of doubtful character, who keeps a dirty and comfortless house. This was certainly not the place to remove such a patient to. There is a point, however, in the management of this girl which is highly injudicious. For some time she has been allowed, or rather urged to attend revival meetings of an exciting and exhausting character. This has injured her bodily health—she is thinner, and complains of loss of appetite—and no course of treatment could be devised of a nature more calculated to lead to a relapse.

I think these cases sufficiently illustrate my remarks as to the disposal of patients transferred from asylums to private dwellings. I have now to direct the Board's attention to the nature of the changes which I have recommended in other cases.

1. *Removal to an Asylum.*

In only one instance have I thought it necessary to advise removal to an asylum, and I have done so with hesitation, feeling anxious, if possible, to give a trial to a proposed arrangement at home, of a more satisfactory character than that which has hitherto existed. As the case is one of importance (under various aspects), I beg to draw attention to the different reports relating to it, which have been laid before the Board, and which are here reproduced.

22d June 1859.

Age 16. I regard this as a case of great interest. He is an idiot, hearing, but not speaking ; diminutive, but well made ; active and muscular. He does not wet the bed, but he is of filthy habits during the day. He cannot dress himself. He eats grass, cinders, raw fish, and fæces. When tranquil he has not an idiotic nor a very unpleasant look. He is, however, very easily excited, and then he throws himself on the floor, bites his arm and hand till the blood flows, strikes his head against the stones till he cuts it, throws himself into the most distressing and grotesque contortions, springs from the floor with a bound, and alights in the oddest attitudes, leaps on some piece of furniture, and then throws himself headlong from it, howls, screams, scratches the walls till his fingers bleed, etc. ; all this I witnessed, and more. He seized a red-hot peat and held it for a perceptible space of time in his hand, then dashed it from him ; he tore off the window sill and threw it recklessly away. The cause of the excitement was my having said that he must be washed, to which process he has a special aversion. During all this time he never seemed to think of injuring me or his mother. His whole fury was spent upon himself. "Don't you think, Sir, he is possessed

Appendix
F.
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

Appendix
F.General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

of a devil?" said his mother, and the question tripped the heels of the thought as it was passing through my mind.

These fits of passion are frequent, but not of long duration. The one I witnessed was ended—completely and suddenly ended—when I said, "Here, Peter, here is some bread." He eats greedily, and gets little, for his father is a poor blind man, who makes a living by fiddling. They live in a small house, which is squalid and bare. The boy is insufficiently clothed. His mother is a care-worn, sickly woman, and would gladly part with her son, whom she is beginning to dread, since he got older and stronger. She fears he may set the house on fire, or kill one of his younger brothers. The allowance is 2s. monthly. I recommend removal.

24th June 1863.

Former reports, to which reference is made, show this to be a case demanding consideration, and the description and opinions therein given were confirmed by what was seen at this visit.

When I last saw him he was a boy of 16, and small for his years. He is now 20 years old, and is a fully-developed man, of good stature, considerable strength, and great activity. The sexual appetite appears to be strong, and is indecently exhibited, as he wears nothing but a long loose flannel shirt. He is more or less aggressive, though as yet with no degree of violence. Still, he attempts to handle his mother and a grown up sister in an indecent manner, and his conduct, generally, is such that women do not like to enter the house. It is said that he is easily checked, and that he desists when told to do so; but it is doubtful if, on all occasions, he may prove thus easily managed.

He is still very dirty and degraded in his habits. Though he does not wet the bed, he is otherwise filthy; and he still eats grass and fæces, and this though the sense of taste appears to be perfect. He displays a clear preference for things which are ordinarily regarded as palatable.

He hears well, but does not attempt to speak; when excited he roars and screams, and jabbars like a wild animal.

He understands what is said to him, and when in good humour he does what he is ordered to do.

* When pleased, the expression of his face is not deeply idiotic, but it is otherwise when he is excited. He is then quite ungovernable. He bites and tears his arms, knocks his head with violence on the wall, climbs to the top of the bed, and leaps rashly off it; throws the burning peats about the house, breaks the furniture, destroys his clothes, etc., etc. As yet his fury has been chiefly spent on himself, but it would not be so if interference were offered, and in a private house there is a temptation to offer this interference to prevent destruction of property.

Such a patient, I think, must be regarded as dangerous, and the more so as very trifling occurrences originate these outbursts of fury.

As concerns his guardians, I am not able to report favourably. His father is old, *quite blind*, earns a living by fiddling, and has occasionally to be absent from home for weeks on end. He is a sensible man, and anxious to do his duty to his unfortunate child, whose mother is a pithless, feckless, fusionless, sickly, silly, care-worn, crushed, and useless little woman, professing affection for her boy, and opposing his removal, though she is not able properly to manage him. She is well intentioned, but to be the efficient guardian of such a patient is not in her.

It is with unwillingness that his removal to an asylum is recommended, yet any other course can scarcely be regarded as prudent. Where a county is so poor as Shetland, and already so heavily burdened, any increase of the burden ought to be clearly necessary before it is imposed, but this increase appears to be necessary in the case now under consideration. I am not able to see how any arrangement in a private house can be made of a character so satisfactory as to justify the Board's sanction. I have come to this conclusion after much discussion with those interested in the affairs of the parish, and my opinion I have found not to differ widely from that generally entertained in the district.

It is a matter of regret that the parish did not years ago recognise the importance of this case, and by a liberal allowance render it possible for his parents to bring him up in greater comfort. They are, and have been, exceed-

ingly poor people, never much above starvation; and the boy has hitherto led *a hungry life*, and has never been sufficiently clothed. This was a training calculated to make him degraded, vicious, and unmanageable. His parents still say that if they could give him plenty of food and keep him always warm, they could easily manage him, and they are very anxious to have an opportunity of trying the experiment. At first I thought of suggesting this trial, but I have not done so, because, on considering the whole circumstances, I came to the opinion that it would not be attended with success.

The allowance was 2s., and is now 6s. per month. In addition to this, clothing is supplied. This allowance is still absurdly small.

2. *Change of residence.*

This has been recommended in the case of J. I., in order to place him where he could find some light occupation, by which, it is believed, his mental condition would be improved.

3. *Increased comforts.*

These have been recommended in the case of R. R., in consideration of the very feeble state of his bodily health.

4. *Supplies of clothing.*

In the following cases the clothing was thought insufficient, and it was shown to the Reporter's satisfaction that the guardians were unable to provide a proper supply:—J. N., C. H., A. R.

5. *Improved sleeping accommodation.*

In the case of L. G., the bed and bed-clothing were found filthy and insufficient, and an improvement was recommended. It appeared that the inspector of poor had given the usual supply to this patient, but the blankets had been used by other members of the family. In the case of G. L. again, a proper bed has been provided, but the patient refuses to occupy it, and sleeps on the floor by the fireside. This habit, the Reporter believes, can be overcome without much difficulty.

6. *Increase of allowance.*

I have thought this recommendation necessary in the case of G. B., a demented patient, of destructive and dirty habits, living with her brother, a poor man. The present allowance is 10s. per annum, and a partial supply of clothing.

7. *Informalities.*

The regulations of the Board have been, on the whole, well attended to, but some informalities have been pointed out, such as:—

- (1.) Dispensation has not been applied for in the case of G. B.
- (2.) The death of M. J. does not appear to have been intimated.
- (3.) Change of residence does not appear to have been intimated in the case of C. J.
- (4.) W. W., E. J., and W. J. F., were returned to the Board as *pauper lunatics*, but have been removed by the parochial authorities from the list of *lunatics*. No medical certificates, however, bearing on these cases have been forwarded to the Board, and no formal intimation has been given of their removal from the Board's jurisdiction.

(b.) ORKNEY.

I forward herewith a report on each case visited in Orkney. In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather, I was unable, without running the risk of serious detention, to visit two of the more remote islands. I succeeded, however, in visiting the great majority of the single patients belonging to the county, and I have been able, on the whole, to report satisfactorily of their condition.

In several districts great attention is now bestowed on these patients both by the inspectors of poor and by the medical officers, whose visiting books were

Appendix
F.
—
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

found to be correctly kept, and showed by the nature of the entries that each patient's condition had been well considered. In all cases except one, where the medical officer had recommended supplies of clothing or other changes, attention had been paid to his suggestions by the parochial authorities. The exception referred to is the case of T. W., where the propriety of the doctor's recommendation was very evident. I have advised an increase of allowance as well as a supply of clothing, upon grounds which I have stated in my report on the case. In consequence of the representations I have made, this patient will in future be under the care of the inspector of poor of the parish of residence,—an arrangement which is clearly right, as the patient lives at a great distance from the parish of liability.

I was particularly pleased with the judiciousness of the arrangements in the island of South Ronaldshay, where the patients are frequently seen by those responsible for their proper keeping, and where the allowances in the cases of those living with persons not related to them, are sufficient to secure reasonable comforts, and efficient surveillance.

I have thought it necessary to recommend the removal of one woman, M. F., in Stromness, to an asylum. She labours under epileptic mania, and is often so violent and dangerous as to require the use of the strait-jacket, and other means of restraint. I visited her twice. On the first occasion I found her secured in a box-bed arranged for the purpose; and on the second, I found her wearing *the jacket*, which had been on for 10 or 12 hours. A lunatic requiring treatment of this character is clearly not a proper person to be left in a private house. As she resides near the medical officer of the parish, I ordered the jacket to be taken to his house, and his written authority to be obtained for its use, till the Board's deliverance on my report should reach the local authorities.

In Evie there is a patient, N. L., whom I regard as dangerous under present arrangements. He is under the guardianship of his father, a passionate old man, who treats his son injudiciously, and often provokes him. As the patient is active, strong, and easily excited, the existing arrangement must be regarded as faulty; and I advised the parochial authorities to remove him from his father's care, and to find a guardian for him in a parish remote from that in which he lives at present. I have reason to think that this change will be made with as little delay as possible.

I have recommended improved sleeping accommodation in the cases of J. H. and J. M'K. The first I found sleeping on loose straw on the floor, while the other inmates of the household had comfortable beds. The second I found sleeping in an outhouse. Both patients are of cleanly habits, and easily managed.

In Stromness there are several idiots whom the boys on the streets torment. One of these, at the recommendation of the Board of Lunacy, has already been removed to the country, and is well placed. A similar change in the other cases would not be easily made, and I trust will not be needed, as the Procurator-Fiscal has been requested to employ the police in putting down the annoyance.

There are, I have reason to believe, some persons in this and other northern counties, in receipt of parochial relief, who, under the new definition of lunacy, must be regarded as *pauper lunatics*, but who have not been intimated to the Board as such. I have taken many opportunities of calling attention to this omission, which often arises from the mistaken notion that removal to an asylum is necessary in all *new* cases, not perceiving the difference between *new quoad lunacy*, and *new quoad pauperism*. Most of the cases to which I refer are cases of idiots and imbeciles, where the lunacy dates from birth or childhood, but where the pauperism is a late occurrence.

(c.) CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND.

I have visited and examined all the single patients belonging to these two counties, and have forwarded a report on each case. I have now to lay before the Board a short statement by which the general features of these reports may more readily be learned.

(1.) *Guardians of Patients.*

In two or three cases, I have felt some doubts as to whether the patients were treated with kindness by their guardians. The attention of the parochial authorities was drawn to these doubts; and the following cases have been noted for particular examination at next visit:—E. S., C. S., and H. C.

In the case of M. G., I found the body and bed clothing very insufficient. On inquiry, it appeared that the guardian had not pointed out that her charge stood in need of body-clothing, but bed-clothing had been applied for and given. It was not found, however, on the patient's bed, and there is reason to fear that it was used by the friends of the guardian. If at next visit the condition of this patient, a feeble sickly idiot, is not found in all respects satisfactory, a change of guardian should be insisted on. In the meantime, the searching inquiry which I felt called upon to institute, will probably benefit this patient, as well as all the other patients in that district.

In one case at least, that of A. G., I found that the guardian of the patient was in the habit of leaving home for days or weeks on end, no substitute being provided during these absences. In the case in question this was clearly an improper thing, but in no case should it be allowed without the approval of the medical officer of the parish, and the knowledge of the inspector of poor. When the Board of Lunacy sanctions an arrangement, a feature of which is the appointment or the existence of a guardian, something more than a merely nominal guardianship is understood, and the arrangement in this respect, as in others, should be as fixed and definite as possible.

It is true that there are patients still in these counties without any direct or immediate guardianship, that is, patients who live alone; but the Board has always regarded their condition as unsatisfactory, and their number is being gradually reduced. In the case of S. N., a pauper of Thurso, residing in Wick, I have urged the Board to insist on the appointment of an efficient guardian to save the patient from destruction by fire, the risk of which I regard as imminent. She is an aged woman, and very frail, believes herself to be the queen of the universe, speaks in unknown tongues, and, at the time of my visit, had 7 dogs, 8 cats, and 12 hens in a small room, which was so stuffed with old furniture as to leave little more than the hearthstone clear. It is said that she persists in living alone, and will not be placed under guardianship. I am satisfied, however, that when a serious effort is made to apply the proper remedy, no great difficulty will be experienced. In many like cases a similar difficulty has been easily removed. Several instances, illustrating this, may be found among the reports I have sent from these two counties. D. B., for instance, is a case quite in point. He also labours under the mania of pride, and was, at the first inspection, found living alone in a small hut on the hillside, far from any other human dwelling. He might have lain dead there for days before the discovery of the fact. At this visit I found him under the guardianship of a distant relative, forming one of the family, well clothed, and clean, with a comfortable bed, happy and contented, and speaking cheerfully of the change. His habits were such as to expose him under the old arrangement to the risk of death by fire or starvation, and it is certainly satisfactory to find him now living under circumstances so much safer, and, in all respects, so much more judicious.

The case of J. B. affords another good illustration of the same difficulty easily overcome. He is an imbecile, originally with a capacity for considerable usefulness, and able to do much for himself. But the infirmities of age crept on him, and made it clearly necessary that others should do that for him which he had been long accustomed to do for himself. He had lived alone, however, for so long a time, and had so grown to regard and speak of his hut as his castle, into which he allowed no stranger to enter, that the greatest difficulty was looked for when his transference to the house of one who would be his nurse or guardian was proposed. No difficulty, however, was actually experienced, or at least no serious difficulty, and I have been able to report satisfactorily of the new arrangement.

In point of fact, many of these patients appreciate the increased comfort and care, and, when they have once experienced them, display little or no tendency to

Appendix
F.

General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

Appendix
F.
—
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

return to those conditions or resume those habits, to which it was thought they were obstinately and inseparably wedded. In the class of *wandering lunatics* excellent illustrations of this are to be found. For instance, B. C. was, for 20 or 30 years, a confirmed begging wanderer, rarely more than two nights in one house, and having a beat which embraced the three northern counties. Yet 18 years ago this woman was placed as a boarder with her present guardian, and every night of all those years she has slept under her guardian's roof, with one single exception, and that occurred at the beginning of her stay, when she left the house apparently from not having realized that she might remain there and not be regarded as an intruder. These wandering idiots and imbeciles practically suffer great hardships. Here and there, it is true, they are well received, and, in some respects, kindly treated, but, at the best, it is a bed in the barn, on loose straw, with a bag or two to cover them; and there are very few places, if any, where the order to *move on* would not be issued if their stay were unduly prolonged. This very year I saw the *lair* of one of these poor homeless wanderers on the top of a bleak moorland hill, not far from the roadside. It was literally a *lair*—a long grave-like hollow, scooped out of the earth, smooth and nest-like from much lying in it. I know the wanderer well, and have pleasure in stating that, through the operations of the Board, she is now comfortably cared for, and that death from cold, all alone on the bleak hillside, is no longer possible. Such was the result which I dreaded, when I first reported on her case, and such has actually been the fate of another of her class, whom I saw about the same time, and in regard to whom I expressed the same fears.

All this being true, it is not difficult to understand how the habit of wandering disappears as soon as the unfortunate patient comes to know that, every day in one place, a good bed and three good meals are provided for him, with a welcome from his guardian. It must be remembered that he only gives up what he has been *forced* to do. With very rare exceptions, it is *in quest of food* that the idiot or imbecile wanders, and not from any peculiarity of his mental disease. In short, he collects his own share of the poor-rates—not of his good pleasure, but of necessity. He must do so or starve, and he soon learns that he must levy the tax over a wide field. Collect it for him, however, and he will speedily show that he appreciates the favour, especially if it be paid over to him through a kind-hearted, sensible guardian.

Among the guardians of single patients unprincipled persons are occasionally found who neglect the duties they have undertaken to discharge, or do something worse than mere neglect. The case of A. D. unfortunately illustrates this. I found him in a state of extreme filth and indecently naked. He occupies a wretched bed, and is in every respect neglected. He is sent out to beg, and is thus acquiring habits which make him a nuisance in the district, and which may end, unnecessarily, in an asylum. There is no remedy in this case but a change of guardian, which I have accordingly recommended.

2. *Clothing of Patients.*

In numerous instances, in these counties, I have recommended a supply of body-clothing, in addition to the allowance in money. When the patients live with relatives, the allowance given is not intended to cover their whole maintenance, but is a mere assistance. In such cases the food is not grudged, and the patients get willingly their share of what is going. But when it is a question of laying out 8s. or 10s. at once for a pair of boots, or more than that for a new coat, there is hesitation and delay, and the old clothes are left to become older, till at length they are absolutely insufficient. Even where the general condition is substantially satisfactory, and the treatment kind, this is sometimes observed. For this reason, I have advised the inspector of poor to take into his own hands the clothing of several patients, and I have been assured that attention will be given to my recommendation. In one or two parishes this has already been done,—in Farr, for instance, where I found the clothing in a very satisfactory state, and where I had evidence of the advantage thereby conferred on the patients, who, as a class, suffer more from cold than persons in robust health and leading active lives

3. *House and sleeping accommodation.*

Two houses I found greatly in need of repair, viz., those occupied by C. M'T. and J. R. As a rule, however, I found the houses occupied by the patients in a much more satisfactory state than at my last visit. This change was very noticeable in the west of Sutherland.

The sleeping accommodation has also, in numerous instances, undergone decided improvement, and is usually now more nearly on a par with that provided for the other members of the families of which the patients are members. In the case of J. B., however, great improvement in this respect is still needed, though he lives with his mother. He is in delicate health, and occupies a rough comfortless shake-down in a cold garret. I have recommended his removal to a warm apartment on the ground floor.

In two cases (W. S. and B. M'K.) I found grown up idiot men, active and more or less able-bodied, sleeping with grown up women, and I have objected to this, and recommended that separate beds be supplied.

4. *Allowance.*

In five cases, I have recommended an increase of allowance, generally on the ground of increasing age and feebleness, and the consequent need of greater comforts, and more attention.

5. *Epileptics.*

In the cases of several epileptics, arrangements have been recommended which I think likely to obviate or lessen the danger from fire, to which these patients are peculiarly exposed in districts where it is common to find open fires in the centre of the floor.

6. *Melancholics.*

Advice has been given as to the better treatment of several persons labouring under melancholia. Their guardians have been urged to prevent their remaining in bed, to take them more into the open air, to endeavour to find occupation for them, etc. etc.

SECOND GROUP OF COUNTIES.

BANFF, MORAY, AND NAIRN.

From the commencement of the operations of the Board down to the present time, the condition of the single patients in these counties, and in the adjoining counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, has been found to be, on the whole, more satisfactory than in any other district of Scotland.

Certain parishes, however, have always been exceptional, and have stood out in an unfavourable contrast with the parishes round about them. Duthil, Fordyce, Rathven, Peterhead, and Turriff, may be given as illustrations of this.

It is as difficult to explain how these north-eastern counties are ahead of the rest of Scotland in this matter, as it is to explain how the parishes I have named are behind those which surround them.

To discover the explanation would be of importance, if the differences were persistent; but the fact that they are steadily disappearing, diminishes the interest in accounting for them.

I am happy to say that the state of matters, in the exceptional parishes of the counties now under notice, has undergone a decided improvement, though something remains still to be done.

I visited three patients in these counties who had been discharged on probation; and from what I observed in their cases, I think it would be of importance if the Board insisted on having the residences of such patients so chosen as to make an easy and frequent inspection on the part of the parochial medical officer possible. Moreover, unless good reasons to the contrary be shown, I think they should at first be boarded with strangers, instead of being sent at once to their own homes, where the insanity first manifested itself, and where the sur-

Appendix

F.

General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics'
in Private
Dwellings.

Appendix
F.General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

roundings still are what they then were. I have observed several cases in which this arrangement appeared to act injuriously, reviving sorrows, antipathies, and suspicions, and ending in relapse. The house of a stranger would be something intermediate between the restraint of the asylum and the perfect freedom of home, and would tend to confirm those cures which are so far established as to justify discharge on probation. I have further observed, that where boarding with strangers is carried into practice, it is much safer and wiser to give a fixed allowance to the guardian (covering everything but the patient's clothes), than to give the guardian merely a weekly rent, the rest of the allowance being handed to the patient to be laid out on food as he or she may think fit. Under this last arrangement the patient keeps a separate store, cooks separately, and eats separately, which is manifestly not what should be, even if it did not, as it does, lead to discord and disagreement between the guardian and the lunatic.

I was requested to visit several persons in these counties in regard to whom insanity was suspected. I did so, and, after examination, pointed out the course which, in my opinion, should be pursued. In five or six instances I recommended immediate removal to an asylum. Most of these were cases in which the insanity was of recent date, and in which a cure might be looked for. In one case I recommended removal on the ground of the patient's strong suicidal tendencies. In a very determined manner she had attempted to destroy herself by starvation, and she laboured under decided melancholia. Both her father and mother had attempted suicide by throat-cutting. There was at first some difficulty in obtaining certificates of lunacy in this case, but they were eventually granted, and the poor woman is now in an asylum. In all the other cases the patients were removed according to advice, without opposition or delay.

It will be observed that, in the majority of parishes, the quarterly visits of the parochial medical officer were found to be recorded with great punctuality. To this, however, the parish of E. was a singular exception. Speaking of Scotland generally, there cannot be a doubt that this rule has not been observed as it should have been, and that instances of neglect are very numerous; more so, I think, in other districts than in the one now under consideration.

It will be seen that I have reported very unfavourably of one case in the parish of Rathven, and of one in Fordyce. With reference to the first, I have advised the Board to insist on the patient's being placed under the care of an efficient guardian. His brother, with whom he lives at present, is himself eccentric, if not of weak mind, and is not fit to be the guardian of any lunatic. The two brothers live *alone* together in a state of extreme filth and misery. Promises of improvement under the present arrangement have again and again been made, but not fulfilled; and I think, therefore, that there should be no further delay.

With reference to the second case alluded to, an idiot girl, living with her mother in Fordyce, though I found the patient in a deplorable state of filth, and though I doubt the mother's ability properly to care for her child, yet I have advised that another trial should be given, and the patient left where she is till next inspection, as the circumstances of the mother are somewhat altered by the death of her husband, by which she will have more time to devote to the care of the idiot.

THIRD GROUP OF COUNTIES.

FIFE, KINROSS, AND CLACKMANNAN.

In these counties there remain still some 8 or 10 cases whose condition is highly unsatisfactory. The character of the mental disease is not such as to render treatment in an asylum absolutely necessary for these patients; in other words, the form of insanity is not such as to make it impossible to provide properly for them in private houses. If there be an exception to this, it occurs in the case of J. C., whose habitual and extraordinary obscenity and profanity of language renders her a public nuisance. The evil is aggravated by the fact that her residence is close to a public school—on the children attending which it is known that she exercises a very pernicious influence. She works, contributes to her own support, and is not at present a heavy burden on the parish, and for this

reason removal to an asylum is naturally looked at with unwillingness by the parochial board. If the position of her residence were more isolated, there would certainly be a lessening of the offence to public decency complained of, but it would still exist to the hurt of the public; nor indeed would it cease if she were placed in an asylum, where her obscene talk would still be offensive and injurious to those around her, though belonging like herself to the class of the insane.

In the great majority of those cases, whose condition has been reported on unfavourably, I consider that injudicious management has led to that state of matters which it has been necessary to condemn. Believing this to be the fact, at former visits changes in the mode of treatment were pointed out and recommended to the inspectors of poor and to the guardians, and abundant opportunities were afforded for giving effect to these. It is well known to the Board that, in many instances, the best results have followed this course of procedure. But in others, neglect, indifference, or incapacity, have defeated the efforts of the Board to ameliorate the condition of the patients in this way, and have put an end to all hope of obtaining a reasonable improvement while the patients remain in private houses. Removal to an asylum then remains as the only channel through which this can be accomplished, and it is the step which I have strongly recommended in two cases, which have always been regarded as unsatisfactory, but in which, at previous visits, changes in the mode of management were recommended with the view of bettering the condition without such removal, which was not indicated by the form of mental disease. Both of the patients in question are young women constantly confined to bed, always in a state of absolute nudity, exposing their persons continually in the most indecent manner. In both cases the bed is in the kitchen or public room of the house, into and out of which neighbours and strangers, of both sexes and all ages, freely come and go. Energetic and judicious management could have easily prevented, and, even after its occurrence, could, without much difficulty, have rectified the evil complained of; but no serious effort to act on the repeatedly-expressed wishes and instructions of the Board has ever been made by any of those interested in the patients; and, therefore, removal to an asylum is now regarded as the only mode of rescuing them from their degraded and miserable condition.

The case of I. C. is one demanding the decided interference of the Board. She is a helpless dement, living in the utmost wretchedness, under the care of a drunken termagant, in a common lodging-house of questionable character. A change of guardian has been repeatedly recommended to the parochial authorities in this case, and no further delay should be allowed.

A change of the same character has been pointed out as necessary in the cases of J. W., I. B., and A. M. I did not find in these cases such neglect and bad treatment as in that just alluded to, but the arrangements presently existing are still, as they have always been, very unsatisfactory, and experience shows, from past dealings with them, that there is little chance of their undergoing a change for the better.

It will be observed that, of the great majority of pauper patients living in private houses in these counties, I have been able to report favourably. I need only point to this fact, and direct a comparison with the reports which followed the first inspection, to show the existence of a general and decided improvement. When those patients, whose condition continues to be unsatisfactory, have been removed to asylums; when the guardians of others have been changed, and new arrangements of a more sensible character entered into; and when effect has been given to the various minor recommendations offered during this inspection, it will clearly be possible to report still more favourably, as a whole, of the condition of the pauper single patients in this district. By weeding out or removing those cases which, *for any reason*, cannot be properly cared for in private houses, by insisting on efficient and respectable guardianship, by disseminating correct and humane principles of treatment, and by refusing to sanction new arrangements which are not made with prudence and consideration, there will eventually remain, or be found, in this district, as indeed in all others, a certain number of the insane poor provided for in private houses, in a manner leaving nothing more to be desired by any one. Already, indeed, much has been accomplished; and it is satisfac-

Appendix
F.
—
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

Appendix
F.
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

tory to note that this has been done, and is still being done, without any very sensible diminution of the numbers of the patients left in private houses—the total number on 1st January 1858 being 1784, against 1741 on 1st January 1862. Many of the original number have been removed to asylums, but new cases have taken their place, the arrangements for which, as a rule, have, from the outset, been well considered and satisfactory. The opinion that a considerable number of the pauper insane can be properly provided for in private dwellings, is thus constantly receiving fresh support. If I have rightly interpreted what has come under my own observation, its soundness is established beyond dispute.

Of the pauper lunatics belonging to these counties, and living out of asylums, a large proportion was found to be more or less profitably occupied. Their earnings, though generally not large, in a few cases amounted to 3s. a week; and one patient, who acts as a labourer in a lime quarry, earns enough to repay to the parish nearly the whole cost of his maintenance. This patient is comfortably boarded with a respectable fellow workman, to whom the parish binds itself to give an adequate remuneration, irrespective of the earnings of the patient, who is an able-bodied imbecile, allowing the inspector, without thought or remark, to draw his pay as an offset to the allowance. Even where the earnings are small, they are still sensibly useful in adding to the patient's comforts, and, to a small extent, in lessening the burden which his infirmity lays on the public. Where a successful effort had been made to find some occupation for the patient, I generally found the bodily health good, the clothing more full, and in all respects better, the expression brighter, and the contentedness more apparent. Altogether, occupation seemed to add to the happiness, comfort, and health of the patients, and to make them more easily managed and less troublesome.

The character of the occupation varied considerably. Thus:—

5 were winding yarn for weavers.	1 was breaking road metal.
4 were weaving coarse stuffs.	1 was a labourer at a lime-quarry.
1 was acting as a mason.	1 was a labourer in a wood-yard.
4 were engaged in field work.	2 were cowfeeders.
1 was acting as a light porter.	1 acted as a charwoman and washer-
1 was doing garden work.	woman.

In addition to these, a considerable number were engaged in assisting in ordinary household work, while others were knitting, sewing, or flowered muslin. In no case was there any evidence that the patients were over-worked, but inquiries were always made with the view of discovering if such was the case.

The parents and guardians of many young imbeciles have acted on suggestions which, at former visits to these counties, I had opportunities of offering, and with marked benefit. In particular, efforts have been made to develop any capacity for useful occupation which they seemed to possess. In doing this, habits of self-control have been fostered. Two or three have, under careful, steady training, been led from filthy into cleanly habits. Many have learned to put off and on their own clothes without assistance, and to wash themselves and feed themselves. These appear small matters, and to the sound in mind they are small. But to the idiot it is not so, for by every little thing he learns to do, by so much is he less an idiot. And the greatness of these little things—the wide difference, in other words, between an idiot who can feed himself and one who cannot, between an idiot who can put on his own clothes and one who cannot—is only understood by those who have close dealings with idiocy.

I have drawn the attention of the Board, in my reports on the individual cases visited, to the fact, that there are several lunatics in these counties not in receipt of parochial relief, but boarded with persons not related to them. In some of these cases such a rate of board is paid as should secure for them all that is reasonable in the way of comfort and good management. I have shown, however, that they do not enjoy these, but that, on the contrary, they are mismanaged and neglected, if not cruelly treated. According to law, as these patients are under the care of persons not related to them, they ought to be detained under a warrant of the Sheriff, which would bring them within the jurisdiction of the Board of Lunacy, and subject them to statutory inspection. They are detained, however,

without any such warrant, and by this evasion of the law they escape official visitation. As the patients are kept for profit, and as they are known to be ill-cared for, it appears to me that it would be proper to call the attention of the Sheriff to the fact that his warrant has not been obtained, as it should have been; and that thus the condition of the patient has been detrimentally affected.

Appendix
F.

General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

FOURTH GROUP OF COUNTIES.

BUTE AND ARRAN.

I have to report that I have visited and seen all the pauper lunatics residing as single patients in the county of Bute, and I forward herewith a separate report on each case.

In many instances a considerable improvement has taken place since last inspection, but regarding some I have been obliged to report unfavourably. In one of these, L. M'K., I have considered it prudent, if not necessary, to advise removal to an asylum; in 2 others, A. M'W. and F. M'D., I have recommended a change of guardian; in another, E. N., I have recommended that the Board's sanction should be withdrawn, if the patient's condition is not found in a more satisfactory state at next visit, and changes of a less important character have been suggested in several other cases.

In the island of Arran there are 5 patients for whom the Board's sanction has not yet been asked. The attention of the inspectors was drawn to this important omission. These patients are *duly reported pauper lunatics*, and not persons whose pauperism is admitted, but whose lunacy is questioned. They are, in short, *pauper lunatics*, living as single patients without the Board's sanction; and in the case of those chargeable to Kilbride, this state of matters has existed for several years. By a reference to my reports on their individual cases, it will be seen that I have recommended the Board to grant exemption in all the cases except one, viz., L. M'K., whose removal to an asylum I advise on the ground of his being a dangerous lunatic, and not the proper inmate of a private house. In the cases of two others, I have recommended that exemption be granted conditionally. The first of these, A. M'M., is perhaps the worst kept case now remaining in Scotland. I found her in a small dark coal cellar, securely locked, lying on loose rotten straw, in a bed 2 feet by 3 feet 10 inches, with at least a week's accumulation of her own excrement about her. Her feet, legs, hands, and neck were covered with fæces. Every effort hitherto made to improve her condition has been in vain, and I have therefore advised that exemption be granted on condition that she be placed under more suitable guardianship. If this cannot be found, the only course which remains is removal to an asylum, the appliances and cost of which, however, are not rendered necessary by the state of her mind.

The second case in which I have recommended conditional exemption, is that of E. N., whom I found in bed quite naked, and in a filthy state, and who is a feeble emaciated patient. In this case I have recommended that the Board's sanction should be granted, with an assurance that it will be withdrawn, if at next visit the patient's condition is not found greatly improved. The way in which this can be accomplished was pointed out.

In the parish of Kilbride there is 1 pauper lunatic, K. M'K., who has not yet been intimated to the Board. I have reason to think that this omission will be at once rectified.

There are 3 pauper lunatics (G. C., W. S., and J. K. or M.) residing in Arran, who are chargeable to parishes on the mainland. The guardians of these lunatics are paid directly by the inspectors of the parishes to which the lunatics are chargeable, and it does not appear that their existence as pauper lunatics has been intimated to the inspectors of the parishes in which they reside, so that they are under a parochial surveillance which is so remote as to be of little value in ordinary, and of no value in extraordinary circumstances.

As regards *non-pauper lunatics living with strangers*, there is a peculiarity affecting Arran to which I beg to direct attention. This peculiarity consists in their large number, and in the fact that in no instance has a Sheriff's warrant been obtained. Though they are persons detained against their will, and kept

Appendix
F.General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

for profit, they are thus removed from all inspection. Of this class of lunatics 13 became known to me, but their actual number beyond doubt greatly exceeds this.

Nothing came under my observation indicating neglect or ill-usage in these cases. Having no official connexion with them, however, I was not in a position to obtain minute and trustworthy information, either as to their treatment or their mental condition, but I think there is reason to fear that occasionally insane persons are sent to Arran who ought to be under a more careful surveillance than can be given in a private house. I saw one lunatic who had attempted suicide, and whom I do not regard as beyond the risk of a second attempt; and I believe that within the last five years 2 suicides have occurred in Arran among the class of patients of whom I write.

A large number of persons may with propriety and advantage, and much to the increase of their happiness, and without any risk, be placed in private houses, but care and skill should be employed in the selection of the cases. When such persons are under the guardianship of relatives, very much must be left to the good sense and kindness of their friends. But when they are boarded with strangers, and kept for profit, it appears to me that it would be of advantage to the public as well as to the insane, that their condition should be inquired into, and some control exercised over it.

In the class of cases to which I have just been directing attention, are not included dipsomaniacs, who are also very numerous in the island.

FIFTH GROUP OF COUNTIES.

DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, AND WIGTON.

I have completed the inspection of the single patients in this district, and have pleasure in being able to state that their condition is on the whole satisfactory.

If the reports on the individual cases following the first inspection in 1858, are compared with those following the inspection just completed, *this* important difference will be observed:—At the outset, the cases which were described as unsatisfactory and objectionable, and in which the interference of the Board was demanded, were much more numerous than they now are. I have made an effort to determine the manner in which this result has been attained, and I am led to the conclusion that it is due chiefly to the following causes:—

1. Patients, the character of whose mental disease made it improper or unsafe to retain them in private houses, have been removed to asylums. This refers chiefly to such cases as were deemed curable under asylum treatment; to suicidal cases for whose protection the appliances of an asylum were needed; and to dangerous and violent lunatics, who could not be safely kept in private houses without being subjected to restraint.

2. Patients who were neglected or harshly-treated by their natural guardians, and for whom other guardians could not be found, have been removed to an asylum.

3. In other cases, where the guardians have been found to be improper persons, a change of guardian has been made.

4. Several of the worst cases have been removed by death. These were patients whose physical infirmities, combined with dirty habits, made it very difficult to keep them properly in private houses.

5. An increased effort has been made to secure reasonable comforts to the single patients generally, and they have, as a class, received greater attention and consideration from their guardians, from inspectors of poor, and from medical officers of parochial boards. When necessary, the allowances have been increased so as to secure cleanliness, efficient surveillance, sufficient clothing, and comfortable sleeping accommodation.

6. Several insane persons in a state of extreme indigence have had parochial relief extended to them, and their condition has thereby been greatly ameliorated.

7. The arrangements for new cases, intimated since 1858, have been carefully considered—the patients themselves being also carefully examined as to their fitness for residence in private houses.

The following statement will exhibit the extent of the operation of some of Appendix F.
these causes:—

When the district was first visited, in 1858, 293 lunatics, paupers and non-paupers, were reported on as living in private houses with relatives or strangers. Of these, only 192 now remain as single patients. Cases intimated since 1858 are of course not embraced in this calculation. The difference is accounted for thus:

1. Death has removed 44; of whom, 20 were paupers, and 24 not paupers, which gives a mortality of 15 per cent. in 5 years for the paupers, and almost exactly the same for the non-paupers. As compared with poorhouses, dealing with a similar class of patients, this rate of mortality is remarkably low, and the fact may be accepted as indicating that the health conditions of the single patients are on the whole satisfactory.

2. Of the 293, I find that 34 have been removed to asylums, 4 of them being private patients, while the remaining 30 are supported by the country. Twelve of the 30, however, were not in receipt of parochial relief when they were first seen, and several of these were cases then reported on most unfavourably.

3. Seventeen of the 293 are now regarded as sane. With reference to a few of these, I am of opinion that this conclusion is not correct, but with reference to others, I think that certificates of restored sanity have been properly given. These last include cases of puerperal mania, cases of melancholia connected with over-lactation or under-feeding, and cases of mental excitement or disturbance arising from intemperance.

4. Six of the number have left the district or country. These consist chiefly of idiots or imbeciles, whose parents have had to make a change of residence—going for work into some other county, or leaving the country altogether.

5. Four patients are now paupers, who, at the first visit, were not in receipt of relief, though then in a state of great poverty. This is exclusive of those pauperized by removal to an asylum.

The foregoing facts, recapitulated and put into a Tabular form, stand thus:—

Original number,	293
Dead,	44
Removed to an asylum,	34
Not now regraded as insane,	17
Left the district,	6
Remaining,	192 — 293

Although, with reference to this district, I have felt able to speak favourably, *as a whole*, of the condition of the insane in private houses, yet my reports show that there is still room for much improvement.

As an illustration of this, I have thought it necessary in 3 cases to recommend removal to an asylum. One of these is a person whose mental condition renders the appliances of an asylum absolutely necessary for her safe and proper keeping. She is noisy, menacing, destructive, and an offence to public decency. It has been impossible to find any one who would receive her as a boarder, and she lives alone. Yet she is so manifestly unfit to do so, and to be thus as it were her own guardian, that her aliment has to be paid to her almost daily and *in kind*, to secure her against starvation, which would be the probable result, if her allowance were given to her as to other paupers. The furniture which is given to her she breaks and burns, and her room presents a picture of extreme confusion and misery. I have to remind the Board that the removal of this patient was previously recommended, but it was not carried into effect, because of some difficulty in obtaining satisfactory certificates.

Removal is recommended in the second case for very different reasons. He is an able-bodied idiot, whose guardian neglects him in a very shameful manner, beats and punishes him cruelly, and forces him to work beyond his strength. By this treatment he is rendered vicious and unmanageable. His condition has been reported on most unfavourably. He has always been found filthy in his person, and insufficiently clothed. Various efforts have been made to improve his condition without entailing the expense of removal to an asylum. The allowance was increased, and clothing was supplied, but the money was not

General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

Appendix
F.
—
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

spent on the patient, and the clothing was used by other members of the family. Under these circumstances, there appeared no way of providing for him satisfactorily but by placing him in an asylum.

The third case is also one which has received much attention from the Board, and in which all efforts hitherto made to effect an improvement have been totally without success. She is bedridden, and her disease is a peculiar one, admitting even yet of the hope of a change for the better, if under proper treatment. She lives with her father, four grown-up sisters, and a child. They have amongst them two miserable beds; and in 1862 there was only one blanket in the house to serve the whole family. In this respect, when I recently saw her, there was a slight improvement. Blankets and sheets had been given to the patient, but beyond what had been given to her there was no other bed-covering in the house. It is certain, therefore, that her father and sisters must use a part of this, which is barely sufficient to keep the patient warm. Indeed, I actually found her, at the time of my visit, with no covering but a single sheet, although the day was very cold. It is impossible to recommend the Board to sanction such a state of matters, which the parochial authorities now feel to be a disgrace to the parish, and which they are anxious to see rectified by what appears to be the only sure method, viz., removal to an asylum.

It is evident that when these three *bad cases* are taken away, it will be possible to make the general report as to the condition of the single patients more favourable. And still more so will this be the case, if the changes recommended in other cases are fully carried out. Some of these are of considerable importance. For instance, a change of guardian has been recommended in six instances. The reasons for this have been different in the different cases. In the case of C. the character of the guardian is such as to unfit her for the position; and the circumstances under which the patient is placed, are calculated to lead to excitement and violence which may attract the notice of the police, and end unnecessarily in removal to an asylum. In the case of B., belonging to the same parish, I think it unwise to leave him in the lodging-house for the poor, where he shares his room with vagrants, of whom nothing is known, and who may designedly provoke him to mischief. Again, in the case of J. N., this change is recommended because one of the guardians is dead, and the other seriously ill and bedridden. Similar reasons influenced me in the case of S. Again, M'E., is a harmless imbecile, easily managed, and greater comfort and attention can be provided for her without difficulty, and with no increase of allowance, and on this ground I have suggested the change.

In addition to removal to asylum and change of guardian, suggestions of a less important nature have been made in many other cases. Greater attention to cleanliness has been urged, improvements in the sleeping accommodation have been suggested, supplies of body and bed clothing have been recommended, and in two or three cases it has been thought necessary to advise an increased allowance. The carrying out of these suggestions will involve but a trifling outlay of money, but a sensible addition will thereby be made to the comfort and wellbeing of the patients. I am happy to say that, so far as I can judge from personal intercourse with the poor-law officials, no opposition is likely to be offered to the recommendations of the Board.

The medical officer of the parochial board is instructed to visit quarterly such pauper lunatics as are in his parish, and to record his visit in a book left for that purpose in the house occupied by each patient. In few cases has full attention been paid to this rule. In the vast majority, the visits are irregularly paid, and do not average above one a year; and in 21 instances, I found no book at all. I have thought it right to call the attention of the Board to these facts.

In the cases of 6 duly intimated pauper lunatics, the Board's exemption from removal had never been applied for. This omission was pointed out to the inspectors of the poor; and I am happy to say that, immediately after my visit, in all the cases, the omission was repaired, so that there is no pauper lunatic now in the district without the Board's sanction, unless it be J. H., in the Thornhill Poorhouse. This woman does not appear to have been intimated to the Board, yet she is in the poorhouse under a Sheriff's warrant granted in 1857.

II. — REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

On the Condition of Single Patients visited by him in the Counties of Argyle, Dumbarton, Kincardine, Lanark, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and the Hebrides.

I have the honour to report that, since entering upon the duties of my office as Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy, I have been engaged in the visitation of pauper lunatics residing in private houses, within the counties of Argyle, Dumbarton, Kincardine, Lanark, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and the Hebrides, under which last designation is included a considerable portion of the county of Inverness. I have thus visited nine counties, or portions of counties, some of them among the most populous, and others among the most remote and inaccessible in Scotland, and containing together a population of upwards of one million. The total number of parishes visited by me in the above counties is 253, throughout which there are scattered upwards of 600 pauper lunatics, into whose condition and treatment it has been my duty to inquire. I may add that, with very few unavoidable exceptions, every one of these lunatics has been actually seen, as well as his place of residence visited.

The following is the result as regards the distribution of the lunatics visited in particular counties, and the proportion they bear to the population:—

	Population.	Pauper Lunatics visited in Private Houses.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Argyle,	79,587	51	70	121
Dumbarton,	54,179	6	13	19
Kincardine,	34,854	8	14	22
Lanark,	640,444	44	62	106
Perth,	133,086	66	72	138
Ross and Cromarty, Mainland				
Parishes,	61,371	41	58	99
Stirling,	88,676	15	28	43
Western Isles, parts of Inverness and Ross shires,	56,724	32	26	58
	1,148,921	263	343	606

One noticeable feature in the above return is the greater number of pauper lunatics found residing in private houses, relatively to the numbers of the population, in the Highland and Gaelic-speaking districts of the above counties, as compared with the Lowland. And although this is far from indicating the real proportion of pauper lunatics to the population in the two districts, inasmuch as in the latter, where asylum accommodation is more plentiful and more accessible, there are more than three times as many pauper lunatics in asylums and in the lunatic wards of poorhouses as are to be found in private houses, yet, even after allowance has been made for this, the proportion of insane paupers to the population in the Highland districts visited by me, remains much higher, being about 1 in 400, whereas in the Lowland it is 1 in 750. In one Highland parish—Kintail, in Ross-shire—I found not less than 12 pauper lunatics in a population of 900. How far these differences are to be ascribed to peculiarities of race and temperament, to different modes and habits of living, to the occupations to which the young are brought up from their earliest years, and especially to the more frequent instances of intermarriage between near relations among the Highland population, are questions which, in their proper place, it might be interesting to pursue.

It may also be noticed, that while the numbers of the two sexes, as stated in the foregoing Table, correspond with the general observation that there are more females afflicted with insanity than males, one district presents a marked exception to the rule. In the Western Isles, the male lunatics were found in excess,

Appendix
F.
—
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

being in the proportion of 32 to 26. The reason of this exception I believe to have been suggested in a report presented to the Board some two or three years since, by Dr. Mitchell, one of the Deputy-Commissioners, namely, that a larger number of males appear to labour under congenital than under acquired insanity, and that the lower the type of idiocy the more marked is the excess. In visiting certain of those islands, it is impossible not to have been struck by the great prevalence among the insane of examples of idiocy of the lowest type. Thus, in the four parishes of Lewis, out of 14 persons visited, only two were not congenitally insane; of the whole number, only 3 were females. Again, of the 12 congenital idiots, there were only 2—1 male and 1 female—who did not come under the description of “most degraded” and “most helpless.”* Such apparent deviations from a general law, in particular localities, may no doubt be accidental, and the reason assigned may probably require a more extended series of observations before it can be regarded as an established fact, but it is interesting to note the coincidence, and there certainly seems good reason for believing that the more backward a population is in point of social progress and material well-being, the greater will be the prevalence among it of forms of idiocy of the lowest type.

The following table exhibits the ages, as stated to me, of the individuals visited:—

Under 5,	1
From 5 to 10,	4
„ 10 to 15,	10
„ 15 to 20,	17
„ 20 to 30,	107
„ 30 to 40,	103
„ 40 to 50,	108
„ 50 to 60,	123
„ 60 to 70,	85
„ 70 and upwards,	48

When it is considered that the condition of by far the larger proportion of pauper lunatics permitted to remain in private dwellings is congenital, or can be traced back to diseases occurring in early infancy, the small number of cases met with among young children strikes one as somewhat remarkable. One instance only of a child under 5 years occurs in the above table, and that was one of a family in which there were two other children similarly affected, the eldest being 11 years of age—otherwise there is every probability that it would not have

* To illustrate the condition of these 12 idiots, I subjoin a few brief particulars:—

1. Male.—An idiot of the lowest order. Form of head, appearance, and habits, more like those of an ape than a human being.
2. Male.—Idiot, epileptic. A most miserable and repulsive object. Should be removed to an asylum, but for the distance and risk of transport.
3. Male.—A helpless, speechless, laughing idiot.
4. Male.—Totally helpless, ineducable, and unproductive. Nearly blind from scrofulous disease. Never taken outside the doors, and weeps when the proposal is made in his hearing.
5. Male.—Stout, able-bodied, and possessing sufficient intelligence to do certain kinds of work when directed.
6. Male.—Helpless, speechless, and epileptic. Cannot walk or stand. Has been often severely burned from falling into the fire.
7. Female.—Sister of above; also epileptic, blind, and helpless. Requires constant care and watching.
8. Male.—Idiot of a low order. Mischievous, restless, and destructive. Feats of climbing extraordinary. Can only repeat a few words.
9. Male.—Twelve fingers and 12 toes. Speaks imperfectly. Wholly ineducable and unproductive.
10. Male.—A deformed helpless cripple. Has to be regularly fed, and cannot chew his own food.
11. Female.—Useful, harmless, cleanly, and regarded as being worth her meat.
12. Male.—Most helpless. Cannot speak or walk. Requires to be fed.

found its way into the returns, or any knowledge of its existence have been obtained for some years to come. It is not to be supposed that this circumstance is, in any considerable number of instances, to be attributed to neglect on the part of inspectors of poor in reporting cases; nor even to the names of the parents standing on the roll as recipients of relief instead of the idiot children, on whose account the relief is really given. The fact seems to be that relief is not usually applied for until the children have attained an age when there can no longer be any room for doubt as to the amount of intelligence and capacity to receive instruction which they possess; and in many instances the chargeability does not commence before the time when the person may be expected to become productive or self-supporting, and the family begin to feel that he is likely to remain all his life a burden upon them. This, in my opinion, is the true mode of accounting for the small number of cases met with under the ages of 15 or 20. And it may also contribute to explain any apparent falling off that may have been observed in the number of pauper lunatics—inasmuch as, while the numbers on our returns are continually being reduced by death and other causes, of which we have, to a certain extent, the means of becoming duly apprised, it would appear that we have no means, until after they have attained a certain age, of ascertaining the numbers of those who, as being born imbecile, or becoming so through disease in early infancy, are each year coming forward to supply the vacancies.

With the opening of the new District Asylums that have been erected for the Highland counties, it is to be expected that there will be some diminution in the numbers of pauper lunatics to be found in private dwellings in the Highlands. There will always remain a large number, however, in all parts of the country, whom asylum treatment will not benefit, and who may with propriety continue to be entrusted to the care and affection of relatives or other suitable guardians. And it appears to be a most useful feature in the present law of lunacy in Scotland, that individuals of this description (including not only the debased and helpless idiots referred to above, but persons endowed with a certain limited amount of capacity, and by whom the loss of personal liberty would be felt as a serious privation, as also lunatics discharged from asylums on probation) are placed under the protection and general supervision of the Board of Lunacy, and their condition and wants periodically inquired into by members of its official medical staff.

As respects the general condition of lunatics residing in private houses, I am happy to be able to report satisfactorily. The great majority are with parents, brothers, sisters, or other near relatives, and, as a rule, are kindly, if not always judiciously treated; and where placed under the care of strangers, the guardians appear in general to have been carefully selected, and to discharge their duties faithfully. Where recommendations had been made on the occasion of former visitations, it has, in most cases, been found that they have been attended to; and numerous instances might be adduced of great improvements both in the physical and mental condition of pauper lunatics having followed their adoption. The entries of medical visits in the books provided for the purpose are usually made with regularity, and the inspectors of poor discharge their duties with humanity and intelligence. As it is the object of these periodical visitations to obtain an intimate knowledge of the condition of the lunatic poor throughout the country, so do they afford an opportunity for suggesting such supplies of necessities or other ameliorations in their condition as may appear desirable to the Visiting Commissioner. It has been my duty to make numerous recommendations of this kind; and where not already anticipated, and in the course of being provided, I have, as a general rule, found every disposition on the part of the parochial authorities to carry them out as far as practicable.

At the same time, it is not to be supposed that the above description will apply to every case, or that every pauper lunatic visited was found to have received the full amount of care and attention the Board could desire. In many instances, allowance had to be made for the modes of living to which the lunatic, in common with the sane part of the population around him, had been accustomed, unsuited as they may appear to our habits and ideas. But in others, the surrounding circumstances were such as could neither be approved nor improved, and in which nothing short of removal to an asylum, or a change of guardianship,

Appendix
F.
—
General
Reports on
Pauper
Lunatics
in Private
Dwellings.

could be recommended. These, as they came under my notice, have been from time to time submitted to the Board in my reports of individual cases. I cannot say that it has occurred to me to witness any such gross cases of wilful neglect and cruelty as have in former instances been brought to the knowledge of the Board, or as have more recently aroused public attention and indignation in the southern parts of the United Kingdom.

The case of pauper lunatics living alone is occasionally one of no small difficulty. In some cases nothing can exceed the neatness and order with which their houses are kept, and the prudent and methodical way in which they manage their affairs. But there are others in whose dwellings dirt and confusion too much prevail, and whose habits of life are eccentric and peculiar. They are disposed to cherish a feeling of independence, and evince a jealousy of intrusion and interference with their abodes, which renders it difficult to introduce cleanliness and order into them. They are often persons advanced in life, to whom habits of living alone, after their own fashion, have become a second nature; and being harmless, and in other respects well-cared for, it would probably be a harsh and cruel proceeding to insist upon a change in their habits of life by removing them to an asylum, or into houses not their own. In such cases, the usual practice is for the parish to pay a weekly sum to some neighbour, whose services it is ascertained they will tolerate, to look after them, and render them such help as they will accept; and I am inclined to think that, on the whole, it is the best course the circumstances will admit of. Out of the 606 pauper lunatics visited, 28 were found living alone. When it is considered that they are for the most part persons advanced in life, who had been accustomed so to live previously to the operation of the Lunacy Act, a gradual diminution of their numbers may be expected as the present generation dies out.

The useful provision in the late Act for licensing private houses to receive not more than four lunatics had not come into operation in the districts I visited; but I have since heard of application for license having been made in several instances, and have no doubt that in the course of time the system will extend. Among those in charge of single patients, I met several persons who appeared well qualified to keep such houses; and I feel assured that parochial boards will find it for the public advantage, not less than for that of many of the lunatic poor, to encourage the formation of these establishments. As respects pauper lunatics scattered through the outlying portions of wild and extensive Highland parishes more especially, it has often occurred to me that it would be very desirable if they could be concentrated more within reach of the residences of the medical officer and inspector of poor, so as to obtain the benefit of more regular and constant supervision than it is now possible for them to receive. And where asylums are remote and difficult of access, as in the Western Islands, and there are no poorhouses or other places to which cases of emergency can be sent, such houses, if placed under the charge of properly-qualified individuals, might temporarily serve to supply their place.

APPENDIX G.

Appendix
G.INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF INSPECTORS OF THE POOR
IN THE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS,
PREPARED BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN
LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND. 1864.

I. Whenever an inspector of the poor shall become aware of any pauper lunatic Intimation being at large, or having his place of abode in a private dwelling within his parish, whether such lunatic be chargeable to such parish or to any other ; or whenever Lunatics. he shall become aware of any pauper lunatic having become chargeable to his parish, although not resident therein, and although the inmate of an asylum, he shall, within seven days, notify the same to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, and to the Chairman of the Parochial Board, according to Form P.

A lunatic is defined by the Statute to mean any person certified by two medical persons to be "a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind."

A pauper lunatic is any lunatic for whose maintenance any alimentary allowance is granted by any Parochial Board, whether such lunatic be registered on the roll of paupers, or be the wife, child, or other dependant of any registered pauper. Any inspector of poor failing to return any such pauper lunatic to the Board of Lunacy, and chairman of the parochial board, is liable to be proceeded against for the penalties set forth in Clause cxii. of the Lunacy Act.

II. The inspector of poor shall, within twenty-one days after intimation of a Removal of pauper lunatic has been made to the General Board of Lunacy, provide for his Patients to removal to an asylum, unless on application to the Board such removal shall have an asylum. been dispensed with, and authority granted to provide for him in some other manner.

III. Pauper lunatics are admitted into asylums on the Sheriff's order, which is Procedure granted on a petition by the inspector of poor, and on two certificates of insanity for placing by registered medical practitioners, one of whom may be the medical superintendent, or consulting or assistant physician of the asylum in which the lunatic is to Asylums. be placed, if not a private asylum (Form A).

1. The Sheriff granting the order may be either the Sheriff of the county in which the lunatic is resident or may be found ; or the Sheriff of the county in which the asylum is situated.
2. The medical certificates must bear date within fourteen days next preceding the date of the petition.
3. The admission of the patient must be within fourteen days of the date of the order, unless it has been granted by the Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, when twenty-one days are allowed.
4. Any lunatic whose case is duly certified to be one of emergency by any duly qualified medical practitioner, may be received into an asylum for a period not exceeding three days, without any order by the Sheriff.
5. For every order granted by the Sheriff for the admission of a pauper lunatic into any public asylum, a fee of two shillings and sixpence is payable to the Sheriff-clerk. No fee is due for patients admitted into district, private, or parochial asylums.

Appendix
G.

Asylum to
which
pauper
lunatic
should be
sent.

IV. Every pauper lunatic for whom dispensation from removal to an asylum has not been granted, shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of the settlement of such pauper lunatic is situated; or, failing there being any such district asylum, to whatever other asylum the parish of settlement of such pauper lunatic has, with the sanction of the Board, provided, or agreed and arranged with for the reception and treatment of its pauper lunatics.

The districts which have provided district asylums, and the counties and parishes which have, with the sanction of the Board, provided or entered into agreements and arrangements with other asylums for the reception and detention of their pauper lunatics, may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

The placing of pauper lunatics in any other asylum than those sanctioned for the pauper lunatics of the district is illegal.

Transfer of
patients
from one
asylum to
another.

V. Any pauper lunatic may be transferred from one asylum to another, on the Sheriff's order, granted on two medical certificates (Form A). In this case the sanction of the Board is not required; and one or both of the certificates may be granted by the medical officers of the asylum from which the patient is removed. Or the patient may be transferred on the sanction of the Board without any order by the Sheriff. This sanction is granted gratuitously on one medical certificate by any registered practitioner, other than the medical officer or attendant of the Asylum to which the patient is to be transferred (Form B²).

Disposal of
patients not
amenable
to curative
treatment
and consid-
ered
harmless.

VI. Pauper lunatics for whom dispensation from removal to an asylum has been granted, may be placed, with the sanction of the Board, either in lunatic wards of poorhouses, licensed for the reception and detention of pauper lunatics who are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment; or in private dwellings, either singly, or in numbers not exceeding four, on special licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of 25th and 26th Vict. c. 54, § 5.

The lunatic wards to which a license, restricted to the reception of incurable patients, has been granted, may be ascertained on application to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

In Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

A.—In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

1. Only such pauper lunatics as are chargeable to the parish or combination to which the poorhouse belongs, or to those parishes which, with the sanction of the Board, have made agreements and arrangements with any such parish or combination, for the reception and treatment of their pauper lunatics, can be received into the lunatic wards of a poorhouse to which a restricted license has been granted.
2. Pauper lunatics are admitted into such lunatic wards of poorhouses on the sanction of the Board, which is granted on the petition of the inspector of poor, accompanied by a certificate of insanity from any one registered medical practitioner, other than the medical attendant of the lunatic wards of the poorhouse in which it is proposed to place the patient (Form C).
3. Patients admitted into lunatic wards of poorhouses possessing a restricted license, cannot be transferred to asylums, or to lunatic wards of poorhouses licensed for the reception and detention of curable and dangerous patients (parochial asylums), except on the order of the Sheriff (Form A).

In Private
Dwellings :
Singly.

B.—In Private Dwellings.

1. Pauper lunatics who do not require asylum treatment may remain under the care of their own families on the sanction of the Board, which is granted on the application of the inspector of poor, accompanied by one medical certificate (Form E).
2. Pauper lunatics who do not require asylum treatment may be placed singly under the care of strangers on the conjoint order of the Sheriff and sanction of the Board, on application by the inspector of poor, accompanied by two medical certificates (Form D).

3. Licenses are granted gratuitously to special licensed houses for the reception of pauper lunatics, on the application of the inspector of the poor,* and the admission of individual patients is sanctioned by the Board, on application by the inspector, accompanied by one medical certificate (Form F). Appendix G.
4. The sanctions granted by the Board for the reception of lunatics into private dwellings, whether singly or in numbers not exceeding four, are valid only for the particular house, and the particular guardian, named in the application, and under the circumstances detailed in the statement accompanying it. Application must accordingly be made for a fresh sanction, whenever the guardian is changed, and whenever the patient is transferred to another house, although such transfer be caused by the change of abode of his guardian; and also whenever any reduction is made in the amount of the alimentary allowance, or any other change takes place calculated to modify in a material degree the conditions on which the sanction was granted. The new sanction will be granted by endorsement on the old one, which must be sent to the Secretary for this purpose, unless the circumstances are so entirely changed as to render new forms necessary. In Special Licensed Houses.

VII. Pauper lunatics when recovered are discharged from asylums by the medical superintendent. Unrecovered pauper lunatics may be removed from asylums, with the sanction of the Board, either for a limited time on probation, or permanently. Removal of pauper lunatics from asylums.

1. For removal of pauper lunatics on probation application must be made for the sanction of the Board, according to Form G; and the inspector of the poor must undertake, at the expiry of the period of probation, to replace the patient in the asylum, or to furnish the Board with a medical certificate, to the effect that treatment in an asylum is no longer necessary. In the latter case, should the patient be still insane and in receipt of parochial relief, application must be made to the Board for their sanction to his remaining in a private dwelling. Should the patient not return to the asylum, the inspector must intimate to the superintendent whether he has recovered or is still insane, in order that corresponding entries may be made in the registers of the asylum. On probation.
2. The permanent removal of unrecovered pauper lunatics from asylums is effected with the sanction of the Board; according to Form C, when it is proposed to place the patient in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse; according to Form E, when it is proposed to place him under the care of his own family; according to Form F, when it is proposed to place him in a special licensed house; and according to Form D, when it is proposed to place him with the Sheriff's order under the care of strangers. Permanently: with the sanction of the Board.
3. The relatives of any pauper lunatic, by taking his name off the poor roll, and undertaking to provide for his maintenance to the satisfaction of the parochial board, may, of their own authority, remove him from the asylum. Without the sanction of the Board.

VIII. Pauper lunatics exempted from removal to an asylum shall be visited at least once every three months by the parochial medical officer, unless the Board shall, on special application by the inspector of the poor, otherwise regulate such visits; and the parochial medical officer shall, at every such visit, enter in a book which shall be kept in the house in which the lunatic is placed, a report of the mental and bodily condition in which he found such lunatic; and it shall be the duty of the inspector of poor to see that such reports are regularly entered. Visits by parochial medical officer.

IX. Upon the first day of January in every year, or within seven days thereafter, the inspector of poor shall transmit to the Board a certificate signed by a medical person, describing the state of health, mental and bodily, of the patient, Annual certificate.
in the cases of pauper lunatics placed singly under the Sheriff's order (vide ante, Clause VI. B. 2).

* For "Rules and Conditions" on which the General Board of Lunacy grant such special Licenses, see Appendix.

Appendix X. When any pauper lunatic, wherever placed—whether in an asylum, or
 G. poorhouse, or private dwelling, shall be removed from the roll by recovery, by
 — death, by transference of liability, or by ceasing to be a pauper, notice of such
 Notices by removal shall be given to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, by the
 Inspectors. Inspector of the parish to which the patient was chargeable.

The following are the Notices which Inspectors of Poor are required to send to the Board of Lunacy:—

1. Annual Medical Certificate (*vide ante*, Clause IX.) Form L.
2. Notice of a Pauper Lunatic being within, or becoming chargeable to their parish (*vide ante*, Clause I.) Form I¹.
3. Notice of Admission of a pauper lunatic, as a single patient, into a private dwelling, on the order of the Sheriff and sanction of the Board (*vide ante*, Clause VI. B. 2.) Form D¹.
4. Notice of Admission of a pauper lunatic into a special licensed house (*vide ante*, Clause VI. B. 3.) Form F¹.
5. Notice of Transfer from one private dwelling to another (*vide ante*, Clause VI. B. 4.) Form E¹.
6. Notice of Removal from poor-roll, by recovery, death, transference of liability, or ceasing to be a pauper. Form I.

Forms re- XI. The following are the Forms required by Inspectors of Poor in the disposal
 quired by of pauper lunatics. They are furnished by Thomas Constable, 11, Thistle Street,
 Inspectors. Edinburgh.

FORM.	Price p Dozen.	Postage p Dozen.
(A.) Petition to the Sheriff to grant order for the reception of a patient into an asylum,	9d.	2d.
(B ² .) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to grant transfer of a patient from one asylum to another,	8d.	1d.
(C.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the reception of a pauper lunatic into the lunatic wards of a poorhouse,	9d.	2d.
(D.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy, and petition for the order of the Sheriff, to authorize the reception of a pauper lunatic as a single patient into a private house,	9d.	2d.
(D ¹ .) Notice of admission of such patient,	9d.	2d.
(D ² .) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to authorize the transfer of a pauper lunatic from an asylum to a private house as a single patient,	8d.	1d.
(E.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the residence of a pauper lunatic with his own family,	8d.	1d.
(E ¹ .) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to authorize the transfer of a pauper lunatic as a single patient from one private house to another,	9d.	2d.
(F.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the reception of a lunatic into a special licensed house,	8d.	1d.
(F ¹ .) Notice of admission of such patient,	9d.	2d.
(G.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the liberation on trial or probation of a lunatic,	8d.	1d.
(I.) Notice of removal from poor-roll,	5d.	1d.
(I ¹ .) Intimation of a pauper lunatic,	5d.	1d.
(L.) Annual medical certificate,	5d.	1d.

APPENDIX.

RULES AND CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE GENERAL BOARD OF
LUNACY GRANT SPECIAL LICENSES FOR THE RECEPTION OF
PAUPER LUNATICS NOT EXCEEDING FOUR IN NUMBER.

I. Application for the license shall be made by the inspector of poor of the parish in which the house is situated, or of the parish of settlement of the patient, according to the Form hereunto annexed.

II. Every application shall be accompanied by a statement describing the precise locality of the house ; and setting forth by whom it is occupied, the number and size of the rooms, the number of sane inmates, the number of patients whom it is proposed to accommodate, and its distance from the house of the inspector of poor, and of the parochial surgeon.

III. Every patient shall have a separate bed, and no patient above 12 years of age shall occupy a bedroom with an adult of the opposite sex.

IV. Every house so licensed shall be visited at least once every three months by a medical man ; and the patients shall be placed under the superintendence of the inspector of the parish of residence, in conformity with the rules of the Board of Supervision.

V. The Board may at any time require the removal of any patient for whom they do not consider the accommodation or treatment appropriate. And they may also at any time cancel their license.

VI. In every special licensed house a book shall be kept in which shall be entered the dates of admission, discharge, removal, escape, and death of patients, and also the dates of the visits of the medical attendant, who shall record, at every quarterly visit, whether, in his opinion, the condition of the patients is satisfactory.

VII. Notices of the admission, discharge, removal, escape, and death of patients shall be given to the Board within seven days after their occurrence, by the inspector of poor on whose application the license was granted.

VIII. Special licensed houses shall be visited at least once in every year by one of the Medical Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners, unless such house be situated in Orkney or Shetland, or in the Western Islands, when visits shall be made in accordance with special instructions from the Board.

Form of Application for License for Houses for Pauper Lunatics.

I, the undersigned, Inspector of Poor of the parish of _____ in the County of _____, hereby make application to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland for a Special License for the house occupied by _____ at _____, in the parish of _____, for the reception and detention of not more than four lunatics, all of whom shall be paupers ; and I subjoin a Statement of Particulars, and a Certificate by a Medical Practitioner, as to the capabilities of the said house ; and I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the said _____ is of good moral character, and a proper person to be entrusted with the care of patients.

(Signature of Inspector) _____

Appendix
G.

STATEMENT.

1. Locality of house.
2. Name and occupation of occupier.
3. Number and size of rooms.
4. Number of sane inmates, distinguishing children.
5. Number of patients whom it is proposed to receive.
6. Distance from house of parochial surgeon.
7. Distance from house of inspector of poor.

(Signature of Inspector) _____

Dated at
eight hundred and

the day of

One thousand

Certificate by a Medical Man.

I, the undersigned, ⁽¹⁾ hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have within the last fourteen days carefully examined the house occupied by at ; that it stands in a healthy situation, is in good repair, and will afford comfortable and appropriate accommodation for pauper lunatics, who are not dangerous, and do not require asylum treatment. And I further certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a proper person to be entrusted with the care of such patients.

(Signature) _____

Dated at
eight hundred and

the day of

One thousand

(1) State Medical Qualification.

